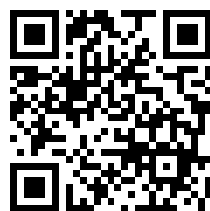

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A History OF Tennessee and Tennesseans

The Leaders and Representative Men in Commerce,
Industry and Modern Activities

BY

WILL T. HALE

Author of "The Backward Trail: Stories of the Indians and Tennessee
Pioneers," "Great Southerners," "Marriage and Divorce, and
Land Laws of Tennessee," "True Stories of James-
town, Va.," "An Autumn Lane and Other
Poems" and "Folk-Tales of the
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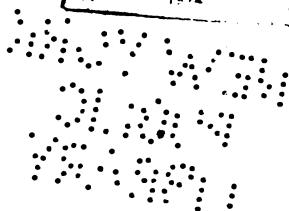
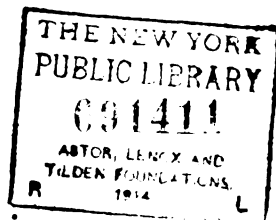
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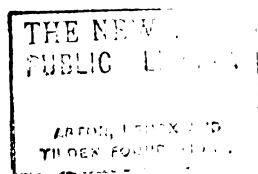
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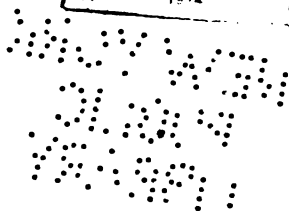
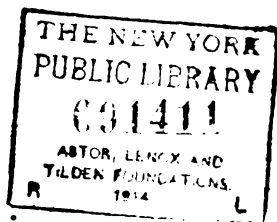
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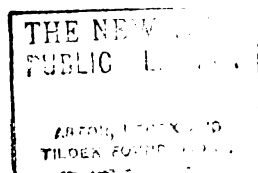
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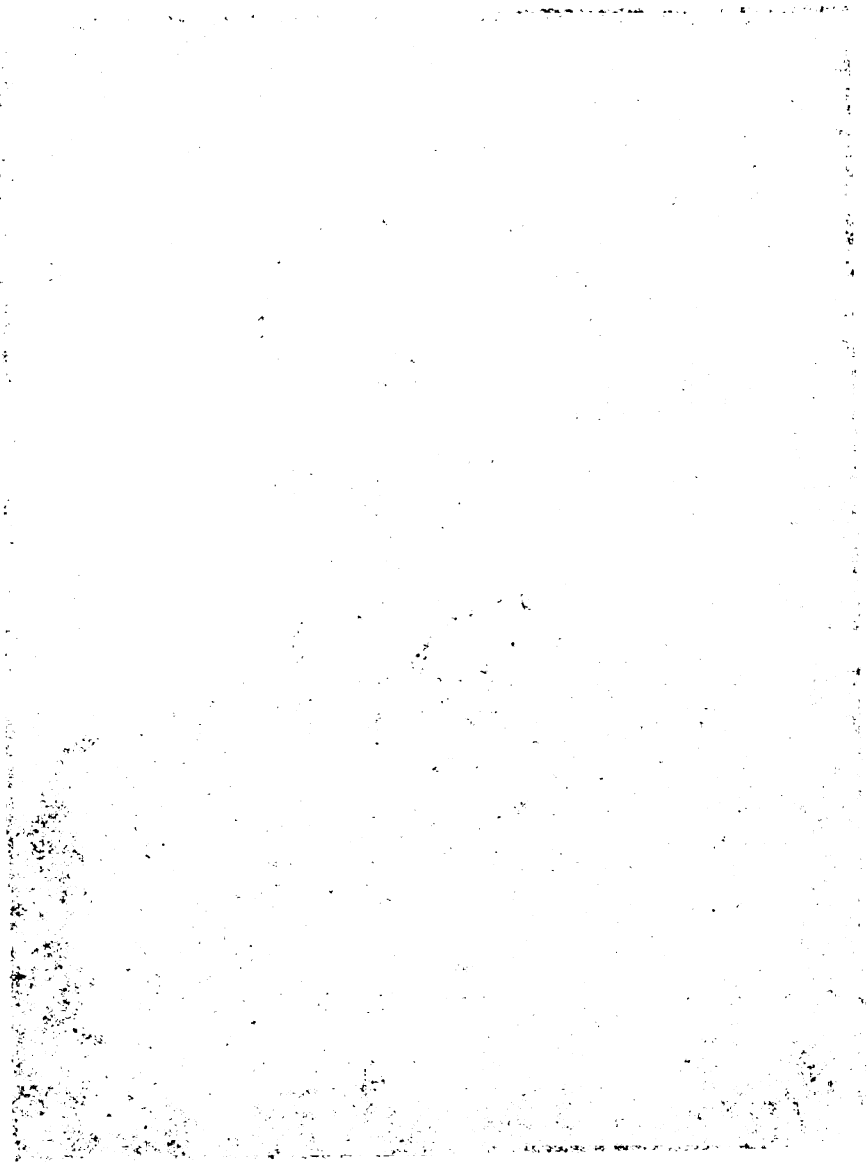




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J. A. Henson



W. A. Thayer

Tennessee and Tennesseans

JAMES ALEXANDER HENSON. The gigantic strides made by the South along all lines of commerce and in the development of the vast wealth of her natural resources during the past fifty years have not been magical, but have served at the same time to develop and bring to the forefront those great captains of industry who advanced upon the highway of progress and broadened with it.

Among the eminently successful Knoxville business men of the earlier generation who achieved great wealth and influence, none stand out more strikingly in the forefront than the late James Alexander Henson, a pioneer in the commercial life and development of the middle South and the founder of the Haynes-Henson Shoe Company, a commercial enterprise which has made history in the South's annals of merchandising.

Birth can only bestow latent faculties. Their awakening and development into active forces depend upon the man. Environment can help; opportunity walks abroad in many guises, but will not force itself on any one. A man to lead must penetrate the disguise, seize the opportunity and keep an unbroken hold upon it until he finds himself victorious in the struggle, thereby earning his right to the proudest of all American titles—a successful business man.

James Alexander Henson was born February 5, 1847, on his father's farm in Knox county, Tennessee, one of a family of two children born to Artless A. and Caroline (Badgett) Henson. His death occurred March 24, 1909. Reared in moderate circumstances, having access to but few of the many advantages enjoyed by the young men of today, he surmounted every difficulty, rose superior to every obstacle, and, by seizing and improving opportunities as they were presented, putting his whole brain and brawn into the struggle, he hewed his way to the front and achieved his remarkable success. Left an orphan at an early age, and reared by relatives, it was only natural that he should be thrown largely upon his own resources, thus developing self-reliance and with it strength of character and industrious habits, which in active life contributed in such great measure to his success, enabling him to make the most of opportunities as they were presented and to hold and magnify their importance.

After completing his education, which he received in the public schools of Knox county and at the Athens (Tenn.) University, he engaged in business in the same field in which he was destined later to achieve great fortune and influence. His first business connection was that of a traveling salesman for one of the pioneer jobbing houses in Knoxville, and he was successful from the start. In this capacity he gained the experience necessary to direct a business of his own, and having been successful as a traveling salesman he branched out on his own account and formed a partnership with the late J. P. Haynes, under the firm style of Haynes-Henson & Co., wholesale shoes and rubbers. What the young firm lacked in capital they more than supplied in pluck and energy, and a strict adherence to the rules of integrity and industry by which the young firm squared every business transaction. This business alliance proved a most happy and successful one from every standpoint. The business had a phenomenal growth; they gradually extended their scope, constantly reaching out for the trade in outlying fields, until they assumed an enviable position in the trade and came to be recognized as the leading shoe jobbers of the central South. Knoxville became the Mecca and Haynes-Henson & Co. the house toward which the best merchants in Tennessee and adjoining states turned regularly each season as the logical point from which to purchase their shoe supplies. After the passing of the senior partner, J. P. Haynes, and desiring to retire from active control of a constantly increasing business which called for the energy of younger men to direct its destinies, Mr. Henson decided to relinquish active control, and in January, 1907, the business was incorporated under the corporate name of Haynes-Henson Shoe Company, better known as Knoxville's Million-Dollar Shoe House, with Frank M. Haynes president, Frank Preston vice-president, O. M. Tate secretary and treasurer. The new organization has not only fully maintained but has added to the firm's prestige. Today this progressive institution travels a sales force of twenty-one men, transacting a large and constantly growing volume of business in every state in the South.

Recognizing that with increased wealth and influence comes added responsibility and that the obligation to what is called public spirit falls heaviest on those who have most power to bear it, Mr. Henson throughout his entire business career never permitted his large and growing personal business interests to obscure or circumscribe his individuality. He faithfully performed the duties of citizenship imposed upon the leaders in commercial and industrial life. He assumed leadership and successfully directed not only his large personal interests, but became the moving force and spirit in the growth and development of the entire community as well. He gave largely of his means to the church and kindred work. He was closely connected with some of the largest financial institutions of the city. He was a Republican in his political views, and his fraternal connection was with the Knights of Pythias.

Glimpses and side-lights of the characteristics which were reflected in the man, and which were undoubtedly the secrets of the great success he achieved, are doubly interesting in that they point the way to success, if the highest ideals and achievements in business life are to be attained. Industry and integrity, never wavering in the choice between the right and the wrong thing, were the principles which not only made him personally great, but which made everything he touched great. If he was active and earnest in seeing that he received that for which he paid, he was as equally active and earnest in delivering that for which he accepted payment. In his business career he demonstrated that a business conducted along such lines is neither a fad nor a fancy; that it is conducted upon a policy highly altruistic yet with an altruism that insures success. He saw his business enterprises grow from small beginnings to gigantic industrial forces; he saw the policies he inaugurated in the conduct of his business make good. He drew to himself these standards like the needle to the pole. His policies were right and his interests became great.

Mr. Henson was married December 26, 1872, to Miss Martha C. Badgett, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the state. She was the daughter of Campbell Badgett, who served with distinction in the Federal army during the war. Like her late husband, Mrs. Henson possesses great strength of character and a broad grasp of business affairs. She personally directs the management of her large and varied interests, and at the same time retains an active interest in the progress and upbuilding of the community. She has done much in the way of endowment and charity work. Among her many benefactions has been the erection, as a monument to the memory of her late husband, of an \$85,000 structure at the corner of Fourth and Broadway, the St. John's English Lutheran church, to which faith her husband belonged, and of which she has been a life-long member.

HON. THOMAS A. R. NELSON. The bar of east Tennessee has for more than half a century honored, and in turn been honored by the careers of father and son both bearing the name Thomas A. R. Nelson. The father held a high place among his contemporaries, men whose records were distinguished by all the keen legal wit and acumen and eloquence that are familiarly associated with the old-time bar of fifty or sixty years ago. The son entered the profession a little more than forty years ago, about the time his father was leaving it, and practiced with exceptional success until his election as judge of the criminal court of Knox county, an office which he has held for nearly twenty years.

Judge Nelson was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, August 9, 1847, and was one of the nine children of his father's family. The latter was a native of Roane county, this state, was born in 1812, and moved to Washington county, Tennessee, with his parents. He was attorney-

general of the first circuit for many years, was a presidential elector at one time, was twice a member of congress, was one of President Johnson's counsel in his impeachment trial, and was elected to the supreme bench in 1870, which position he resigned in 1872 to resume the practice of law on his own responsibility. He was at one time counsel for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, now known as the Southern Railway, and was withal one of the most prominent legal men of his time. His first wife died in May, 1850, and he afterwards married Miss Mary Jones, who bore him five children. His first wife was Ann (Stuart) Nelson, and six children were born to them also. Judge Nelson died on August 24, 1873, after a long and useful life.

As a boy Thomas A. R. Nelson, Jr., attended the common schools. He was fifteen years old when he came to Knoxville, and when his common schooling was finished he entered the university. He later studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Then followed some fifteen years of practice, as a result of which his name came to be recognized as worthily bestowed in honor of his father. In 1876 he was elected to the office of city alderman, after which he received a four-year appointment as commissioner of claims under the United States government, and at the expiration of that time resumed his legal practice, which he followed with all success until he was elected attorney-general, in which office he served for eight years. His election to that office came in 1886, and in 1894, on the completion of his service, he was elected to the office of judge of the criminal court of Knox county, over which court he has ever since presided. No judge has ever served more worthily in that office than he, and his career on the bench has been marked by a promptness of decisions and a general systematic despatch of business, while members of the bar have openly admired his impartiality and disposition to accord all due weight to the evidence presented to the court.

Judge Nelson has been a regular supporter of the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Knoxville. His wife, prior to her marriage, was Miss Mary Stuart, whose father, Alexander Stuart, was a well-known citizen of Washington county, Tennessee. The only child of Judge Nelson is Miss Mary S. Nelson. The family home is maintained at No. 912 Walnut street.

THOMAS REES PRICE. For upwards of thirty-five years Thomas Rees Price was identified with the commercial and industrial activities of Knoxville, contributing to the city's material progress and prosperity to an extent equalled by few of his contemporaries. He was not only an important factor in various lines of business, but also in social and civic development, contributed by his personal activities to the advancement and general welfare, and was one of the citizens who helped maintain a



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high level of public spirit and moral and social justice in this community. Successful in his private ventures, he was also chosen on various occasions to take charge of branches of work calculated to be of benefit to his community, and in this semi-public capacity displayed the same conscientious effort and untiring energy that had brought him to such an eminent position in the business world. In his home city of Knoxville, the late Mr. Price was one of the really great men, and his character and activities were so regarded at the time of his death, which was mourned by the citizenship on March 4, 1906.

Thomas R. Price was born in the state of Pennsylvania at Danville, on August 26, 1851, and was at the high tide of his career when death came to him. His parents were of Welsh stock. At St. Clair, Pennsylvania, he learned the trade of a cabinet maker and with that equipment for a business career he came south in the year 1871, when twenty years of age. He began business at Knoxville in connection with the well-known firm of Ristine & May, who were extensive cabinet and furniture manufacturers. Some years later he formed a partnership, known as Price & Heavener, for independent business along the same line. This firm continued until 1879, at which time he withdrew to become interested in the firm known as William Cassell & Company. In 1880 Mr. Price founded the Knoxville Furniture & Manufacturing Company, which received a state charter in 1881. As organizer of the company, and as president from the date of its incorporation, he remained in active direction of its large and growing business until his death, a period of a quarter of a century, during which time the business outgrew its local limit and became one of the largest establishments of the kind in Tennessee.

The late Mr. Price, though in later years he was regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of Knoxville, had begun his career a poor boy, and had relied upon the skill of his hands and the alleged ability of his business judgment to advance him from one place to another in business life. In later years his name had a variety of associations with the business community, such as probably no other Knoxville citizen possessed. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Knoxville, LaFollette & Jellico Railway; was one of the directors of the Holston National Bank and a director of the Union Bank of Clinton; was vice-president of the Logan-Maphet Lumber Company; was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Knoxville and an active member of the Board of Trade. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Maxwell Lodge of Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. For many years he served as a trustee of the First Methodist church.

On September 15, 1874, the late Mr. Price married Miss Annie M. Richards, the daughter of the late Joseph Richards of Knoxville. Their union was blessed with four children, two of whom survive, namely:

Joseph J., who is president of the Knoxville Furniture Company, and resides with his mother at the old residence at 1118 Asylum avenue; and Mary, the wife of Dr. B. F. Orr, one of Knoxville's prominent dentists and secretary and treasurer of the Knoxville Furniture Company, their residence being at 808 North Third avenue. In his own home the late Mr. Price had a delightful companionship and associations in which he found his greatest pleasure. The high regard and esteem in which he was held in his home circle also followed him throughout his walks as a business man and citizen, and it is doubtful if any man in the community had more sincere admiration than the late Thomas R. Price.

OREGON W. REESE, M. D. For more than twenty years Dr. Oregon W. Reese has practiced his noble profession at Bransford, Tennessee, where he has established a lucrative business and is recognized as one of the most skillful and capable physicians in that section of the state. He was born in Macon, now Trousdale, county, Tennessee, November 15, 1856, and is the fifth child in a family of seven born to William J. and Malinda (Evvetts) Reese. The father was born in Macon county in 1820 and died in 1898. The mother was born in Smith county, Tennessee, in 1824 and died in 1909. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Silas Reese, came to Tennessee from North Carolina when a young man and settled in Macon county, where he became a successful farmer and influential citizen. The maternal grandfather, David Evvetts, was a native of England, but came to America while still young and passed the remainder of his life in Tennessee. William J. Reese served as a member of Captain Day's company for thirteen months in the Civil war. He was a farmer all his active life, a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Oregon W. Reese was educated in the public schools and at the Hartsville Masonic Institute. After completing the course in the latter institution, he matriculated as a student in the medical department of the University of Nashville, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, receiving the degree of M. D. The same year he began the practice of medicine at Bransford, where he has ever since been located and where he has built up a satisfactory business as a physician. Dr. Reese has always kept in touch with the new discoveries and methods of the medical profession. He is a member of the Trousdale County Medical Society, a subscriber to the leading medical journals, and in 1909 took a post-graduate course in the medical school of the Louisville University at Louisville, Kentucky. In a large degree he has been the architect of his own fortune. Starting upon his life's career with small means, he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. He is the owner of a fine farm of 250 acres, the greater part of which is under cultivation, tobacco being one of his leading crops. Farming,

however, is a secondary consideration with him, his time and attention being entirely devoted to his professional duties. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been an active party worker.

In 1879 Dr. Reese married Miss Florence Dean, a daughter of Elijah Dean, a native of Robertson county, Tennessee, and to this union has been born one son, Thomas O'Dell Reese, who is married and lives upon his father's farm. Mrs. Florence Reese is a member of the Baptist church and takes a commendable interest in its good works.

T. O. BRATTEN, M. D. Bringing to his exacting profession the most careful preliminary discipline, distinctive natural predilection and earnest devotion, Dr. Bratten has achieved noteworthy success and gained secure precedence as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state, his residence and professional headquarters being maintained in the thriving little city of Lebanon, the judicial center of Wilson county. He continues a close student of medical and surgical science and thus keeps in touch with the advances made in the same, the while he applies in his active practice the most approved methods and remedial agents of the day. He is one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Lebanon, is held in unequivocal esteem and regard in the community and is entitled to specific recognition in this history of Tennessee and Tennesseans.

Dr. T. O. Bratten was born in DeKalb county, Tennessee, on the 30th day of May, 1860, and is a son of E. J. and Matilda E. (Garrison) Bratten, both likewise natives of that county, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. The father, who was born in the year 1831, was summoned to eternal rest in 1881, and the mother, who was born in 1832 and is now venerable in years, resides in the home of her son, Dr. Bratten of this review, where she is accorded the deep filial solicitude that is justly her due. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in their native county on September 21, 1854, and of their three children the doctor is the only one now living, he having been the second in order of birth. E. J. Bratten was long numbered among the representative farmers and merchants of his native county, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business in the village of Liberty for more than thirty years and where he owned a large and well improved landed estate. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of DeKalb county and represented the same as a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, while he was a zealous member of the Baptist church, of which his wife likewise has been a devoted member for many years. He was a man of sterling character and alert mentality, upright and honorable in all of the relations of life and a citizen who commanded the unqualified respect and esteem of all who knew him. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Gib-

bons) Bratten, likewise were natives of DeKalb county, a further indication that the respective families were there founded in the early pioneer epoch of the history of that section of the state. Thomas Bratten was, in fact, one of the first white children born in that county. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Bratten were Obadiah and Elizabeth (West) Garrison, and they also were born and reared in DeKalb county, so that in both the agnatic and distaff lines the doctor is the scion of representative pioneer stock in that county and in the state.

In the public schools of the village of Liberty Dr. Bratten gained his early educational training, and at the age of nineteen years, in pursuance of well-formulated plans and definite ambition, he was matriculated in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, in the city of Nashville, in which most excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881 and from which he received his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1893 he completed an effective post-graduate course in his alma mater. His professional novitiate was served in his home village of Liberty, where he continued in practice for two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Watertown, Wilson county. In this place he built up a large and substantial practice, and in 1904 he found it expedient to seek a more central and populous location, with the result that he moved to Lebanon, the capital, so to speak, of the same county. From this point he controls a widely ramifying professional business of representative order, and he has the confidence and affectionate regard of the many families in whose homes he has ministered with all of skill and sympathetic devotion. The doctor depended upon his own exertions in making his way to a worthy goal of independence and professional success, as his father encountered severe financial reverses a short time prior to the close of his long and useful life, so that the family estate became one of merely nominal order. The doctor was not to be deflected from the achievement of his ambition by conditions of adverse order, and he borrowed the funds that enabled him to complete his professional education. Thus he started practice with a burden of indebtedness, but by ability, economy and close application he soon freed himself of this incubus and continued unhampered on the way to large and distinctive successes in his profession and the attainment of merited temporal rewards. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Wilson County Medical Society and the Tennessee State Medical Society, and he subordinates all else to the demands of his exacting profession, of which he is one of the most prominent and honored representatives in Wilson county. The doctor has manifested no predilection for the turmoil of practical politics, but he is known as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church in their home city.

It is interesting to note at this point that the private office of Dr.

Bratten, located immediately in the rear of his reception room, was for some years, up to 1818, the law office of General Sam Houston, of Texas fame, who was born near Lexington, Virginia, on March 2, 1793, and died at Huntersville, Texas, on July 25, 1863. Upon the death of his father, in 1807, General Houston removed to Tennessee, settling in Blount county, and in 1813 he joined the United States army. He served with General Jackson in the war against Great Britain in 1812, and in 1815 became a lieutenant. He resigned his commission and resumed the study of law at Nashville, and in 1823 became a congressman from Tennessee, four years later becoming governor of the state. He was married in January, 1829, but in the following April, without assigning any cause or reason for his action, he suddenly abandoned his home, taking up his residence among the Cherokee Indians, who formally adopted him as a member of their nation. In 1832 he settled in Texas, where he took a prominent part in affairs, becoming commander-in-chief of the forces of the state and defeating the Mexicans at Santa Ana. He was elected president of the new republic and re-elected in 1841, and when Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845, he was returned as one of its two representatives to the senate. General Houston was active in Indian affairs, and was strongly opposed to secession, which fact compelled him in 1861 to retire from the office of governor of Texas, an office he had held from 1859 until then. He was above all things an able soldier, and he also possessed as a legislator the splendid qualities of rare foresight, cool discrimination and a fearless candor.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Bratten to Miss Octavia Phillips, daughter of the late William Phillips, who was one of the prominent representatives of the agricultural industry in Wilson county. Concerning the children of this ideal union the following brief record is entered in conclusion of this review: Lallah remains at the parental home; Nonnie is the wife of H. L. Coe, clerk of the court of Wilson county, with residence in Lebanon; Vernon G., who was a member of the class of 1912 in Vanderbilt University, is now attending law school in Lebanon; Clyde is attending Cumberland College, and Hester E. and James W. are attending public schools. The family is one of prominence in the social life of the community, and the home is known for its cordial and generous hospitality and its pervading atmosphere of happiness and good cheer.

EVAN J. DAVIS. The large mineral and industrial resources of east Tennessee have brought to this section men of ability from all parts of the Union, and these men quickly took the lead in the affairs of that section of Tennessee, whose resulting civic and industrial prosperity largely represents the practical ideals and character of men who were formerly residents of widely separated localities.

One of these citizens, whose name was long prominent in Knoxville, and who did as much probably as any other individual in the development of the coal resources in this section, was the late Evan J. Davis, whom death removed from the citizenship of Knoxville on March 8, 1911.

Evan J. Davis, as his name might indicate, was a Welshman, and was born at Llandyssul, in South Wales, on October 14, 1840. He was reared and spent the years of his young manhood in his native country, where he acquired the trade of stone-mason. In the year 1870, seeking a larger field of enterprise in the new world, he came to the United States, landing at New York, thence going to Columbus, Ohio, and finally in 1872 arriving in Knoxville. As a master stone-mason he became superintendent of the Federal building, which was then in course of construction in this city. That work, although only temporary in its nature, really led to his permanent residence in this city. After completing the Federal building, cognizant of the great natural and industrial resources in and about Knoxville, he identified himself with that group of men who at that time were laying the foundations for the great coal industry in this part of the state. In 1877 Mr. Davis organized the Co-operative Coal Company, which opened and operated large mines at Careyville and Coal Creek, in this state. These mines proved to be among the largest and most profitable in the Tennessee field, and the company was eventually merged with the East Tennessee Coal Company, in which Mr. Davis became president and continued as the chief executive of that large corporation for thirty years up to the time of his death. As a practical coal operator he was also general manager of the extensive plant and equipment of the company, and it was his distinction to have first directed the activities of the corporation into the Jellico coal fields. The development of the mines at Jellico was among the later accomplishments of his career, and his sons and family inherited these mines as both an actual and potential source of great wealth, both for the community and for themselves.

The late Mr. Davis twice held the position of alderman from the Ninth ward in Knoxville, and throughout his career here he took great pride in the upbuilding of the city. He was an active church member, and was the oldest member of what was known as the old Welsh church at Knoxville, a society which eventually disbanded, after which he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church and served that organization as deacon for many years. In business circles and in his social relations and at home he throughout his life retained the high esteem and affection of his many friends and associates, all of whom regarded his death as the passing of one of Knoxville's foremost citizens. His remains were laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery at Knoxville.

On October 22, 1874, Mr. Davis married Miss Elizabeth Jeffries, a daughter of Howell Jeffries, who was born in Wales, subsequently immi-

grating to the United States and spending his last years in the state of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Davis now resides at her home at 924 Oak street in Knoxville. Her children are as follows: Howell J., who as president of the East Tennessee Coal Company has succeeded to the large enterprise so successfully managed by his father, and whose residence is on Kingston Pike; William E., who is vice-president and general manager of the East Tennessee Coal Company and who makes his residence at Jellico, in order to give his personal supervision to the affairs of the company; and Mrs. Eugene Galyon, whose husband is one of the business leaders of Knoxville and president of the Knoxville Lumber & Manufacturing Company, their residence being at 928 Ninth street.

WILLIAM LOUIS WELCKER, who ranks with the foremost members of the Knoxville bar and is identified with one of the strong and leading law firms of the city, that of Jourolmon & Welcker, has been one of the able and honored exponents of the legal profession in this section of Tennessee for more than forty years, and throughout that long period has maintained an enviable professional standing and has ever been recognized as a citizen of the most sterling attributes of character.

Born at Poplar Creek, in Roane county, Tennessee, on February 17, 1849, William Louis Welcker springs from German and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and in his long career has well upheld the reputation of the former nationality for thrift and industry, and of the latter strain for mental alertness and integrity. His parents were Charles F. and Caroline Virginia (Mitchell) Welcker, the former being the son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Inman) Welcker and the latter the daughter of James Coffield and Margaret (Lewis) Mitchell. The earlier education of Mr. Welcker was gained in the country schools of Roane county, for he was the son of farming people and was reared on a farm. He was prepared for the legal profession in Cumberland University, being graduated from that well-known institution in 1871, with the degree of LL. B. On March 14, 1872, Governor John Brown appointed him district attorney for the third judicial circuit of Tennessee, and in August following he was duly elected to the office, serving therein until September 1, 1878. Upon the conclusion of this official service, in which he conducted the affairs of his office in a creditable manner, Mr. Welcker continued his private practice, residing in Loudon and Roane counties until February, 1887, when he moved to Knoxville, where he subsequently became identified with the well-known and prominent firm of Henderson & Jourolmon, to which the firm mentioned in an opening paragraph is successor. Leon Jourolmon and W. L. Welcker make up the personnel of this strong and formidable legal combination, and they have for a number of years maintained their offices in the Dead-erick building. This firm until recently was, with L. D. Smith, division counsel for the Southern Railway for east Tennessee and represented

other important corporations in its official capacity, practicing in all courts in the state.

Mr. Welcker is a staunch Democrat and was once the nominee of his party for congress in the second congressional district, but was defeated, although he made an admirable run for the office. At one time he served as mayor of the corporation of North Knoxville, and gave to the community a good administration. He has served for a number of years on the city board of education and has at all times proven himself the friend of education and an able and efficient exponent of the cause. Higher and better education has long been a hobby with him, and he has often expressed his belief that the public schools of a city, county or state are its greatest assets, and the greatest mark of its advancement and progress.

Aside from his professional interests the chief concern of Mr. Welcker, or Judge Welcker, as he is universally known, is his interest in the Union Bank of Knoxville, of which he is a stockholder and a director. Fraternally he is a member of Union Lodge No. 38, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, at Kingston, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery No. 9 of Knights Templar in the same city. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Knoxville, and an official in that body.

In 1884 Mr. Welcker was married to Miss Annie L. Crawford, a daughter of Rev. William H. Crawford, and to them two children have been born,—Charles William, now deceased, and Annette C. Welcker. Like Mr. Welcker, the mother and daughter are devoted members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Knoxville.

GEN. GEORGE W. PICKLE. General Pickle, the senior member of the representative law firm of Pickle, Turner & Kennerly, of Knoxville, has long been recognized as one of the most distinguished members of the bar of his native state and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Tennessee, with whose civic and industrial development and progress the name has been most closely and worthily identified. General Pickle served two terms as attorney general of Tennessee, and from 1886 to 1892 he was attorney general and reporter of the state. He gave valiant service in behalf of the Confederate cause during the Civil war, and in all of the relations of life he has accounted well to himself and to the world, so that he merits in full the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Gen. George Wesley Pickle was born on the old homestead farm of the family, in Knox county, Tennessee, on the sixth day of March, 1845, and is one of the eleven children of Jonothan and Margaret (Underwood) Pickle, of which number five are now living. Both parents were likewise natives of Tennessee, where their respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Jonothan Pickle was born in Knox county, in the year 1810, and he passed his entire life within the limits of his native

county. He was one of the more substantial farmers and progressive business men of the county, and died at the age of forty-four years. His wife survived him and died at the age of sixty-eight. Both were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Jonothan Pickle was a man of marked individuality and he wielded no slight influence in public affairs of a local order, while he ever commanded the high regard of all who knew him.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county, and after the Civil war, George W. Pickle entered Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey. Prior to this time, however, he had served through the Civil war, or through the latter part of it, for he was only fifteen years old when the war broke out, and in 1863, when he was seventeen years old, he enlisted for service. He entered the service as a private in Company E, Second Tennessee Mounted Infantry, in command of Col. H. M. Ashby, and was soon afterwards captured by the Federal forces, being held as a prisoner virtually until the close of the war, when he was paroled and furloughed.

In 1868 General Pickle began the study of law under the able preceptorship of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees at Terre Haute, Indiana, who later represented that state with great distinction as a member of the United States senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, very soon thereafter establishing himself in Knoxville, the metropolis and judicial center of his native county, and in adjoining counties, where he has since continued his professional activities, and where his success and prestige have ever been on a parity with his distinguished ability and his sterling character. He has been a zealous supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but has never sought or held public office except that of attorney general and reporter of his state. In 1886 he was elected attorney general for the state of Tennessee, and at the close of his first term succeeded himself by re-election, so that he served in this important office for sixteen consecutive years, with great credit to himself and his native commonwealth. He edited the supreme court reports of Tennessee from 1887 to 1903, and in that connection is the author of twenty-four volumes, his work having proved of great and enduring value to the state. He served one term as president of State Bar Association.

In 1876 General Pickle became associated in his profession with W. R. Turner, under the firm name of Pickle & Turner, and this alliance has since continued uninterruptedly, although in 1905 W. T. Kennerly was admitted to the firm, the title of which has since been Pickle, Turner & Kennerly. This is one of the most important law firms of eastern Tennessee and controls an extensive and representative practice.

In recent years General Pickle served as president of the Brushy Mountain Land Company and the Bryn Mawr Mining & Land Company, which associations represent practically his only interests aside from his

profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

On June 1, 1881, General Pickle was united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Fain, who was born and reared in Dandridge, and who is a daughter of the late Geo. A. and Mary Ruth Fain. They have one child, Minnie Wesley, fourteen years of age. The home of the family is located at 1633 West Clinch avenue, Knoxville.

HON. JAMES C. LUTTRELL. Among the older merchants of the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, none is better known than the Hon. James C. Luttrell, who for forty-three years has been in business in this city. Fresh from the battlefields of the terrible four years' conflict, he came to Knoxville, which was his native city, and there prepared to take up the quiet life of a merchant. He traveled out of New York City from 1865 to 1872. The fighting instinct was ingrained within him, however, and he fought his way up in the business world just as he had done as a Confederate soldier. That he scorned to take an unfair advantage, and that he conducted his business dealings with the strictest honesty is proven by the popularity which he has always enjoyed and which has been most strongly shown by his election as mayor of Knoxville for three terms.

The father of James C. Luttrell was a famous lawyer in Tennessee, J. C. Luttrell by name. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, in 1811, and held many important offices in that troublous period just preceding and following the war. He was at one time clerk of the Tennessee legislature and rode horseback to and from Nashville in company with Andrew Johnson. He was county register for several years and during President Fillmore's administration was appointed postmaster at Knoxville. When Mr. Johnson was made governor of Tennessee, J. C. Luttrell became state comptroller and he was also mayor of Knoxville for fourteen years. President Lincoln appointed him special agent for the postoffice department of east Tennessee just after the close of the war and shortly after this he was elected to the state senate, being the first Democrat who carried Knox county in an election for several years after the war. His home was in Knoxville but his death occurred in Nashville. J. C. Luttrell married Eliza Bell and two sons and four daughters were born to this union. Mrs. Luttrell was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, her parents living during their earlier days at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but later removing to Tennessee.

James C. Luttrell was born in Knoxville in 1841. He grew up in the city of his birth and received his education in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. In 1859 he left the university, where he was in his junior year, and entered the business world as a merchant in Nashville. This did not last long, however, for when the call for volunteers for the Confederate service was issued, Mr. Luttrell was among

the first to respond. He first enlisted in the thirty days' infantry and soon afterward when the Rhett battery was organized at Knoxville, he was elected its first lieutenant. In this capacity he entered the Kentucky campaign, serving under Gen. Kirby Smith, the most important event in which he participated being the battle of Richmond. After the close of the Kentucky campaign the lieutenant was promoted for meritorious service to the rank of captain. Within thirty days after this promotion he was given command of a battery of two guns. He held this command during the remainder of the war and also served as adjutant general on the staff of Col. H. M. Ashby, in command of a brigade of Wheeler's Cavalry. Among the battles in which he took part may be mentioned those of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was also a participant in all the engagements during General Wheeler's raids in Tennessee and Georgia, took part in the defeat of Stoneman's raid and the capture of that general, and was a member of that gallant body of men who followed General Wheeler in his daring operations against General Sherman during the disastrous march through the Carolinas to Savannah and the sea. The last battle in which Captain Luttrell took part was at Bentonville, North Carolina. During the war the captain was wounded in the head at Chickamauga and was captured in June, 1863, during Sander's raid in east Tennessee, at Lenoir, but he was soon afterward paroled and returned to his command immediately.

At the close of this gallant career as a soldier, the captain left the south and going to New York City there engaged in the hardware business for seven years as traveling salesman. He then returned to Knoxville and in partnership with his brother, S. B. Luttrell, opened his present hardware store. The business has grown with the growth of the city and S. B. Luttrell & Company is considered one of the substantial firms of the city, dealing in all kinds of heavy hardware as well as in cutlery, shot-guns, and leathers.

Although an uncompromising Democrat Mr. Luttrell has been thrice elected mayor of the city and he has also served several terms as alderman. He is a trustee of the Confederate Soldiers' Home for Tennessee, the home being located at the Hermitage Farm. He has other business interests other than his hardware business, among which may be mentioned the Street Railway, in which he is largely interested, and the Mechanics National Bank, in which he is a stockholder and director. Mr. Luttrell has always been greatly interested in the affairs of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for he helped to organize the lodge in Knoxville. He is also a member of the Eagles in New York City.

In 1867 Captain Luttrell married Miss Josephine E. Brooks, a native of this county, and three sons and four daughters have been born of this union, of the following names: Annie, wife of Joseph Shields, of New York City; Libbie, wife of B. F. Moore, of the Moore & Hawley

Hardware Co.; Fannie, wife of Harold H. Powers of Knoxville, a large wholesale clothier; Sophia, wife of Harry Hammond of Atlanta, Georgia, a business man; J. C., Jr., a farmer; Ernest, of New York City, of the firm of J. S. Shield & Co.; S. B. of Knoxville, Tenn.

FRANK J. MILLIGAN. Tennessee has contributed many of her sons to the larger life and activities of the nation, and it is a matter of justifiable state pride that the body of foremost men of affairs, distinguished leaders in professional life, and men eminent in the profession is probably as great and as noteworthy for its achievements as that furnished by any other state of the Union. In this class of men who went out from their native Tennessee and took a part in the life outside its borders, the state has reason to remember the late Frank J. Milligan, whose distinguished service in the United States navy formed a splendid record.

Frank J. Milligan, whose family now reside in Knoxville, was one of the six children born to Hon. Sam and Elizabeth (Rowe Howard) Milligan. His death occurred at Knoxville, Tennessee, on December 22, 1852. His early education was attained in the schools of his native town, after which he was a student at Tusculum College, and on June 28, 1869, at the age of seventeen, was appointed from Tennessee to the Naval Academy. His official record beginning with his appointment: Appointed to the Naval Academy June 28, 1869, graduated June 1, 1874; ensign July 17, 1876; master, November 6, 1881; lieutenant in the junior grade, March 31, 1883; lieutenant, March 31, 1888; Asiatic Station, 1874-1876; Alliance, European Station, 1876-77; receiving ship St. Louis, 1877-78; Richmond, Asiatic Station, 1879-81; Navy Yard at Washington, 1882-83; Osipee, Asiatic Station, 1884-85; sick leave, 1886; Steel Inspection Board, 1887-89; Dolphin, around the world, 1889; Training Squadron, 1891; retired on account of heart disease, May 28, 1892; waiting orders, 1890 to March, 1891; Monongahela (training ship), March, 1891, to date of retirement, May 28, 1892. Among the varied experiences of his career, Lieutenant Milligan accompanied Ex-President Grant on his tour around the world while in China and Japan, and was also one of the officers on the Dolphin on her trip around the world.

The late Lieutenant Milligan passed away on January 13, 1897, and his body was laid to rest with military honors in the Old Gray Cemetery at Knoxville. In his physique he was a typical military man, standing 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing over 210 pounds. Lieutenant Milligan married Miss Carrie Elizabeth Andrews, the accomplished daughter of the Late Judge Andrews, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Milligan was married on January 4, 1882, and their three children are named as follows: Stanley A., who is now an official of the United States government; Margaret L., who is the wife of Robert Lawson Sites, a prosperous business man of the city of New York; and Mary H., at home. The family reside in a beautiful place at Circle Park in West Knoxville.

The late Mr. Milligan worshipped in the Episcopal church, as does his family.

JUDGE GEORGE ANDREWS. The late Judge George Andrews was one of Knoxville's most able jurists. He was born at Pittsfield, New York, a son of Rev. Elisha D. Andrews, who subsequently removed to Vermont and in 1840 to Macomb county, Michigan, where George Andrews grew up and attained a liberal education in literature and law. He was first engaged in practice in Detroit, and in 1855 moved to Knoxville which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1868 he was appointed by Governor W. Brownlow to a vacancy on the supreme bench of Tennessee, holding the office for two years, and proving himself a thoroughly competent judge. His opinions which may be read in the Tennessee State Report, rank high in the literature of the legal profession. The late Judge Andrews also served as district attorney, and in many other minor positions. For several years after leaving the supreme bench, he served as Federal district attorney for east Tennessee, and during the last twelve years of his life was senior member of one of the most successful law firms in Knoxville.

Judge Andrews was one of the unfortunate victims of the great railroad disaster of the Knoxville, Cumberland & Louisville Railroad on August 22, 1889. The late Judge Andrews was a man of extraordinary intellect and versatility, was an industrious and capable lawyer, widely read in the general literature of the profession, and during the years previous to his death undoubtedly occupied the first place at the Knoxville bar. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee, being for several years chairman of this executive committee. To this place he was peculiarly adapted, and hence rendered great service to the University. He was a Christian and a loyal member of the Presbyterian church.

JESSE LAFAYETTE HENSON. Among the men who are directing the activities of the Republican party in Knox county, Jesse Lafayette Henson has long held prominent position. Belonging to the class of public men who have risen from the ranks and have attained prestige and influence through the medium of their own efforts, his executive qualities have been tested in various official capacities and in the discharge of his duties he has ever proven a faithful and conscientious public servant. Mr. Henson was born January 4, 1871, on a farm in Knox county, Tennessee, and is one of a family of twelve children born to Jesse Horn and Margaret J. (Allison) Henson. His father was also a Tennessean by birth, and throughout his life followed farming and stock raising, and, although he died in middle life and had only attained a moderate success, was widely known and highly respected in his community.

Jesse Lafayette Henson received only a common school education, and

was but nine years of age when his father died. He was reared to the occupation of agriculturist and followed the tilling of the soil until reaching young manhood, when he learned the trade of collar maker, a vocation which he followed for a number of years. When still a young man he became interested in Republican politics, and in 1908 became secretary of the Republican County Campaign Committee of Knox county, and in 1911 became chairman of the County Executive Committee and managed the campaign of that year in a capable manner. The candidates of his party received from 1 to over 4,000 majority. He continued to hold the chairmanship, and his associates and fellow-workers rely absolutely on his high qualities of leadership and superior judgment. In 1909 he was appointed deputy tax assessor, in which capacity he has since rendered valuable services.

Mr. Henson was married to Miss Emma L. Ogg, of Knox county, daughter of John C. Ogg, and to this union there have been born two daughters, Edith and Mae. The family affiliate with the Broadway Baptist church of Knoxville, of which they are consistent attendants and liberal supporters. Mr. Henson has interested himself to some extent in matters of a fraternal nature and has been prominent in Odd Fellowship, being past grand master of the State Grand Lodge and a national representative. He is also a national representative in the Junior Order United American Mechanics. His long residence in Knoxville has given him a wide acquaintance in business, public and social circles of the city, and his many personal excellencies have drawn about him a large number of warm friends. The pleasant family residence is situated at No. 1121 Gratz avenue.

S. D. CLEMMONS. Among unthinking people the opinion seems to prevail that the farmer is a man of inferior intelligence and ability when compared to the business or professional man. A little study of the subject, however, will convince any one that such is not the case. For years the agricultural colleges of the country have been giving instruction to the farmer's sons on such topics as the chemistry of the soil, its adaptability to certain fruits and vegetables, its fertilization, the rotation of crops, the extermination of destructive insects, etc., until today the successful farmer must have as great a fund of information pertaining to his calling as has the lawyer, the physician, the manufacturer or the merchant. While it is true that many young men have left the rural districts to seek their fortunes in the cities, it is no less true that men of strong character, who have been successful in business or financial circles, have been encouraged to leave the city to become tillers of the soil.

S. D. Clemmons is one of this class. He was born at Rives, Tennessee, July 27, 1881. His grandparents, John F. and Martha (Sherrill) Clemmons, were both natives of Middle Tennessee, where they were married,

and after their marriage removed to McNairy county. Of their eleven children six are still living and are useful members of society. One of their sons, W. L., married Mattie E. Owens, a native of Kentucky, and this couple are the parents of the subject of this review, who is the eldest child in a family of four. W. L. Clemmons has been for a number of years engaged in the grain and mercantile business, and is one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of his community. Thus it will be seen that for four generations the Clemmons family has been identified with the fortunes and industries of Tennessee, upon which they have left the impress of their character.

S. D. Clemmons was educated in the local schools and began his active business career in a clerical position. For five years he was a clerk in the First National Bank of Union City, Tennessee, after which he served for some time as cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Rives. He was also connected with the Rives Grain Company, of Rives. In 1909 he decided to engage in agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of seven hundred acres of land in District No. 15, which farm has been in the possession of some member of his family since 1897. Of this tract two hundred and ten acres is under cultivation and the remainder consists of fine timbered land, well watered and adapted to stock raising, to which Mr. Clemmons devotes considerable attention. In this part of his business he has adopted the policy that it costs no more to raise stock of the best blood than it does to raise scrub stock, hence the animals upon his farm are as well-bred as any in the state. He has a young mare, "Ruth Hickman," whose sire has a record of 2:19½; his Duroc hogs are registered, and he has some Jersey cattle that are eligible to registration. Corn, wheat and clover, all of fine quality, are grown upon the cultivated portion of his farm, and, in short, his management of the farm during the past three years has marked him as one of the scientific and progressive agriculturists of the state.

Mr. Clemmons is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal associations are with the Woodmen of the World. Although he believes in good government and takes an interest in public affairs, he is by no means an active political worker. He knows by experience that a well conducted business enterprise of any kind yields more certain returns than holding public office, where his tenure would be entirely dependent upon the will of the voters, and consequently prefers to give his attention to the management of his farm.

On March 22, 1908, Mr. Clemmons was united in marriage with Miss Bertha R. Smith, daughter of Rev. A. McM. Smith, and this union has been blessed by two children, a son and a daughter, Owen and Mary C.

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WILLIAM B. WOOTEN. The son of a famous old Kentucky family, William B. Wooten, himself a native of the Bluegrass state, has lived well up to the traditions of the family name and shown himself a true

son of the south. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 3d day of August, 1861, and is the son of Joe W. and Annie (Brawner) Wooten, both native Kentuckians. The father was born in 1822 and the mother in 1828, the former dying in 1901, while the mother is still living and a resident of Owensboro, Kentucky.

Joe Wilson Wooten was a planter and merchant all his life. He was successful in all his business ventures and prior to the Civil war period was accounted a man of large means. The ravages of war, however, robbed him of practically all his worldly goods, and when normal conditions were resumed, he set about restoring his fortunes as best he might. Success again attended his efforts and the mercantile business yielded him again an independent fortune, and in a large measure he regained his old place in the possession of material wealth that had characterized him previous to the Civil war. He was engaged in business at numerous places, among them being Woodburn, Rich Pond and Bowling Green at the same time and later at Russellville, all in Kentucky. He was the son of Joseph Wooten, a Virginian by birth, who came to Kentucky in his young manhood, and purchased three thousand acres of land in Barren county, Kentucky, and there experienced worthy successes in his business activities. He was born September 9, 1775, the son of Samuel Wooten of Virginia, and Mollie Lee, also of that state.

Joseph Wooten, it may be said at this point, married Sarah Wilson, born in Barren county, December 19, 1790, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson of Kentucky, and they became the parents of Joseph Wilson Wooten, the father of the subject; William, familiarly known in the south as "Billy" Wooten, and one of the most prominent men of the state of Kentucky; Dr. J. D. Wooten, of Austin, Texas, who had charge of all physicians in the western army under Price in Missouri; Anderson Wooten, Glasgow, Kentucky; Judge P. G. Wooten, Russellville, Kentucky; Sylvester Wooten, Franklin, Kentucky; and the daughters: Mattie, married Albert Bagby, Glasgow, Kentucky; Kittie, married Hewlet Wilson, Cortage, Tennessee; Sallie, married Tom Evans, Russellville, Kentucky—all successful in business and splendid people. All are dead, Judge P. G. Wooten dying at Louisville, Kentucky, aged 90.

The maternal grandfather of William Brawner Wooten of this review was William Taylor Brawner of Charles county, Maryland. William Taylor Brawner was the son of Isaac Brawner and Nancy (Taylor) Brawner of Maryland, who moved to Kentucky from Maryland in 1812. William Taylor Brawner was an educated gentleman, yet worked with Amos Hendle, a noted newspaper editor, Frankfort, Kentucky. Later he moved to Barren county, Kentucky, and then became instructor of the young. He married Mary Mills Cooksey from near Petersburg, Virginia, and in Barren county raised his family, comprising two daughters and one son. A magnificent builder of all things undertaken, he was very prominent in the state in business, as well as in political circles.

Joseph Wilson Wooten, the father of William B. Wooten of this review, was a member of the Christian church, a man of honor, charitable and kindly, and performing well his part in all the relations of life. He was a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Concerning the children of him and his wife, the following brief data are here incorporated: Judge Given Wooten is a graduate of the University of Virginia and of Bethel College, Kentucky, and is now engaged as the superintendent of schools at Paris, Texas, where he is one of the prominent men of the place. He married Annie Paisley of Kentucky in 1887 and born to them were three children, two girls, one boy, all still at school. Sallie L. Wooten married W. B. Hill of Bowling Green, Kentucky. She is a graduate of Logan Female College and has gained distinction in literary circles as an interesting and pleasing writer. She and her family make their home in Oklahoma City; she has two children: Prentice Hill married Lucy Haskell, the daughter of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, and Allyene Hill married Guy Turner, a banker of Oklahoma City. Bettie V. Wooten married Dr. T. J. Townsend, a prominent and successful physician at Owensboro, Kentucky. He is a graduate of the University of New York and is one of the most prominent doctors in the state. They have two sons; one, Wooten Townsend, is receiving teller in the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, and Robert Townsend is a student in the University at Lexington, Kentucky.

William B. Wooten was educated at Bethel College in Russellville, Kentucky, and he began life in the mercantile business in 1875 near Russellville. He prospered in his business activities until 1882, when he sold out and went to Texas, there remaining for four years. While there he was occupied as a traveling salesman for a well-known clothing house, and in 1887 he returned to Kentucky and went on the road for a Philadelphia firm. He remained in that work for four years, then moved to Gallatin, Tennessee and since that time has been representing B. Stern & Son, Broadway, New York City, in Gallatin and the south.

On January 29, 1889, Mr. Wooten was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Elkin, the daughter of the late Major M. S. Elkin, veteran of the Civil war and a well known citizen of Tennessee. He was born in Kentucky and came to Gallatin, Tennessee, when in his young boyhood in company with his parents, and here he was educated. He entered the legal profession and was one of the prominent and successful attorneys of the state in his time. He served in the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment throughout the entire war period, after which he practiced law in Gallatin up until the time of his death. He was prominent in politics and was a famed orator in the south. In young manhood he married Miss Mattie Conn Moore, and a son and three daughters were born to them. Miss Willia Conn Elkin is the wife of Prof. I. W. P. Buchanan, head of the Castle high school in Lebanon, Tennessee. Lucy, the second daughter, married Mr. Wooten. Mai Elkin became the wife of H. S. Taylor of

Gallatin, a prominent merchant and farmer who is now deceased; and M. S. Elkin Jr., is a merchant in business at Lebanon.

Major Elkin was born in 1839 and died on the 27th day of December, 1884. Concerning him the *Gallatin American* had this to say at the time of his passing: "Hon. M. S. Elkin, a prominent lawyer of the law firm of Munday & Elkin, died this morning at his residence on North Water street, in the forty-fifth year of his life. Major Elkin was born in Kentucky near Winchester, in Clark county, and was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with the highest honors. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Battle's regiment, the Twentieth Tennessee, and served with marked distinction throughout. He was wounded at Shiloh, but never left the field of engagement until its close. After the war he read law with Colonel John W. Head and in 1876 procured a license and began the practice of law at the Gallatin bar where he won an enviable reputation as a prominent and gifted practitioner. In the late political campaign he was elector for the Fourth Congressional District and was so enthused with the work of canvassing the state, speaking for hours at a time, that the mental strain broke him down physically, from the effects of which he died. He was, at the time of his death, Master of the Masonic lodge of this place, and was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. He will be buried on Monday with appropriate services at the grave by King Solomon Masonic Lodge. Thus passes away a noble and pure man."

To the union of William B. and Lucy (Elkin) Wooten were born three children: Mattie L., who is living at home; Brawner E., engaged as a drug clerk in Gallatin; and Joe W., who is in school as yet.

The family are members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Wooten is a Jeffersonian Democrat in his political propensities. He has been successful and prosperous in his business life, and demands only from his fellow man that which he is willing to render.

MERRILL D. ARNOLD. The city of Knoxville is favored in the personnel of its representative business men, who through individual enterprise and homogeneous purpose are constantly adding to the reputation of the city as a commercial and industrial center. Among the distinctly progressive, alert and liberal citizens who are thus contributing to advancement and who hold prominent place in the business community is Merrill D. Arnold, president of the Arnold-Henegar-Doyle Company, manufacturers of the Horse-shoe brand of shoes for men, women and children, and also president of the Appalachian Knitting Mills Company, another of the important industrial concerns of Knoxville. The career of Mr. Arnold has been marked by inviolable integrity of purpose, by ambition, self-reliance and close application, and his advancement to the status of a man of affairs is the direct result of his own ability and efforts. He merits consideration not only as one of the representative



M. P. Arnold
Knoxville
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business men and popular citizens of Knoxville but also as a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of Tennessee, his paternal grandfather having settled in White county in the early days and having done well his part in the development and upbuilding of that section of the state.

Merrill D. Arnold, the youngest in order of birth of a family of four children, was born on the parental homestead farm, in White county, this state, on the 20th of September, 1853, and is a son of Francis and Ann (Smith) Arnold, both likewise natives of Tennessee. Francis Arnold was born and reared in White county, where he became an extensive agriculturist and stock-grower and a citizen of prominence and influence. He was a man who ordered his course upon a high plane of integrity and honor and thus he commanded secure place in the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He continued to reside in his native county until his death, at the age of seventy-three years, and his widow, now eighty-six years of age, makes her home in White county, Tennessee. She is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence.

Reared under the sturdy and benignant influences of the home farm, and duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality, Merrill D. Arnold waxed strong of mind and body and early found his ambition definitely quickened. As a youth he obtained employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Calhoun, McMinn county, and in this connection he gained valuable experience in business system and in knowledge of stock values in the various lines of merchandise. At the age of twenty-five years he became a traveling commercial salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He made an excellent record in this connection and his next progressive movement was made when he became an interested principal in the firm of Briscoe & Swepson, engaged in the wholesale and dry-goods business, at Knoxville, Tennessee. He continued to be identified with the business of this firm for ten years, at the expiration of which, in 1894, he founded the industrial enterprise now conducted under the title of the Arnold-Henegar-Doyle Company, the headquarters of which are at 428 Gay street, in the city of Knoxville. As president of this company Mr. Arnold has been a potent force in building of the substantial and prosperous business enterprise, and the shoes manufactured by the company find a ready demand throughout the territory tributary to Knoxville as a commercial center. As president of the company operating the Appalachian Knitting Mills, Mr. Arnold has been equally resourceful and progressive in his administrative office, and this company controls a large and constantly expanding business in the manufacturing of men's ribbed underwear. Mr. Arnold is interested in mining operations in Mexico and in gold mines in South America, and there are many other concrete evidences of the financial success which he has achieved since he initiated his independent career. He is the owner of his attractive residence

property at 604 West Church street, also stone house at Gay street, and has made other judicious investments in Knoxville realty.

Broad-minded and progressive as a citizen, Mr. Arnold is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community and he is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In the year 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Arnold to Miss Sallie L. Hill, a daughter of Professor J. S. Hill, a distinguished North Carolina educator. The one child of this union is Merrill D., Jr.

JOSEPH M. DEDMAN. In every community of appreciable urban claims no better index of its civic and business status is given than in the character of its leading hotels, and in this phase of enterprise the thriving little city of Columbia, the capital of Maury county, is signally favored in the Bethel Hotel, an attractive, homelike and well-conducted house, of which the proprietor is Mr. J. M. Dedman. The manager and owner of this fine little hotel is a practical man in his chosen vocation and has been distinctly successful in catering to the demands of an appreciative trade on the part of the traveling commercial salesman and other persons who have availed themselves of the hospitality of his hotel.

Mr. Dedman was born at Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, on the 12th of March, 1868, and is the elder of the two children of Col. James M. and Mary (Scarff) Dedman, the younger son being Dr. James E. Dedman, who is a representative physician and surgeon of Birmingham, Alabama. The Dedman family was founded in Virginia in the colonial era of our national history, and in Mecklenburg county, that state, Col. James M. Dedman was born in the year 1822, his death occurring in 1886. His wife was born at Greensboro, Alabama, in 1831, and in that state their marriage was solemnized in 1867. The mother is living at Columbia, Tenn., with her son. Colonel Dedman, who was a son of John Dedman, a prominent citizen of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, was reared and educated in the historic Old Dominion commonwealth and at the age of twenty years he removed to Alabama, in which state he eventually became a prominent business man and a citizen of much influence. He was a distinguished soldier and officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served as colonel of the Twentieth Alabama Regiment. He was wounded in battle at Franklin and Vicksburg and gallantly led his command in many other of the important engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict. He continued with his regiment until the close of the war and thereafter became a leading hotel man in Alabama, where he for many years conducted a well ordered hotel in the city of Selma. He was a man of impregnable integ-

rich and much intellectual ability, ever held secure place in popular confidence and esteem, and he served as mayor of Selma for a number of years. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was influential in its local councils. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he received the chivalric degrees and was identified with the Selma commandery of Knights Templar. He achieved fair prosperity in connection with his business activities and left a name unsullied by suspicion of wrong or injustice, having accounted well in all of the relations of life. Both he and his wife were residents of Selma, Alabama, at the time of their death.

Joseph M. Dedman gained his earlier educational discipline in the public schools of his native state and supplemented this by a full academic course in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1888 Mr. Dedman engaged in the hotel business at Shelby Springs, an attractive resort in Shelby county, Alabama, and his success in this field of enterprise was furthered by the knowledge which he had previously gained in the hotel conducted by his honored father. In 1889, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Dedman removed to Red Boiling Springs, in Macon county, Tennessee, and there he successfully conducted a large summer-resort hotel for a period of eight years. In 1897 he established his home in Columbia, Tennessee, where he devoted his attention to managing the Bethel Hotel until 1901, when he purchased the hotel, which he has brought up to a high standard and for which he has gained distinctive popularity. This attractive hotel occupies the site of a building in which were maintained the law offices of President James K. Polk. Mr. Dedman is one of the progressive and popular citizens and representative business men of Columbia, and his hold upon the esteem of the community is significantly indicated by the fact that he was elected mayor of the city of Columbia in the spring of 1912, for the regular term of two years. He has given a most effective administration as executive head of the municipal government and under his regime many progressive movements have been projected and carried to completion. His term as mayor will expire in January, 1914. In 1907 he was elected a member of the city board of aldermen, of which position he continued the incumbent for four years, and he has been a vigorous and enterprising factor in the furthering of measures that have conserved the civic and material progress of his home city. He served two years as president of the Columbia Board of Trade and is still one of its most active and valued members.

In politics Mr. Dedman has ever been found aligned as a stalwart in the ranks of the Democratic party, and as a man of broad mental ken and well fortified opinion he has shown a lively interest in public affairs, both local and general. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr.

Dedman has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with Trinity Consistory, in the city of Nashville, and he has held office in the various York Rite bodies. He is at the present time high priest of the Columbia chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and is also past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and holds membership in the alumni association of his alma mater, the University of Alabama.

At Selma, Alabama, in the year 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dedman to Miss Bessie Bill, daughter of Wells Bill, a representative citizen of that place. Mrs. Dedman is a most prominent and popular factor in the representative social activities of Columbia and is the gracious chatelaine of a home known for its genial hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Dedman have three children—Bertram C., who is one of the representative young members of the Maury county bar and who is now serving as city attorney of Columbia; and Gladys and James M., who remain at the parental home.

HUGH THOMAS HODGES. Noteworthy among the active and prominent business men of Montgomery county is Hugh Thomas Hodges, merchant, farmer and stockman, and for the past eight years postmaster of Hackberry, Tennessee. A son of John Hardin Rogers, he was born in Dickson county, Tennessee, on October 5, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Robert Hodges, was born in Virginia of Scotch-Irish ancestry and as a young man he migrated to Elkton, Kentucky, where he engaged in farming until his death at an early age. His wife, Mary (Page) Hodges, was a first cousin of General John Hardin of Belle Meade fame.

John Hardin Hodges was born in 1832 at Elkton, Kentucky, but was reared in Tennessee, receiving his education in Davidson county. While a young man he managed the large Gail Plantation in Sunflower county, Mississippi, for a number of years, after which he returned to Tennessee and located in Dickson county. There he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising for years. He married Sarah Chapel Harris, who was born at White Bluff, Tennessee, in 1838, and died in 1907. She was the daughter of William (Buck) and Mary P. (Shelton) Harris.

William Harris' father, grandfather and great-grandfather were each named William Harris and are descendants of Sir William Harris of Essex, England, whose son, Thomas Harris, was born in 1587 and was a member of the Virginia Company in 1609. He, with his wife and three children—Thomas, Mary and Major William—came to Virginia in 1611 in the ship *Prosperous*. It is through Major William Harris that the late William Buck Harris and numerous others in Tennessee, including ex-Governor and United States Senator Isham G. Harris, derive their ancestry. Mary P. (Shelton) Harris, the maternal grandmother

of Hugh Thomas Hodges, was one of the early settlers of Dickson county, and she lived to the ripe age of ninety-one years. At her death in 1907 she had the distinction of being the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, in the Dickson district, having been a member thereof for eighty years.

Of the union of John Hardin Hodges and Sarah (Harris) Hodges seven children were born that reached years of maturity. The two oldest—Robert and William—are dead, and five are living as follows: John T. Hodges, a ranchman of Plenous, Texas; Rebecca, the wife of C. H. Williams, a merchant of White Bluff, Tennessee; Bessie N., the wife of T. W. Clark, a merchant of Nashville, Tennessee; Hattie H., the wife of W. M. Adcock, a lawyer of White Bluff, Tennessee; and Hugh Thomas Hodges, the special subject of this review, who was the fourth child in succession of birth.

As a boy and youth Hugh Thomas Hodges was intensely interested in acquiring an education, taking advantage of every opportunity afforded him and finally completing his early education at the famous old Cloverdale School. He taught in the public schools of Dickson county for a while, and at the age of twenty years he took the advice of Horace Greeley and went West to grow up with the country, arriving in Dallas, Texas, in 1886, in which state he lived for five years.

While at Dallas Mr. Hodges entered the electric railway service and, having acquired a technical and practical knowledge of electricity as applied to street railway equipment, he was subsequently employed in Memphis, Tennessee, and New Orleans, Louisiana, for a period of nine years. He was associated with the management of the New Orleans Traction Company for seven years, returning to Dickson county, Tennessee, in 1899, where he engaged as a dealer in merchandise, to which enterprise has been added stock raising and farming.

While located at Memphis Mr. Hodges was married on May 10, 1892, to Joeane Harris, the daughter of Joseph and Sallie (Harris) Harris, residents of Dickson county, and both descendants of Major William Harris, previously mentioned. To the union of Hugh Thomas and Joeane (Harris) Hodges three children were born, only one of whom survives—Harris Hodges, who was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 30, 1896. He was a graduate of Clarksville high school at the age of sixteen years.

Hugh Thomas Hodges has successfully managed every enterprise which he has undertaken, and has always been a very busy man, but he finds time to devote to educational, religious, fraternal and political subjects. He is at this time (1912) a member of the county board of education, superintendent of Sunday school, Worshipful Master in the A. F. & A. M. and Worthy Patron in the Order of the Eastern Star. He is treasurer of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and a member of the Knights of Pythias as well. Mr. Hodges is a director of

the People's Bank in Vanleer, Tennessee, and for eight years past has served as postmaster of Hackberry. He is a Democrat by choice and a member of the Methodist Church South, as are also his grandmother, his mother, his wife and his son.

ALEXANDER F. BURNLEY. In the development of the tobacco industry of Trousdale county, Tennessee, the subject of this sketch has played no inconsiderable part, being the president of the Willard Tobacco Company, one of the leading tobacco manufacturing concerns in that section of the state. He is of Scotch and English extraction and can trace his lineage back to some of the oldest families of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Moses Burnley, was a native of Virginia, where he married Mary Ann Vest, also born in that state, and came with his wife to Tennessee in 1794. She was a daughter of John Vest, who came from England with his parents while still in his boyhood and passed his life in Virginia. Moses and Mary Ann Burnley first settled in Macon county, but subsequently removed to Trousdale county, where they ended their days. Their son, Moses Burnley, married Sarah Fergusson, a daughter of Patrick Fergusson, who came from Scotland in 1798 with his parents, John and Isabella (McNabb) Fergusson, who were the founders of the Fergusson family in Tennessee. Three brothers came over at the same time. John settled in Macon county, Tennessee; Adam located at Carthage, Tennessee, and the other brother settled in Kentucky. Adam Fergusson became one of the leading lawyers of Carthage and was a prominent man in many ways. Patrick Fergusson was a large land and slave owner before the war. He married Jane Meador, of Macon county, a member of one of the oldest families in that section, and died in 1860. Moses Burnley, the father of Alexander F., was born in Macon county, Tennessee, June 5, 1815, and his wife was born in the same county in 1825. He was one of the first teachers in that county as well as one of the first men to undertake the cultivation of tobacco, and after removing to Sumner county he held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. By his industry and good management he accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, becoming a large land and slave owner, though his slaves were set free at the time of the Civil war. Although this caused him to suffer a considerable loss, he continued his farming operations successfully, and at the time of his death on May 20, 1901, he was considered a well-to-do man. He was a Whig in his political affiliations until that party ceased to exist, after which he was a Democrat during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the founders of the Green Grove Methodist Episcopal church, and served on the board of stewards for many years. His wife died in August, 1876. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, Alexander F. being the fourth child of the family.

Alexander F. Burnley was born in Macon county, Tennessee, May 22, 1853. His early education was obtained in the local public schools, after which he attended the university at Knoxville and finished at Lebanon university. He graduated in law at Lebanon in 1874, and began practice at Hartsville, where he continued in that business until 1886. He was then appointed special pension examiner, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., for nineteen years, when he resigned and returned to Tennessee and took charge of the Willard Tobacco Company, a joint stock company, and was elected president, which office he still holds, his brother Patrick being the secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures both chewing and smoking tobacco and has an annual output of about \$125,000 worth of the finished product. Much of the success of the company is due to the energy and superb executive ability of its president, who is fully up with the times in both producing and selling methods. He is public spirited and takes a keen interest in every movement for the advancement of interests of the community in which he lives. Although a Democrat in his political opinions, he has in recent years devoted his time and attention to the building up of his business in preference to seeking public honors.

Mr. Burnley is prominently identified with the secret and benevolent societies of the county, being a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The charitable precepts of these orders he has carried into his daily life and practices them in his associations with his fellow men.

On November 9, 1881, Mr. Burnley was united in marriage with Miss Ella B. Sheppard, of Columbia, Tennessee. They are both members of the Baptist church, and as their tastes in other matters are congenial their wedded life has been a happy one.

THOMAS H. PEEBLES, of Columbia, is a fine representative of the rising attorneys of Tennessee and also of one of the state's first families. He was born at Tullahoma, Coffee county, Tennessee, May 31, 1875. His father was Rev. W. R. Peebles, who was one of the best-known divines of the Methodist Episcopal ministry in Tennessee, and his mother was Miss Alice Wilkes as a maiden, born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1856. The parents were married in Maury county in 1874, and to their union were born seven children, all of whom are living, and of which family Thomas H. is the eldest. Rev. W. R. Peebles, born in Williamson county, this state, in 1855, was educated in Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia, and was graduated from that college with the class of 1872 with the degree of Master of Arts. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church South, he became identified with the Middle Tennessee Conference and in the course of his ministerial career held pastorates in various places in that dis-

trict. He became recognized as one of the ablest divines of that conference, was a presiding elder for a number of years and served several times as a delegate to the general conference of this denomination. In political views he was a Democrat, and in 1903 and 1904 he served as chaplain of the state senate. Fraternally he was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He passed away in 1904. The first of the family in Tennessee was W. R. Peebles, the great-grandfather of Thomas H., who emigrated from Mecklenburg county, Virginia, to Tennessee and located in Williamson county, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. One of his six children was Thomas H. Peebles, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Virginia and was but a youth when his father removed to Williamson county, Tennessee. Here he grew to manhood and received his education under Edwin Paschall, one of the most prominent of the early educators in Tennessee. Young Peebles, following in the footsteps of his able preceptor, took up teaching as a profession and followed it throughout life, the most of his service as a teacher being at Springhill and Franklin, Tennessee. He married Mary Paschall, daughter of Edwin Paschall, the teacher, and to them were born five children, of which family Rev. W. R. Peebles was third in birth. Thomas H. Peebles served in the Confederate army during the Civil war as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment and proved a brave and gallant officer. General Cleburne, commander of the brigade of which the Twenty-fourth Tennessee formed a part, in his comments on the soldiery of the South in the bloody battle of Shiloh, said of this regiment: "The Twenty-fourth Tennessee won a character for steady valor, and its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles, showed that he possessed all the qualifications of a commander in the field." His valor on the field of Shiloh was repeated many times during his service throughout the war. After the war he was elected to the state senate, but through a personal difficulty he was killed before the time to take his seat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South and attained a high position in the Masonic circles of this state.

Thomas H. Peebles, our immediate subject, was a student at Vanderbilt University three years and then matriculated in Cumberland University, from the law department of which institution he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of LL.B. On his admission to the bar that same year he came directly to Columbia, Tennessee, to commence the practice of his profession. Shortly afterward he took a partner, but the association was discontinued some time later, and Mr. Peebles then continued alone until he and T. B. Forgey formed the present law firm of Peebles & Forgey. The possessor of strong mental endowments and well prepared with excellent professional training, Mr. Peebles in the decade of his practice has followed law with pronounced success and commands a clientage of distinctly representative character. A Dem-

ocrat in politics, he is actively interested in the work of his party and is chairman of the Maury county Democratic executive committee.

In 1897 Mr. Peebles was united in marriage to Miss Lonnie Harris, of Marshall county, who died in 1901. In 1909 he took as his second wife Miss Bessie Arnold, of McComb, Mississippi, and to this marriage has been born two sons.

JOHN W. FRY. A scion of a family whose name has been prominently and worthily linked with the history of Tennessee for more than a century, with incidental contribution to the civic and industrial development of this favored commonwealth. Mr. Fry has attained to distinctive success and prestige as one of the most progressive business men and public-spirited citizens of Columbia, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of Maury county, where he is president of the Maury National Bank, besides which he has other large and important capitalistic and industrial interests. He has shown much initiative, enterprise and progressiveness in his career as a man of affairs, has achieved large and substantial success, and in all of the relations of life has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the high regard of his fellow men. As one of the representative business men of his native state he is entitled to specific recognition in this History of Tennessee and Tennesseans.

John W. Fry was born in Giles county, Tennessee, on the 10th of July, 1859, and is a son of William and Mary Jane (McCrory) Fry, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in the year 1800, and the latter of whom was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1820. The father passed to the life eternal in 1880 and the mother in 1899, their marriage having been solemnized in 1842; they became the parents of two children, and he whose name initiates this review is now the only surviving representative of the immediate family, as his only sister, Mrs. Angeline Smith, passed away on the 30th of April, 1911. John Fry, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Virginia, a representative of staunch English lineage and a member of a family that was founded in the historic Old Dominion state in the early colonial era. He finally removed from Virginia to North Carolina, and there was solemnized his marriage to Mary Evans, William having been the eldest of their eight children and having been about eight years of age at the time of the family emigration to the wilds of Tennessee, in the year 1808. John Fry numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Giles county, where he became the owner of a large landed estate and where he developed from the wilderness a productive farm. His old homestead was near Lynnvile, and he there passed the residue of his life, a substantial and honored citizen and one who did much to further the civic and industrial advancement of that section of the state. He was influential in community affairs and both he and his wife were

numbered among the sterling pioneer citizens of Giles county at the time of their death.

William Fry was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the old pioneer farmstead, was accorded the advantages of the necessarily primitive schools of the locality and period, and passed the remainder of his life in Giles county, where he long held precedence as a representative exponent of agricultural and stock-growing influence, securely entrenched in the highest esteem of all who knew him. He was an unswerving advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, served for a number of years as magistrate, and both he and his wife were devout members of the Christian church. His age rendered him ineligible for service as a soldier in the Civil war, but he personally hired two substitutes to enter the Confederate ranks and render the service which he himself found it impossible to accord. He was a man of strong and noble character and his name and memory are held in lasting honor in the county that represented his home during virtually his entire life.

The influences that compassed the childhood and youth of John W. Fry were those of the fine old homestead plantation on which he was born, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he went to the state of Texas, where he continued his studies in an excellent private school conducted by one of his paternal uncles. He continued his residence in the Lone Star state for a number of years. In 1890 Mr. Fry returned to his native county and engaged in the banking business at Lynnville. There he became the organizer of the Lynnville State Bank, and under his careful and effective management the institution soon became signally prosperous and substantial. It is today one of the staunch and popular banks of Giles county, and he still retains the presidency of the same.

In 1896 Mr. Fry removed to Columbia, the capital of Maury county, where he organized the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of which he continued the executive head until it was merged with the Maury National Bank, and of the latter institution Mr. Fry is now president. He is known as one of the substantial capitalists of this section of the state, and as a man specially discriminating and circumspect in the administration of financial affairs of broad scope and importance. In 1898 Mr. Fry manifested his initiative and versatility by organizing the Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Company, at Florence, Alabama, and this concern developed a prosperous industry in the manufacturing of fertilizers from phosphate. The business was finally consolidated with a corporation of New York, and of this great concern Mr. Fry is now secretary. He is an interested principal in several companies engaged in the manufacture of commercial phosphates and is treasurer of the Consolidated Phosphate Company.

In the midst of the many exactions of a signally active and successful business career Mr. Fry has been fully alive to his civic responsibilities

and has shown deep interest in economic and governmental affairs and in public matters of local order. He is one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in Maury county, and in 1899 he served with ability and effectiveness as a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He has also served as a valued member of the Democratic state executive committee and was a member of the military staff of Governor McMillan, with the rank of colonel. Governor Frazer appointed him a commissioner from Tennessee to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, and he did much to make the exhibit of his native state at that notable exposition a creditable one. He is affiliated with the Columbia lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member and liberal supporter of the Christian church, of which his wife likewise was a devout adherent.

In the year 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fry to Miss Annie E. Horn, who was born and reared in Giles county, this state, and who was a daughter of Richard Horn, a representative citizen of that county. She was summoned to eternal rest in 1905, at the age of forty-two years, and her memory is revered by those who came within the compass of her gracious influence. She is survived by six children. The eldest daughter, twenty-five years old, is now the wife of S. C. Harlan, and they reside at Florence, Alabama.

HARDIN P. FIGUERS. No citizen is more clearly entitled to specific recognition in this History of Tennessee and Tennesseans than is this well-known and distinguished member of the bar of Maury county. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Columbia, the judicial center of the county, for nearly forty years, and his reputation as a lawyer has far transcended local limitation, especially through the medium of his valuable and authoritative work on *Chancery Pleading and Practice*, a publication that has had wide circulation and without which no legal library in Tennessee is considered complete. Mr. Figuers has a specially broad and accurate knowledge of the various departments of jurisprudence and has long been known as one of the eminent members of the bar of his native state, even as he has gained high reputation as author of the work to which reference has just been made, and prior to engaging in the practice of law he had achieved marked success and no minor distinction in the field of newspaper publication. He is a scion of old and honored families of Tennessee and both his paternal and maternal genealogy gives record of the founding of the respective families in America in the early colonial era of our national history, the while both gave valiant soldiers to the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution.

Hardin Perkins Figuers was born at Franklin, the capital of Williamson county, Tennessee, on the 15th of April, 1849, and is a son of Thomas Norfleet Figuers and Bethenia (Perkins) Figuers, the former

of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1816, and the latter of whom was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, on the 11th of February, 1811. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in the year 1843, and of their five children, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth, four are still living. Thomas N. Figuers passed to the life eternal in 1854, and his cherished and devoted wife, a woman of strong character and gracious personality, was summoned to eternal rest on the 10th of August, 1869, a representative of one of the patrician and most distinguished pioneer families of Tennessee.

Thomas N. Figuers, great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was an intimate friend of Gen. George Washington, in whose command he served as an officer throughout the War of the Revolution. He became a prominent member of the bar of the South after the close of the war, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century was engaged in the practice of his profession in North Carolina, where records still extant give evidence of his exceptional talent and his high standing in the community. His son Thomas N., Jr., likewise entered the legal profession and achieved in the same much of distinction after coming to Tennessee. He established his home in Williamson county, this state, in the early part of the nineteenth century, and there maintained his home during the residue of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. He was a neighbor and personal friend of Governor Sam Houston, and when General Houston organized his forces in Texas at the time of the Mexican war, Mr. Figuers joined that sterling patriot in the Lone Star state and died in camp just before the memorable battle of the Alamo, having succumbed to an attack of what was designated in those days as Texas fever. His remains were laid to rest with military honors, in the frontier country far removed from home and loved ones. He wedded Miss Ann Faircloth, who survived him by a number of years, and of their three children the only son was Thomas N. III, father of Hardin P. Figuers of this review.

Thomas N. Figuers III was an infant at the time of the family removal from North Carolina to Williamson county, Tennessee, where he was reared and educated and where he attended what was known as the Claybrook school, an institution of more than local note in its day. He had the inestimable privilege of reading law under the preceptorship of John Marshall, one of the foremost figures in the history of American jurisprudence, and after his admission to the bar Mr. Figuers was associated in practice for a number of years with his distinguished preceptor, Judge Marshall, at Franklin, Tennessee. He gained a position of prominence at a bar noted for its brilliancy, and through his character and services honored his profession and the state which was the scene of his labors. He was the owner of a large and valuable landed estate in Williamson county, and thus it was given him to contribute in generous measure to both the civic and industrial development of the state in

which virtually his entire life was passed. He was a staunch Whig in politics and wielded much influence in public affairs in his section of the State, on the pages of whose history his name merits a place of enduring honor. His wife, Bethenia (Perkins) Figuers, was a daughter of Nicholas Perkins, who came to Tennessee from Virginia in the early pioneer days and who became one of the first settlers of Williamson county. He established his home in the locality known as Meeting of the Waters, near Franklin, where he became seized of a large landed estate.

Hardin P. Figuers gained his early education in the schools of Franklin, the judicial center of his native county, and through self-application greatly advanced himself in high academic branches, the while he had the benignant influences of a home of exceptional culture and refinement. As a young man he was for some time an instructor at Gum Spring Academy, near Franklin, and he proved a successful and popular exponent of the pedagogic profession. On the 1st of May, 1869, about a month after celebrating his twentieth birthday anniversary, Mr. Figuers purchased the *Franklin Review*, which was founded in 1813 and which is the oldest paper south of the Ohio river. He proved a most vigorous and effective figure in journalistic enterprise and continued as editor and publisher of the *Review* until 1872, when he sold the plant and business and removed to Columbia, Maury county, where he has since maintained his home and been recognized as a citizen of sterling character and wide and beneficent influence. Soon after locating in the capital city of Maury county he effected the purchase of the *Columbia Herald*, and he continued as its editor and publisher until the 1st of May, 1875, after which he was editor of the *Columbia Journal* for one year. It was largely through his association with newspaper work that he gained his facility in the use of forceful, direct and elegant English, and his diction, both as a speaker and writer, is notable for its precision, clarity and admirable choosing of words from his extensive and readily applicable vocabulary.

While thus devoting himself to effective journalistic work Mr. Figuers had literally made for himself time and opportunity to carry forward the study of law, and his powers of absorption and assimilation were such that his progress was rapid and substantial. In November, 1871, at the age of twenty-two years, he was admitted to the bar of his native state, upon examination before the circuit court at Franklin, and upon retiring from newspaper work, in 1875, he engaged in the active practice of law at Columbia, where he has continued his labors in this exacting vocation during the long intervening years, which have brought to him unequivocal success and prestige. In 1882 he issued from the press a carefully prepared work entitled "Chancery Pleading and Practice," the same comprising 650 pages and giving a most careful and authoritative exposition of the various topics touched. This work is still considered the most valuable and authoritative of its kind in Tennessee

and is to be found in the libraries of the leading members of the bar of this and other states. Mr. Figuers has also prepared a work giving his reminiscences concerning the Civil war, which had its inception when he was a boy of about twelve years and in the progress of which his youthful ardor and appreciation led him to take the deepest interest. This work has not yet been published, and when issued it will prove a most valuable addition to the records of that climacteric period in the history of the nation. Mr. Figuers has ever been unfaltering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an effective advocate of its principles and policies. Though he has had no predilection for public office he has served several times as special chancellor, and on these occasions proved himself admirably equipped for judicial honors. He was for five years a member of the board of education of Columbia and he takes a deep concern in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his home city and state, to which his loyalty is on a parity with his appreciation.

Mr. Figuers and his wife and daughter are most earnest and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and in the same he has held the office of steward for forty-four years. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Figuers was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 1st of April, 1871, in Hiram Lodge No. 7, Free & Accepted Masons, at Franklin, Tennessee. In 1878 he received the chapter degrees in Columbia Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and in the following year the Templar degrees were conferred upon him in DeMolay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, in Columbia. He has passed various official chairs in each of these bodies and is past master of the Blue Lodge. He has been specially active in the Sunday-school work of his church, to which he has given close attention for more than half a century and in which he taught the Bible class for many years, bringing the membership of the same up to 100 persons.

On the 4th of December, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Figuers to Miss Lily Dale, who was born and reared in Maury county and whose father, the late William J. Dale, was for many years a prominent merchant of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Figuers have one daughter, Miss Mary Dale Figuers, and she has attained to state-wide reputation as a talented musician, especially as a violinist, as she has appeared before the public in recital and concert work in the leading cities and towns of her native state. Mrs. Figuers and her daughter are leaders in the representative social activities of their home city, and the family residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

JOHN S. COFFEY. A scion of one of the old and honored families of Maury county, John Shelby Coffey, is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears and has gained recognition as one of the representative members of the bar of his native county. He is engaged in the

successful practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Columbia, the judicial center of Maury county, and his clientage is one of specially important order, a fact which offers effective voucher for his ability in his profession and his standing in popular confidence and esteem.

On the ancestral homestead farm, in District No. 5, Maury county, Tennessee, John Shelby Coffey was born on the 7th of November, 1854, the only son and eldest of the three children of William M. H. and Sallie (McMurray) Coffey, who still reside on the homestead which has been the abiding place of three generations of the Coffey family. On this same farm William M. H. Coffey was born in the year 1854, and his wife was born in Davidson county, this state, in 1857. Samuel Coffey, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was a native of North Carolina, a commonwealth that contributed a large and valued quota to the early settlement and initial development of Tennessee. Samuel Coffey came to this state as a young man, in company with two brothers and one sister, and they established their home in Maury county. There Samuel Coffey eventually accumulated a large and valuable landed estate, and he was one of the sterling pioneers and influential citizens of the community which represented his home until the time of his death. Soon after coming to the state he wedded Miss Mary Gregg and they became the parents of ten children. It is pleasing to note that the greater number of their descendants are residents of Tennessee, where they have found ample scope for productive effort along varied lines of activity. Samuel Coffey and his two brothers each attained to the age of more than ninety years, and the one sister was one hundred and four years of age at the time of her death. She was one of the most venerable pioneers of the state when she was thus summoned to the life eternal. William M. H. Coffey has always lived on the old homestead which was the place of his birth, and thus has never severed his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, through the medium of which he has achieved definite success and prosperity, the while he has been a liberal and progressive citizen and a man well worthy of the high esteem in which he is uniformly held. He is one of the substantial and representative farmers of Maury county, is a stanch Democrat in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder.

J. Shelby Coffey found his childhood and youth compassed by the gracious and invigorating influences and environment of the ancestral homestead, and in the meanwhile he availed himself duly of the advantages of the public schools. After completing the curriculum of the high school he began reading law under effective private preceptorship, and his alert mentality and close application caused him to make rapid progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. He was

admitted to the bar at Columbia in the year 1900, and in this city he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the work of his profession—a strong and resourceful trial lawyer and well equipped counselor. He was elected city attorney in 1908, and held this office two terms, his retirement having occurred in March, 1912. He has been specially successful as a corporation lawyer, and is at the present time local attorney for numerous large corporations in his home city and other points in the state, including the city of Nashville. Mr. Coffey is president of the McNeal Monument Company, of Columbia, a director of the Maury County Trust Company, and a stockholder in the Maury National Bank and other important corporations, for a number of which he serves as attorney and counselor.

In politics Mr. Coffey is found arrayed as a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he is affiliated with Columbia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He and his wife are popular factors in the social life of their home city and county, where their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

The year 1907 marked the solemnization of the marriage of Mr. Coffey to Miss Pauline Martin, and they have one child, a fine little son, John Shelby, Jr.

JAMES IMBODEN FINNEY. A representative member of the newspaper fraternity in Tennessee, James Imboden Finney, editor of the *Columbia Daily Herald*, who has been quite successful in the field of journalism, is a man of strong civic loyalty and progressive ideas, and lends to whatever duty at hand his highest order of endeavor.

He was born in West Carroll parish, Louisiana, May 31, 1877, but in 1883, a lad of six years, he accompanied his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and where his life since has been spent. He is a son of Samuel G. Finney, who was born at Guildford Court House, Surrey county, England, in 1844, and is descended from an old English family. The parents of Samuel G. were Samuel G. and Annie (Douglass) Finney, the former of whom was a prominent banker and farmer of Surrey county, England, and both of whom spent their entire lives in their native land. Samuel G. Finney, Jr., educated at Brighton, England, was commissioned a lieutenant in the British army and was detailed for service in Canada, but some time after he had come over he resigned his commission. During the war between the states, in 1861-65, he went to California, where he became a member of the state militia but did not see active service. After the close of the Civil war he went to Louisiana, where he engaged in cotton planting and where in 1873 he was married to Cornelia Imboden, who was born in West Carroll parish, Louisiana, in 1839 and who departed life in 1909. To this union was born one son, James Imboden Finney of this review.

In 1883 they removed from Louisiana to Warren county, Tennessee, where the elder Mr. Finney followed farming until 1894. Removing from thence to Jacksonville, Florida, he engaged in the culture of oranges for a few years, but finally retired from active business life, though at present he holds interest in a brick manufacturing plant at Jacksonville. Politically he is a Democrat, and his religious belief is that of the Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant.

James Imboden Finney grew up in Warren county, Tennessee, and received his education in the public schools there. His earlier youth was occupied with farm duties. At the age of nineteen he became deputy clerk of the county court, and for the ensuing seven years he was employed in McMinnville in one or another of the county offices, serving a portion of that time as register of Warren county to fill out the unexpired term of the incumbent elected to that office. In the meantime he had begun to write for the *McMinnville New Era*, and in 1902 as associate editor he became more closely identified with that paper, which was founded by David F. Wallace and Henry Watterson in the late '50s. In 1904 he went to Nashville to become political reporter on the *Nashville American*, and continued thus engaged until the *Tennessean* was established, when he became city editor of the latter paper. He came to Columbia in September, 1907, to assume the editorship of the *Columbia Daily Herald*, which W. D. Hastings and Mr. Finney leased from its owner, Frank D. Lander. The *Weekly Herald* of Columbia was established in 1848, and the *Daily Herald* was established in 1899 by Mr. Lander, who continues to own the paper. In policy the publication is Democratic but independent, and during the six years that Mr. Finney has been connected with it, it has not lost a victory for the local candidates it has supported in political contests. It is the only daily paper in this congressional district. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Finney has long been an active and energetic worker in promoting the practical work of his party. In this connection he has served as secretary of both the Warren and Maury counties Democratic executive committees and in an official way he served during the 1905 session as journal clerk of the lower house of the state legislature. He was also president of the Tennessee Press Association in 1912-13. During the Spanish-American war he also saw six months of military service as a member of the First Tennessee Regiment, under command of Col. W. C. Smith.

On September 12, 1899, Mr. Finney was united in marriage to Miss Herminie Jeanmaire, who is a daughter of Louis F. and Heloise (Des Porte) Jeanmaire, and whose birth occurred in McMinnville, Tennessee. To this union have been born three sons, named John Wesley (1900), James Imboden, Jr. (1906), and Louis (1912). The father and mother of Mrs. Finney are natives, respectively, of Canton Berne, Switzerland, and of Montpelier, France. Mr. and Mrs. Finney are both members of

the Methodist Episcopal church South, and Mr. Finney is affiliated fraternally with the Royal Arcanum. They live at their country home, known as "Sleepy Hollow," located near Culleoka, Maury county, from where Mr. Finney comes daily to Columbia for his editorial work. Mr. Finney is also actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He is an active factor in the commercial and business life of Columbia, having served as secretary of the Columbia Board of Trade from its organization in 1910 until 1913, when he declined to serve longer. He organized the Boys' Corn Clubs of Maury county in 1911 and 1912 and in both years Maury county boys won the state prizes for the largest yield of corn in Tennessee.

EPHRAIM E. ERWIN. A notable career of efficient service is that of Judge Ephraim E. Erwin, at present police judge and city treasurer and recorder of Columbia. For the greater part of forty years he has been almost continuously identified with some form of official activity from the minor grades of responsibility to that of state senator and other prominent positions in public life.

Judge Erwin represents one of the old and esteemed families of Maury county. He was born in this county September 14, 1848, a son of William Hiram and Jemima A. (Smith) Erwin, the latter of whom, after the death of her first husband, was married in 1871 to Major Joseph L. Gush, of Columbia. The founder of the family in this county was the great-grandfather who came over the mountains from North Carolina during the early days of the last century. He was a soldier in one of the wars of his time, and for many years was an extensive farmer. A son, the grandfather, also named Ephraim E., grew to manhood in Maury county, received an excellent education for his time, and was long engaged in farming. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Sharpp, and to their union were born four daughters and three sons.

The third in this family of seven, William Hiram Erwin, the father, was educated in the common schools of Maury county and learned the trade of wagon-maker, an occupation which he followed in the city of Columbia for some time. He was also prominent in public affairs and held the office of constable and later was county jailer, a position which he continued to hold for a number of years. In politics he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was an elder for a long time. He was affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masons. His death occurred in 1859, while his wife, who was born in Maury county in 1828, died July 15, 1900, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living. Judge Erwin being the third in the order of birth.

Ephraim E. Erwin, after leaving the common schools, found his first work as a news agent on a railroad. The war broke up this occupation, and during the period of hostilities he was quietly engaged at work on

his uncle's farm. From here he moved to Arkansas, where he continued to farm, and in 1866 located in Memphis, in the transfer business. He was then engaged in cotton compressing and later resumed farming and market gardening, acquiring a residence in that city. In 1877 he engaged in the hotel business in Memphis, but soon returned to Maury county, where he continued his education under Prof. W. J. Martin, of Davidson College, North Carolina. Well equipped for practical affairs and with an experience which has made him successful in almost any line of business, Judge Erwin soon became identified with civil service, and has never been long away from activities of that kind during the past forty years. He was clerk in the post office at Columbia for three years, and then for a time was in the livery business. The next step in his career was as assistant in the register's office in Maury county, and in 1876 he was assistant to the county court clerk, and from that he was transferred to the chancery court and held office there six years. He was deputy circuit court clerk two years, and this was followed by experience as publisher and business manager of the *Columbia Herald*. His experience in journalism continued for two years, and in 1887 he was elected to the office of city recorder and was retained in the office until 1893. In 1894 occurred his election to the combined offices of recorder, tax collector and treasurer of Columbia, and his performance of the duties of these positions earned high praise. During 1901-03 he served two terms in the state senate, having been elected both times on the Democratic ticket. During his service as state senator he was granted a leave of absence from his municipal duties. While in the senate Judge Erwin was chairman of several important committees, one being the investigation of the offices of treasurer and comptroller for both terms. On his return from the state legislature he assumed the duties of recorder, tax collector and treasurer of Columbia, an office which he holds at the present time. Since 1896 he has been justice of the peace and is officiating in the capacity of police judge of Columbia.

In 1882 Judge Erwin was licensed to practice law in the various courts of the state. This profession, however, he never followed as a means of livelihood, but was often sought and always gave to his friends the benefit of his legal knowledge without fee or reward.

Judge Erwin is a member of the board of education of the city of Columbia and was one of the original thirteen who organized and established the municipal free school system. He was a member of the county court of Maury county for eighteen years, declining to stand for re-election in 1912.

Judge Erwin first married in September, 1872, when Miss Elizabeth Roberts Porter, of Maury county, a daughter of William R. and Elizabeth (Leftwich) Porter, became his wife. Mrs. Erwin died March 14, 1874, when only twenty years of age. Their one child, William Porter Erwin, is now assistant in his father's office. On October 20, 1886,

Judge Erwin married Miss Lura Hill, of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Her parents were Thomas O. and Susan Green (Callhoun) Hill. There are no children by this marriage.

Judge Erwin has membership in the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., and his first wife was also a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Erwin was a communicant of the Baptist church, but is now a communicant of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally the judge affiliates with Phyntias Lodge No. 37, Knights of Pythias, at Columbia; with Columbia Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and he is a Scottish Rite Mason up to and including the fourteenth degree, being affiliated with Columbia Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., and with Lafayette Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons.

HON. FRANK C. RUSSELL. Among the citizens of high standing in Williamson county, Tennessee, is Frank C. Russell, of Franklin, state senator from the Twenty-first senatorial district, composed of Cheatham, Hickman and Williamson counties, who commands to an enviable degree the respect and esteem of those familiar with his career.

He was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, February 15, 1848. His parents were James Russell, born in Davidson county, this state, February 2, 1818, and Miriam Hill Russell, born in the same county May 11, 1815. They were married in their native county in 1838 and seven children were the issue of their union, of which family Frank C. was third born and is one of five yet living. The father received but a limited education, such as the public schools of Tennessee afforded at that early day, and farming was his life pursuit. He was a Democrat. Miriam Hill Russell, the mother, was a daughter of Luke and Charlotte (Richardson) Hill, who were farmer citizens of Davidson county, and the former of whom fought with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans during the second war for American independence. James Russell, father of James mentioned above, was a North Carolinian by birth and came to Tennessee in young manhood, locating in Davidson county. There he married Nancy Hargrave, by whom he had a large family. From the foregoing mention it will be seen that Mr. Russell descends from families that are of fully a century's standing in this section of Tennessee. Throughout this long period his family name has locally ever remained significant of the worthiest order of citizenship. After the war the Russell family moved from Davidson to Williamson county.

In the Tennessee log school house of a half-century ago and the "university of hard knocks" Mr. Russell acquired his education. Reared to farm pursuits, he very naturally turned to agriculture as his occupation when taking up life for himself, and for many years he followed that line of endeavor. His entrance to public life was made in 1876, when he was elected constable of the first district of Williamson county, and after four years in that office he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving two years and then serving a like period again as constable. In

1886 he was elected sheriff of Williamson county and was successively re-elected twice, his continuous three terms covering a period of six years. A few months after concluding this service, or in February, 1893, he became a justice of the peace and city recorder of Franklin, continuing in the former capacity until 1900 and in the latter until 1906. In 1895 he was appointed a United States commissioner of Tennessee, which office he held two years. Meanwhile, in 1896, he was elected judge of Williamson county and served as judge continuously for fourteen years. In 1910 he was elected to the state senate from the twenty-first senatorial district, which includes Cheatham, Hickman and Williamson counties, and in this service, as in all the responsibilities with which he has been entrusted during this long public career, his fidelity to the public interest has been unchallenged and his personal integrity unassailed. He has given vigorous and careful application to the interests of his state and constituency and served as chairman of the printing committee and as a member of several other important committees. As a Democrat he is earnest and active and long has held a high place in the local councils of his party.

On January 8, 1885, Mr. Russell was joined in marriage to Miss Sallie Givens, daughter of George W. and Dysia Givens, of Williamson county. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have one son, S. G. Russell, now a grocer at Franklin, Tennessee. Both are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. In a fraternal way Mr. Russell is identified with Orestese Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, at Franklin, and with Franklin Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the last named order he has filled all the offices of his subordinate lodge, is now its district deputy grand master, and has represented his lodge in the Tennessee grand lodge of Odd Fellows.

JUDGE HENRY HOWE COOK. There appears in Volume IX of the Pictorial History of the United States the reproduced photograph of a boy soldier of the "grey," a picture that has become famous. It is that of Henry Howe Cook, of Franklin, Tennessee, who after a half-century is yet spared to the state he as a youth so loyally and so ardently served in the great struggle of 1861-65. In a brief explanatory sketch accompanying the picture and written by Charles Lanier, son of Sidney Lanier, the celebrated Georgia poet, it is stated that this portrait of the young Confederate volunteer was taken in April, 1861, when he had been promoted at the age of seventeen from the ranks of Company D, First Tennessee Regiment, to a lieutenancy in Company I of the Forty-fourth Tennessee, in Bushrod R. Johnson's brigade. It came to the notice of the New York sculptor Ruckstuhl and was used by him as a model in designing the magnificent monument erected in Baltimore by the Maryland Societies of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The points which made it such a fitting and suggestive model for this purpose Mr. Lanier mentions as

follows: "At the outbreak of the war proper arms were scarcer in the Confederacy than uniforms. Private Cook's trig costume contrasts sharply with the big hunting knife and the old-fashioned pistol with its ramrod and percussion trigger. His glance is direct and fearless; yet he is almost too young to look bloodthirsty, even with the lethal weapon thrust in his belt."

Henry Howe Cook came of fighting stock, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier of the Revolution and a nephew of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the famous patriot, and his paternal grandmother having been the niece of Gen. Robert Howe, also of Revolutionary fame. A youth of seventeen, he was attending Franklin College, near Nashville, when the long-threatened storm of civil war burst over the country. Laying books aside he ran away to Virginia, where he enlisted in Company D of the First Tennessee Regiment, and while in the mountains of Virginia he was struck with fever. On his recovery he joined the command at Fort Donelson, where as a member of Comb's brigade he was a little later given his first crucial test. He was among the troops surrendered at Fort Donelson but made his escape and joined the Fifty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, in Wood's brigade, afterward consolidated with the Forty-fourth Tennessee, of Bushrod R. Johnson's brigade. From the rank of private Mr. Cook was successively promoted to be second lieutenant, first lieutenant and then captain of Company I of the Forty-fourth Tennessee. He was at the front at Shiloh, fought at Murfreesboro and in that engagement was badly wounded in his head and shoulder, and was captured in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, on May 16, 1864. That year the Federal commander of the United States forces that had been bombarding Charleston, South Carolina, for some months was notified that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, all prisoners of war, were being held in Charleston and were quartered in that part of the city occupied by non-combatants but a portion that, nevertheless, had for many months been considerably exposed to the fire of the Federal guns. In retaliation, the Federals took six hundred Confederate officers from Fort Delaware, one of whom was Captain Cook, and placed them on Morris Island, under the fire of Confederate batteries, and were there held, until in October they and the prisoners at Charleston were removed. From there Captain Cook was taken to Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, where he was detained three months and was fed on corn meal that had been ground four years previous. He was then returned to Fort Delaware, from where he was sent home in the latter part of June, 1865, after the surrender.

On his return to Tennessee and to civil life he taught school one year and then in 1867 began the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected county judge of Williamson county, in which office he served continuously for sixteen years, and in 1896 he was elected chancellor of the

Franklin and the Nashville court, serving in that capacity six years. Since then he has been engaged in the private practice of law at Franklin and at Nashville and is one of the best known members of his profession in this section of Tennessee. He is a staunch Democrat in political belief.

Born on Harper's Pike, near Boiling Springs, Williamson county, Tennessee, on November 23, 1843, he is a son of Lewis Cook and Margaret Jane (Owen) Cook, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1807 and the latter of whom was born in Williamson county, Tennessee. The parents were married in Williamson county in 1839 and to their union were born seven children, of which family Judge Cook was third in birth and is one of three yet living. The Cook family originated in Tennessee with William Cook, the grandfather of our subject, who moved to this state with his family in 1819 and located first in Maury county and then later in Williamson county. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought under the command of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who was his uncle. He married Elizabeth Howe, who was a niece of Gen. Robert Howe, also a patriot of the Revolution. Thirteen children were born to their union. William Cook became one of the leading farmers of Williamson county. Lewis Cook, the father of Judge Cook, accompanied his parents to Williamson county, Tennessee. He was not well schooled but was a voracious reader and became a well informed man. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Nashville to learn the cobbler's trade and followed that trade a number of years, becoming well to do, the owner of a large tract of land in Williamson county and also of many slaves. He also did considerable contracting and building and several of the large mansions that abound in this locality were erected by him. In political views he was a Democrat. He was the first member of the Christian church in Tennessee, having joined when Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the denomination, came to Nashville. He died in Williamson county in 1878. Margaret Jane (Owen) Cook, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Nathan Owen and Janie (Hightowel) Owen. The Owen family was among the earliest settlers in Tennessee. Janie Hightowel was a sister of Richard Hightowel, who first surveyed West Tennessee. The Hightowels have long been a prominent connection of the South and in the list of its descendants are found the names of many eminent men.

Except during the period he was so loyally serving the cause of the Southland, Judge Cook has spent his life in his native county of Williamson. He was married in 1883 to Miss Frances Marshall, daughter of John and Frances (Bland) Marshall, of Williamson county, the former of whom was one of the most prominent lawyers of this county. Judge and Mrs. Cook have one daughter, Genevieve. He is a member of the Christian church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order as a member of the Franklin Commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Judge Cook has for the past eight

years served as president of the board of law examiners of the state of Tennessee.

CHARLES HENRY HARVEY. The president of the Knoxville Railway & Light Company has been a railroad man since the minor beginnings of his very successful career. Nearly thirty years ago he was a subordinate employe on that part of the present Southern railway then called the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and before he left rose to the position of chief clerk to general manager. He has been an administrator and developer of the street railway interests of Knoxville from almost the beginning of urban transportation here. Mr. Harvey is one of the strong men in industrial and business affairs of Tennessee, and stands high in civic and social circles.

He was born at Anamosa, Iowa, October 10, 1861, of English descent and one of the four children of Edward Merton and Lucy Lucina (Clark) Harvey. The paternal grandparents were John and Lydia (Booker) Harvey, and the maternal grandparents, Alexander and Jemima (Jackson) Clark. Both parents were natives of Syracuse, New York, and the father is a well-known contractor and builder at Anamosa.

Charles H. Harvey from the schools of his native town entered Beloit College in Wisconsin and in 1885 was graduated with the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan. In the intervals of his school and college days he got his first experience in railroading. A young college graduate he became secretary to the general manager of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, and during his service was promoted to chief clerk to general manager.

In 1895 he became general manager for the Knoxville Electric Light & Power Company, then owned by the street railway interests of the city. The two interests were subsequently combined as the Knoxville Traction Company, of which he was made general manager. In 1905 Mr. Harvey was the organizer of the Knoxville Railway & Light Company, a new corporation that absorbed the Traction Company. He remained as general manager until his election as president, his present office. Mr. Harvey is also president of the Electric Supply Company of Memphis, and is vice-president of the Fountain City Land Company and of the L. S. Hall Company of Knoxville.

His relations with civic and social organizations are numerous and distinctive. From 1892 to 1896 he was commissioner to the United States circuit court in the eastern district. He was aide-de-camp with rank of colonel on Governor Hooper's staff. In Masonry he is prominent, being affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 453, A. F. & A. M., Pearl Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, K. T., Trinity Consistory No. 2, A. & A. Scottish Rite, and Alhambra Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Fountain City Lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F., and Knoxville Lodge No. 160, B. P. O. E. He is a past master of



L. W. Harvey

his Masonic lodge and past commander and past grand commander of the Knights Templar, and a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows. He is a charter member of the Elks club. He belongs to the Cherokee Country, the Cumberland and the Appalachian clubs, and is a communicant of St. Johns Episcopal church of Knoxville. Mr. Harvey was married April 19, 1892, to Miss Ida Grace Locke, of Knoxville. At her death on November 14, 1899, she left two children, Edith Clark and Helen Whitney Harvey.

SAMUEL TYNDALE WILSON, D. D. President of Maryville College since 1901, and the aggressive leader of its splendid fortunes during the past twelve years, Dr. Wilson is one of the leading educators of the South, and has spent a long career in the work of his church and as an educator.

His parents were Rev. D. M. and Emeline (Tomlinson) Wilson. His parents were missionaries in Syria, and it was the fortune of Dr. Wilson to have been born in the town of Hums, in Syria, on February 17, 1858. He was one of two children in the family of his parents. As a boy he attended Maryville College after its rehabilitation following the war, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878, and the institution later conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and D. D. His theological studies were pursued at Lane Seminary in Cincinnati. Dr. Wilson has had an active career of thirty years. He served as missionary in Mexico, under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and at the same time was instructor in the theological seminary at Mexico City during 1882-84. Ill-health compelled him to resign these duties, and he then returned to Tennessee, and was called to the chair of English Language and literature in Maryville College in 1884. He was professor of English Language and Literature and Spanish from 1884 until 1901, and in 1891 was advanced to the rank of senior professor. Then in 1901 occurred his choice as fifth president of Maryville College.

Dr. Wilson has been stated clerk of the Synod of Tennessee of the Presbyterian church in the United States since 1891. He is a scholar and writer as well as an executive, and has published several pamphlets on historical subjects and is author of "The Southern Mountaineers," published in 1906. He is a member of the Presbyterian Historical Society. In politics he affiliates with the Republican and Independent Prohibition party. Dr. Wilson was married June 8, 1887, to Miss Hattie M. Silsby of Grassy Cove, Tennessee. He has a family of two sons and four daughters.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE. Of Tennessee's denominational education institutions, probably none has been more intimately associated with the vital life and progress of eastern Tennessee than Maryville College. At this present writing the students enrolled in this institution number

TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS

hundred and this enrollment in itself is the high-water mark, and the institution is, as a matter of fact, stronger than ever. Much of the modern progress and development of the college is due to the forceful and wise administration of its president, Samuel T. Wilson, D. D., who was inaugurated president in 1901, having previously, for seventeen years, been president of the faculty of instruction. As an introductory historical sketch of Maryville College it will be sufficient to quote several paragraphs from the inaugural address of President Wilson in 1901.

One of the difficulties in computing the tangible and the intangible value of such an institution as Maryville College, Dr. Wilson says, is that "The financial endowment and legacy that post-bellum Maryville has inherited from ante-bellum Maryville can easily and speedily be converted into terms of the dollar and a very few of its multiples. The sentiment and legacy that post-bellum Maryville inherited from ante-bellum Maryville cannot be estimated either in the cold enumeration of dollars and cents, or in the warmer diction of appreciation and gratitude—it may be fitly expressed in the language they speak in the land of pure gold and unerring assays.

It was in his early ministry that Isaac Anderson read the biography of John Whitefield. The perusal of that book set aflame in the sympathy of the young pastor a mighty enthusiasm that burned steadily and fiercely, to the very end of life. The Southern and Western Theological Seminary (Maryville College) is the eloquent biography of Isaac Anderson. That collegiate biography, if we may so term it, can enable the reader catch the healthful contagion of zeal for God, which, as the Hopkins expression was, of 'disinterested benevolence' for man. Whether we Maryville people may, in coming times, delight our hearts in the conquest of the possible or realized Canaans; or, on the other hand, may in disconsolation be tempted to hang our harps upon the willows, it is certain that we can rob us of our 'Genesis and Exodus'—the epic story of the beginnings of our history, when God was among Maryville men and Maryville men walked together with God.

At the close of the fourth presidency of Maryville College, at the closing of the eighty-third year in the career of our beloved president, we also face with high hopes, and, we trust, with fitting confidence, the beginning of the twentieth century. No fear lest we shall be discouraged and earnest, if we breathe in aright the ozone of the epoch. Our plans and our future fidelity must be realized in that which is realized at all. Our lives and our work are in the present, and then, to speak of that which at last must be read rather than in our purposes? Let us rather pause for a moment, on the threshold of that future, to cast our eyes back over the course the college has had to travel in order to

reach its present vantage ground. Let us review together the first chapters of the history of old Maryville."

The history of Maryville College briefly told is as follows: In 1802 Rev. Isaac Anderson founded in Knox County Union Academy. In 1812 he removed it to Maryville. Sam Houston and Governor Reynolds were among its students. Maryville College itself was founded in 1819. It was born of the moral and spiritual needs of the earliest settlers of east Tennessee—chiefly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians—and was designed to educate for the ministry men who should be native to the soil. The grand motive of the founder may be stated in his own words: "Let the directors and managers of this sacred institution propose the glory of God and the advancement of that kingdom purchased by the blood of His only begotten Son as their sole object." Inspired by such a motive, the Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D., gathered a class of five in the fall of 1819, and in prayer and faith began the work of his life. In forty-two years the institution put one hundred and fifty men into the ministry. Its endowment, gathered by littles through all these years, was only sixteen thousand dollars. Then came the Civil war and suspended the work of the institution for five years, and the college came out of the wreck with little save its good name and precious history.

After the war the Synod of Tennessee, moved by the spirit of self-preservation and by a desire to promote Christian education in the central South, resolved to revive Maryville College. The institution was reopened in 1866. New grounds and new buildings were an imperative necessity. To meet such needs sixty-five thousand dollars was secured and the college was saved from extinction. In 1881 a few generous friends—William Thaw, William E. Dodge, Preserved Smith, Dr. Sylvester Willard and others—contributed an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars. In 1891 Daniel Fayerweather bequeathed to the college the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and also made it one of twenty equal participants in the residuary estate. The college received two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars by the provisions of the will. This magnificent donation enabled the institution to enlarge its work and to enter upon a new era of usefulness and influence. On January 1, 1905, Mr. Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey made the munificent donation of one hundred thousand dollars to the general endowment fund of the college. The gift was subject to a five per cent annuity during the lifetime of Mrs. Voorhees. The reception of this benefaction filled the hearts of Maryville's friends with confidence.

In 1906 the rapid growth and the number of students having made necessary much further enlargement of the teaching force and of the material equipment of the institution, President Wilson entered upon a campaign for additional endowment. Mr. Andrew Carnegie generously offered the college twenty-five thousand dollars, on the condition that fifty thousand dollars additional be secured. In 1907 the General Educa-

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After speaking of the difficulty in computing the tangible and the intangible values of such an institution as Maryville College, Dr. Wilson went on to say: "The financial endowment and legacy that post-bellum Maryville inherited from ante-bellum Maryville can easily and speedily be estimated in terms of the dollar and a very few of its multiples. The moral endowment and legacy that post-bellum Maryville inherited cannot be fitly estimated either in the cold enumeration of dollars and cents, or even in the warmer diction of appreciation and gratitude—though some day it may be fitly expressed in the language they speak in that far-away land of pure gold and unerring assays.

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tion Board pledged fifty thousand dollars on condition that one hundred thousand dollars be secured from other sources. Mr. Carnegie then increased his pledge to fifty thousand dollars toward this larger fund. The time limit set for the completion of the fund was December 31, 1908. In the face of many difficulties the president and his associates entered upon a vigorous campaign, and when the canvass closed the subscriptions amounted to the splendid sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and two dollars.

As a result of the generous contributions made through many years by many philanthropic donors, the college now owns property and endowment to the total amount of eight hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. Of this amount four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars is invested in endowment and nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in buildings and equipment. The college grounds consist of two hundred and fifty acres, and for beautiful scenery are not surpassed by any in the country. Maryville is itself an ideal health resort, and one of the most beautiful cities of eastern Tennessee. The town lies on the hills one thousand feet above the sea level, and enjoys the breezes from the Chilhowees and the Smokies a few miles away. The Cumberland mountains on the north and the Smoky mountains on the south, the location is as remarkable for its healthfulness as it is for its beauty. The campus affords the choicest facilities for the development of athletics. There are thirteen buildings on the ground and most of them are modern, and the equipment is of the best class. Steam heat and electric lighting from a central power plant are furnished all over the campus. The institution in its grounds and buildings, as well as its association, is old enough to have developed a distinctive spirit and atmosphere which are by no means the least valuable of the influences which prevail at Maryville College.

Two hundred and ninety of the alumni have entered the ministry, while forty-six alumni and graduates have been or are missionaries in Japan, China, Siam, Korea, India, Persia, Syria, Africa, the Philippines, Colombia, Chili, Mexico, Cuba, and Porto Rico. All of the alumni are engaged in honorable pursuits. Students who have gone from the college to the theological, medical and legal schools have usually attained a high rank. The necessary expenses of attendance are very low, and the privileges of the institutions are open alike to all denominations of Christians. President Brawner, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, says: "I know of no institution in the country that is accomplishing so much for so little money, or doing its work better, or helping more worthy people, than is Maryville College."

CHARLES T. CATES, SR. One of the old members of the bar of east Tennessee, Colonel Cates lacks only two years of having completed a half century as a lawyer. He has had a varied and useful life, and has been a

soldier, lawyer, legislator, and otherwise identified with the public life of this home city of Maryville and east Tennessee.

Charles T. Cates was born in Maryville, Tennessee, January 8, 1840, and was one of the family of eight children born to Reuben L. and Amanda (Wilkinson) Cates. The father was a native of North Carolina, and died in 1866, having been a saddler by trade during his early life. Mr. Cates received his early educational advantages in the public schools of his native county, and it is noteworthy that he is one of the living alumni of old Maryville College, as that institution existed in ante-bellum days. He was graduated from the college with the class of July, 1857. Soon afterward he took up the study of law under the well known attorney, Jesse G. Wallace, but the war came on to interrupt his studies. He enlisted on September 1 in Company G of the battalion of cavalry commanded by George D. McClelland. In 1862 he was promoted first lieutenant of Company G, then a part of the First Tennessee Cavalry, commanded by Col. I. E. Carter. His service in the army continued until 1865, and the close of the war found him on parole. He at once resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was admitted to practice in all the local courts in 1866. Since that time he has been in active practice and one of the leaders of the Blount county bar. He was appointed attorney general during the administration of Governor Brown in 1875, and served one term in the state legislature of 1875.

Mr. Cates was married February 24, 1862, to Miss Martha V. Kidd, a daughter of William Kidd of Maryville, Tennessee. Their four children, now all established in life in homes of their own, are: C. T. Cates, Jr., the present attorney general and reporter of Tennessee; James M. Cates; Mrs. Lula C. Knabe, wife of W. A. Knabe of Knoxville, Tennessee; and Mrs. M. J. George, widow of S. L. George, deceased.

The family all worship in the Methodist church South. Mr. Cates is a director in the Maryville bank, and is affiliated with the Masonic order. He is a grandson on his mother's side of John Wilkinson, who was one of the early attorney generals of Tennessee, and who died in 1829.

HON. JOHN C. CRAWFORD. One of the best known and most successful lawyers in Blount county, Tennessee, is the Hon. John C. Crawford, of Maryville, Tennessee. He is not only an able lawyer but of recent years he has taken an active part in state politics and as state senator has won a reputation for his fidelity to his ideals and to the trust which the people of the state have reposed in him. He is a man well known for his integrity and honesty and these two characteristics have done much toward gaining for him the large private practice which he enjoys.

John C. Crawford is the son of a man who was one of the best known men in the state and one who accomplished much for education not only in Tennessee but in other states. His father was Rev. Gideon S. W.

Crawford, the noted professor of mathematics in Maryville College for a number of years. Gideon S. W. Crawford was born in Knox county, Tennessee, on the 20th of August, 1849, and died in Maryville on February 3, 1891. He was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Governor Hawkins and served in this capacity for a number of years. Few men have been held in higher esteem than was Professor Crawford by the citizens of Blount county. The mother of the senator was Margaret E. J. Duncan. Six children were born to Professor Crawford and his wife, John C. being the oldest.

Senator Crawford was born in Maryville on the 3rd of October, 1875. He received his early education in the Maryville schools, graduating from Maryville College in 1897. He then took up the study of law in the office of the well known attorney, Maj. Will A. McTeer. After studying with him for a time he entered the University of Tennessee and there remained till 1900, when he received his degree from the law department. He was admitted to the bar the year previous to his graduation, in 1899.

Senator Crawford began the practice of law in Maryville in 1900, going into partnership with Moses H. Gamble, and the firm of Gamble and Crawford has had an increasing patronage with the passing years until at this time it is one of the busiest law firms in the county. In the November elections of 1912 John C. Crawford was elected state senator on the Republican ticket, representing the counties of Blount, Cocke, Hamblen, Jefferson and Sevier, and he is now serving in this office.

In addition to his law practice Senator Crawford has always given much of his time to public affairs. He has been a member of the city school board for several years, and he was also secretary of the election commissioners of Blount county for a number of years. His activity in political circles has always been marked. He has been chairman of the Blount county Republican executive committee for several years and is the present chairman of this committee. For six years he served as clerk and master of the chancery court, and in every way possible he has given of his services to his party and his fellow citizens.

Senator Crawford is a Republican in politics and in his religious beliefs he is a member of the Presbyterian church, his family also belonging to this church, in which the senator is an elder.

Senator Crawford was married on September 22, 1903, to Miss Maud Farnham, who is the daughter of George Farnham, formerly of Sterling Valley, New York. Three children have been born to Senator Crawford and his wife, namely, John C. Jr., George F. and Earle White.

JESSE S. HUTTON. The sheriff of Blount county, Tennessee, Jesse S. Hutton won his office not through political pull but through his personal popularity and the high regard for his honesty and integrity felt by the citizens of the county. He has been in office for nearly three years

and has in every way fulfilled the expectations of those who elected him to office.

Jesse S. Hutton is the son of John N. and Elizabeth (Martin) Hutton, the father being a prosperous and well known farmer and stock raiser of Blount county, where he is now living. Four children comprise the family of John N. Hutton and his wife. Of these Jesse S. Hutton was born on February 5, 1877, in Blount county, Tennessee. He received his early education in the public schools of Blount county and later attended the Maryville College for a time. After his education was completed he assisted his father on his farm for a time and then he himself became a farmer. He has been identified with farming since that time and has been very successful. In September, 1910, he was elected sheriff of Blount county on the Republican ticket. He is the first Republican sheriff in many years, for Blount county is a Democratic county and it was only his strong personality and fitness for the office that won the election for him.

Sheriff Hutton and his family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church and his only fraternal allegiance is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Jesse S. Hutton married Miss Sallie E. McCammon, a daughter of Samuel McCammon, and they have two children, namely, John S. and Stella M. Hutton.

PROF. HARVEY B. MCCALL. One of the best known educators in the eastern part of Tennessee is the superintendent of education in Blount county, Harvey B. McCall. He has been superintendent of schools in this county for a number of years and has done much for the improvement of the school system and towards modernizing the methods of teaching. Little comment is needed, however, for his work can well speak for itself.

Harvey B. McCall was born in Knox county, Tennessee, in February, 1871, the son of John McCall and Jane (McMurry) McCall. He was one of a family of seven children who were born to his parents. His father was a well known farmer of Blount county. Young Harvey McCall attended the schools of the county until he was of age to enter college, at which time he became a student in Maryville College. At a very early age, however, he changed from a student to an instructor and in 1888 began teaching school. He was just seventeen years old at this time and he has been identified with public school instruction ever since that time. He taught for three years in college at Maryville and in 1902 was elected county superintendent of schools by the county court.

Professor McCall and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and in the fraternal world he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Professor McCall was married in July, 1896, to Miss Bessie Cowan and four children have been born of this union, of the following names: Beryl, Helen, Lynn and Boyd, all at home.

WILLIAM WALLER CARSON, now and for the last twenty-eight years professor of civil engineering in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, was born near Natchez, Mississippi, June 2, 1845. His ancestry is of mingled English, Scotch-Irish and Huguenot stock. His paternal grandparents were Col. Joseph and Carolina (Green) Carson, of what later became Alabama, and his maternal grandparents were William Smith and Catherine (Breckinridge) Waller, of Kentucky, while his parents were Dr. James Green and Catherine (Waller) Carson. The father, born in Mississippi, was a successful cotton planter of that state. He married young and his children numbered five—four sons and a daughter. For ten years he and his wife lived on the old plantation in Adams county, Mississippi, that came to him as an inheritance from his mother, and then moved to the richer alluvial soil of the lands of north Louisiana, spending the greater part of their summers, however, until the Civil war period with the mother of Mrs. Carson in Kentucky. Dr. James Green Carson died in 1863, and his widow survived him until 1888. She was the daughter of William S. Waller, cashier of the old Bank of Kentucky from 1809 to 1835, located at Frankfort, and from 1835 to 1852 cashier of the Lexington branch of the present Bank of Kentucky. William S. Waller and his wife, who was Catherine S. Breckinridge, were natives of the state of Kentucky.

The foregoing facts show that Professor Carson is distinctly southern in ancestry and breeding. Indeed his ancestors in every line were already southern before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, for even before that war began they all had settled south of what is now known as Mason and Dixon's line.

Prof. William Waller Carson, named for his maternal grandfather, was instructed by private tutors prior to the war. In June, 1863, he enlisted as a private in a company that soon thereafter became Company B of the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, C. S. A., and a few months before the war ended he was made the sergeant-major of that regiment. After the war he resumed his studies, attending Washington College in Virginia, which is now Washington and Lee University. He graduated from that institution in 1868 as civil engineer, and in 1869 as mining engineer. Later, in 1873-74, he was a student in the chemical laboratory of the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York. He has served as an engineer on various railroads and other public works. From 1877 to 1883 he was the professor of mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina, and since 1885 he has been professor of civil engineering in the University of Tennessee. While a student at Washington College he won the prize medal in applied mathematics, natural philos-

ophy and chemistry, and in his senior year served as instructor in civil engineering.

Professor Carson is a member of Fred Ault Camp No. 5, of the United Confederate Veterans, and is now for the second time the commander of that camp. He is quite a student of the war period and of the period which immediately followed. In his inaugural address on assuming the office of commander for the second time he outlined in a suggestive and reminiscent manner many of the conditions which prevailed through the South and among its people during the war and the years immediately thereafter. And he drew especial attention to the patriotism and marvelous self-control of the Confederate soldiers, as shown by the fact that, through all the years of carpet-bag misrule, they refrained almost absolutely from violence and revenge.

Professor Carson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Engineering Association of the South, of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, of the Cherokee Country Club, and of the Appalachian Club. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Knoxville.

In 1880 Professor Carson married Miss Rachel Finnie, of Memphis, who was born in Caseyville, Kentucky, the daughter of James P. and Emma C. Finnie, of Memphis, and to them have been born four children—Katherine Waller, James Finnie (now dead), Emma Finnie and William Walker, Jr.

PROF. LABAN LACY RICE. Well to the fore among the successful educational institutions of its kind in Tennessee is the Castle Heights Training School at Lebanon, the standard of which from the time of the school's organization has been kept high and the faculty of which is composed of men of ability and known worth. In the following lines is presented a brief review of the life of Prof. Laban Lacy Rice, head master of this institution since 1902, who in this position has displayed great energy and talent as an educator and marked ability as an executive head.

Laban L. Rice was born in Dixon, Kentucky, October 14, 1870, to Laban M. and Mattie (Lacy) Rice, both of whom were also Kentuckians by birth. Laban M. Rice, the father, born in 1838 and yet living, has been quite successful as a business man. After the Civil war, from the ravages of which he suffered heavy financial losses and in which he served as a supporter of the Confederacy, he started out anew to regain his fortune and by years of industry and of business energy and ability well applied he has succeeded. He was engaged in the tobacco business in Evansville, Indiana, from 1878 to 1890, and from the latter date until 1902 he followed the same line of business in Louisville, Kentucky. He is now a retired resident of Louisville. In the Civil war he served under

the command of General Forrest as one of that general's bodyguard until captured at Fort Donelson, in consequence of which he was detained two years in Indiana as a prisoner of war. Fraternally he sustains membership in the Masonic order. The mother, born in 1848, passed away in 1881. She was a member of the Baptist church, while Mr. Rice is identified with the Presbyterian denomination. To the union of these parents were born six children, of which family five are yet living.

Laban L. was the third born. He received excellent educational advantages in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1891 and which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894. Well trained and with a scholarly disposition, he was drawn by circumstances to adopt the profession of teaching, his first services in that direction being as an instructor in Auburn Seminary, Auburn, Kentucky. Following that he taught eight years in Cumberland University; then in 1902 he assumed his present station as head master of the Castle Heights Training School. Alive to the responsibility and the opportunity that are his, he gives his most earnest influence to impel those in his charge to their greatest endeavor and to instill into their minds the realization that an upright character is the most valuable asset in life. During the decade that he has had charge of the school it has had a steady growth both in the number of pupils enrolled and in its power of efficiency along the lines of its purpose.

At Lebanon, Tennessee, Professor Rice was married November 23, 1891, to Miss Blanche Buchanan, daughter of Dr. A. H. Buchanan, who for a number of years has held the chair of mathematics in Cumberland University and is one of the best known educators of Tennessee. To this union have been born two daughters: Katharine and Annie Hays. Professor and Mrs. Rice are both members of the Presbyterian church, and he sustains fraternal membership in the Knights of Pythias order. In political sentiment and party support Professor Rice is a Democrat. Lebanon numbers him among its strong men, both for the large part he has in sustaining its prestige as an educational center and for his personal good citizenship.

ISAAC W. P. BUCHANAN, professor of mathematics in the Castle Heights Training School at Lebanon, Tennessee, is one of the forceful educators of Tennessee, abreast with the most advanced sentiment of the day in his profession and himself a potent and persuasive force in encouraging his students to their highest order of endeavor and to hold high ideals of what constitutes worthy living. He himself received inspiration from his father, Dr. A. H. Buchanan, a life-long educator and one of the most prominent men of his profession in Tennessee, who for years has been a professor of mathematics in Cumberland University,

Lebanon, and now holds the chair of that department in this well known institution.

Professor Buchanan was born in Cainhill, Arkansas, April 18, 1866, a son of Dr. Andrew H. and M. A. (Alexander) Buchanan. He was educated in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1884, after which he turned his attention to educational work, becoming an instructor at Lebanon and then at Gallatin, Tennessee. Later he became professor of mathematics in Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois, and had full charge of that department two years, at the end of which period he returned to Cumberland University and there completed the studies that gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For some years afterward he remained as an instructor in his alma mater; then in 1902 he became professor of mathematics in the Castle Heights Training School and has since been thus identified. He excels as a mathematician and brings to his work a mind well stored with knowledge and with a thorough grasp of the most effective methods in his department of instruction. It has been his study to get from each student that which was in him. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, U. S. A., and in politics gives his allegiance to the Democratic party.

In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Professor Buchanan and Miss Willie Conn Elkin, a daughter of Milton S. Elkin, of Gallatin, Tennessee. Two children have broadened and brightened the family circle: Will Conn and Martha Lynne, both now students.

FRANK W. LEWIS, editor of the *Nashville Tennessean*, is one of the best known newspaper men of the state, has been identified with the various departments of the profession since he was a boy, and his father before him was one of the strong and influential factors and editors who exerted an active influence on the political and civic life of his time through his editorial and general journalistic policies.

Frank W. Lewis was born in Allen county, Kentucky, January 6, 1859, a son of Albert Andrew and Emeline Peters (Follis) Lewis. The mother was born in Allen county, Kentucky. Albert A. Lewis, a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, received his education in Sumner county, and when a boy began learning the newspaper business. His first work of a practical nature was on the old *Tenth Legion*, then edited by ex-Senator Bates. Subsequently he published a paper at Hartsville, this state, and then moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he began the publication of a paper, and in 1872 established the *Tennessean* at Gallatin. This paper is now known as the *Examiner Tennessean*, and is owned by his sons, Frank W. and S. R. Lewis. Albert A. Lewis continued as editor and publisher of the *Tennessean* until his death, and in 1905 the paper was merged under its present form. Of the ten children in the family, six were reared to maturity, and the four now

living include Frank W., S. R. Lewis, editor of the *Examiner Tennessean* at Gallatin; Ella and Lula, both unmarried and living in Washington City, where they are employed in the agricultural department. The parents were both members of the Southern Methodist church, and the father was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a Royal Arch Mason. He was one of the most profound students of Masonry probably in the entire state of Tennessee and served through all the chairs of his lodge. He was a Confederate soldier during the war, and after his return home the Union forces tried to capture him, but he eluded them. The maternal grandfather of Frank W. Lewis was Ravenscraft Follis, who was born in North Carolina and moved to Allen county, Kentucky, where he lived and died, having been a substantial farmer and slave owner before the war. Frank W. Lewis received his education in the Gallatin high school when that school was presided over by Professor Callendar, one of the noted educators of his day. Under his father's direction and in the office of the *Tennessean* he took up his newspaper work as a boy, and has never known any other profession than this. He continued actively with the *Examiner Tennessean* until 1908. Previous to this time he had been editorial writer for the *Nashville Daily News* and held that position until the publication was suspended. From 1908 he was special political writer for the *Nashville Tennessean* until 1913, in which year he became officially the editor of the *Tennessean and American*. He has done much of the editorial work ever since becoming connected with the paper.

Mr. Lewis married Miss Kate Day, daughter of Capt. Henry Day, who gained his title as a soldier in the Confederate army under General Bate, and who for many years was a popular and esteemed citizen of Sumner county. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have seven children, named Mary Catherine, Charles Albert, Emeline, Virginia Bledsoe, Lu Ellen, Edward Carmack and Irma. The three oldest children are now in school. Mr. Lewis is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics, though a hard worker for Democratic success, has never been a candidate for any office.

J. C. HENLEY. The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the enterprising merchants of Grundy county, Tennessee, and is a public spirited citizen in all that the term implies. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought large rewards for the labor he has expended, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished in this free land of ours by the gentleman who possesses energy, foresight and honorable impulses even in the face of obstacles. Mr. Henley has long been a potent factor in the public affairs of his city and county and has filled worthily a number of positions of trust and responsibility in the gift of the people. He is the

scion of a sterling old family of this state, whose good name he has ever sought to keep unsullied.

J. C. Henley, merchant of Tracy City and trustee of Grundy county, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, March 5, 1873. He is a son of John J. and Martha (Gibson) Henley, both natives of Franklin county, this state, the father having been born in 1854 and the mother in 1856. There they grew to maturity, received their educational training in the common schools and there they were married in 1872. To this union a large family was born, twelve children, all of whom are still living, J. C. Henley, of this review, being the oldest.

John J. Henley, the father, began farming when a young man, and this has continued his vocation to the present time, and he has met with encouraging success all along the line until today he is very comfortably situated on a good farm in Coffee county, Tennessee, where he removed not long after his marriage. Politically he is a Republican, but being a quiet home man, has never taken an active part in public affairs. Death invaded his home in 1903 and removed the wife and mother.

John Henley, the paternal grandfather, was a very early settler in the state of Tennessee, having come here with two brothers, Campbell and William Henley, as pioneers, and here he established the future home of the family. He married Susan Sutton, and to them nine children were born, John J., father of the subject of this sketch, being the eighth in order of birth. John Henley, the grandfather, devoted his life to general farming. He served his country faithfully as a soldier in the Mexican war.

J. C. Henley, the immediate subject of this review, was a small child when his parents took him to Coffee county and there he grew to manhood and received a common school education, in the meantime assisting his father with the usual work about the home farm. When twenty-two years of age he left his parental roof-tree and came to Tracy City, where he began working in the mines, continuing to work in and around the mines until 1900, when, having saved his earnings, he had a start sufficient to launch into the mercantile business which he has since continued in Tracy City with ever increasing success until he now enjoys a large and rapidly growing trade with the town and surrounding country. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of goods at all seasons, and in his well kept and systematically managed store his hundreds of customers always received courteous and honest treatment. Mr. Henley is also interested in farming, owning a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Coffee county.

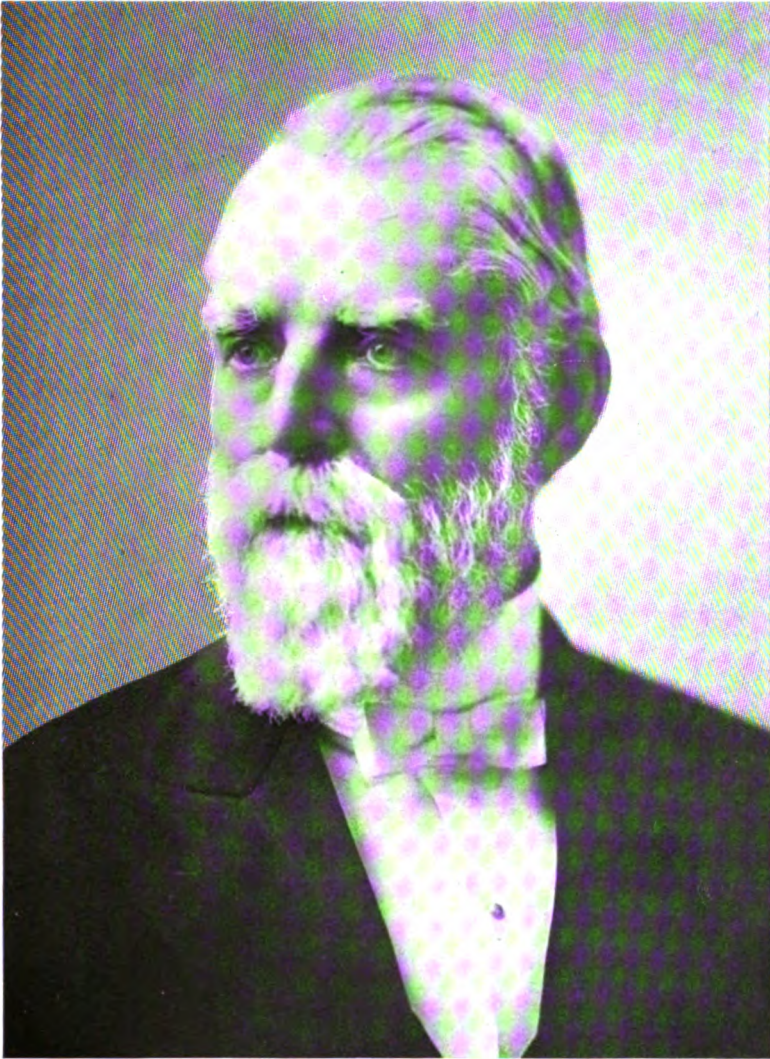
An ardent Republican in politics Mr. Henley has taken more than a passing interest in public matters, especially as affecting his town and county, and in 1898 he was elected constable of the thirteenth district of Grundy county, in which position he served two years. From 1905 until 1911 he was deputy sheriff of this county, during which period he

performed his duties so satisfactorily that in 1912 he was remembered by his friends and elected trustee of Grundy county, which office he now holds and to which he was elected on the independent ticket. Religiously he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Fraternally Mr. Henley is active and influential in a number of lodges, including the Masonic order, Sewanee Lodge, No. 405, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of Pythias, Brice Thompson Lodge, No. 29, of Tracy City; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 183, of Tracy City; the Improved Order of Red Men, Wampunola Tribe No. 90; Woodmen of the World, No. 154, of Tracy City, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Tracy City Council, No. 277. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows and is a past grand.

Mr. Henley has been twice married, first in July, 1894, when he was united with Nannie Moran, of Coffee county, and she was called to her eternal rest in 1896, having borne her husband one child, deceased. In March, 1897, Mr. Henley married Sally London, of Tracy City, and to this union nine children have been born, namely: Marvin, Hugh, Mabel, Ernest, Jessie, Ethel, Estelle, Hester and Joseph Wilson.

POWER GRIBBLE, M. D. A physician of unquestioned prestige in Wilson county, Tennessee, is Dr. Power Gribble, of Lebanon. Born in Woodbury, this state, on December 15, 1874, he is a son of James S. and Jane (Webb) Gribble, both of whom were natives of Warren county, Tennessee. James S. Gribble was born in 1834. He spent his boyhood in his native state and county and there acquired his education of the common school order, the same being followed by attendance at Videmore College and Burrett College, in Warrren and Van Buren counties, respectively. He later completed a course in law at Cumberland University. Mr. Gribble commenced the practice of his profession at McMinnville, Tennessee, from whence he removed some years later to Woodbury, in the adjoining county of Cannon. Subsequently changing his location to Lebanon, he there became the partner of Judge Robert Cantrell, with whom he continued to be associated until he was elected chancery judge of the eighth chancery division of Tennessee, a position in which he served for eight years. At the conclusion of his official service Judge Gribble resumed the practice of law and continued to be thus engaged until his death, which came in 1904. He was a devout member of the Baptist church and served for twenty-five years as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school at Lebanon, and the work he performed in that office was one that is having its effect in the lives of those people who came under his guidance and instruction even today. As a citizen, none was of higher standing than was he, and he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, at the same time possessing the warm, friendly regard of his acquaintances, as a result of his many endearing traits of heart and mind. In politics he was long identified with the Democratic



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party. In the struggle that opened between the North and the South in 1861, his sympathies, it is needless to say, were wholly with the section of his birth and his life-time associations. He entered the Confederate service as a private in Company B, Fifth Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, and in the same month of his enlistment he was appointed to the captaincy of his company. Soon after the battle of Missionary Ridge, Captain Gribble was captured and taken to McMinnville, where he was paroled with the condition that he was to report every thirty days.

James Gribble, it may be said here, was a son of John Gribble, a native and lifelong resident of Warren county, Tennessee, and by pursuit was a farmer. The family is one of French and English descent and ancestry, and is one that has long been identified with this country. Jane Webb Gribble, the mother of Dr. Gribble, was born in 1838, and was a daughter of Daniel W. Webb, a Virginian, who came to Tennessee in an early day and settled in Warren county. He was a farmer and a merchant, successful and prosperous in both. Mrs. Gribble died in 1892, twelve years prior to the passing of her husband.

Of the eight children born to these worthy parents, Dr. Gribble is the sixth in order of birth and is one of the six yet living. His literary education was obtained in the Lebanon high school and at Cumberland University, while his preparation for his chosen profession, that of medicine, was made at the University of Tennessee, and the University of Nashville. From the former institution he was graduated in 1899 from the medical department. Returning to Lebanon, Dr. Gribble entered upon the active labors of his profession and the decade or more of his practice here since then has brought him a series of steady successes so that today he takes prominent rank with the most successful medical practitioners of this section of the state. For the past eight years Dr. Gribble has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of those persons who have become addicted to the use of drugs and alcohol, and has conducted Cedarcroft Sanitarium at Lebanon with such ability and success that in that period the institution has earned forty per cent on its capital stock. The reputation of Dr. Gribble in the treatment of this phase of disease has grown to such an extent that he has treated patients not only from every state in the Union, but from foreign countries as well. During the last three years he has numbered among his patients people from Alaska, British Columbia, Canada, Panama, Cuba and Mexico, and his reputation for efficient and thoroughgoing methods and well established cures is such that his place is secure beyond all cavil in the ranks of the profession and with laymen as well. Dr. Gribble has worked his way upward professionally and financially, practically without aid, and he is now in the very prime of his useful life, and may with all propriety look forward to still greater achievements in his chosen field of activity. His work is of a highly humanitarian nature, differing from that of the general practitioner, in that it alleviates a degree of suffer-

ing that the average medical man is almost powerless to accomplish. Not only is Dr. Gribble a skilled physician and a successful man in the highest usage of the term, but he is one whose citizenship places him high among his fellows, gaining for him the esteem and confidence of all who share in his acquaintance.

In 1899 Dr. Gribble was married to Miss Maude Miller, the daughter of Joseph E. Miller, formerly postmaster at Woodbury, Tennessee, and to their happy union one daughter has been born—Gertrude, who is now attending school. In religious sentiment and church membership Mrs. Gribble is a Baptist. The doctor politically is loyal to the tenets and principles of the Democratic party. He and his wife take their proper place among the best people of Lebanon, and are socially prominent and popular, sharing in the high regard of a wide circle of admiring friends.

ALEXANDER J. BARTHELL. Recently elected county trustee of Davidson county, Mr. Barthell has spent practically all his life in Nashville, and has been well known in business and official affairs here for a number of years. He was born at Nashville, November 29, 1873, a son of J. P. and Fannie (Card) Barthell.

The paternal grandfather was Joseph Barthell, a native of France, who came to America in 1833. He married Christina Lutz in France, and they became the parents of six children. After reaching America they located in Buffalo, where the grandfather, who was a musician by profession, died. He had been a soldier under Napoleon, and took part in the famous march to and retreat from Moscow, Russia. The maternal grandfather was James Card, a native of England, who came to America in 1835, and after a short residence in Jersey City, moved to Robertson county, Tennessee, where he became a naturalized citizen. He spent the rest of his life there and died in 1874. By occupation he was a farmer, and during the war was a Confederate sympathizer. He married Mary Rose at Dublin, Ireland. John P. Barthell, father of Alexander J. Barthell, was born in Buffalo, New York, December 28, 1835. His wife was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 14, 1841. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and continued a fighter in the field until captured at Fort Donelson, after which he spent one year at Camp Chase and Johnson Island. He finally made his escape from the Federal prison and during the rest of the war was on special scouting duty. He died in Nashville, March 9, 1906, and his wife passed away a few weeks later on May 7, 1906. His father had come to Nashville when a boy of twelve years of age, and educated himself. After the war he was engaged in contracting business, took a great interest in political affairs as a Democrat, and for four years was an alderman in the Nashville city council. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons and with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and was a member of the Episcopal church. There were four children in the family, and the three living are E. E. Barthell,

an attorney; George, who is connected with the N., C. & St. L. Railway; and Alexander J.

Mr. Barthell received his education in the Nashville high school and then as a boy entered a wholesale dry goods house in this city, where he worked for six years, after which he was with another firm of the same kind for two years. When twenty years old he was appointed a deputy sheriff and also collected city taxes for two years. For two years he was with the city detective department and then became special agent for the N., C. & St. L. Railway, discharging the duties of this position for ten years. On March 3, 1913, he was elected to the office of county trustee, and at that time severed his connection with the railroad company in order to devote all his time to the responsible work of trustee.

In 1908 Mr. Barthell married Miss Hazel Barton, daughter of Robert Barton, formerly of Battle Creek, Michigan. They are the parents of one child, Elizabeth Barthell. The family worship in the Episcopal faith, and Mr. Barthell is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He has twice served as president of the Eagles.

ASAHEL RAINS HAMMER. Member of the McMinnville bar since 1900, Mr. Hammer has served his city and county in important places, is the present appointee to the office of postmaster, and has worthily won by a career of self-attainment an influential standing in his community. Four generations of his family have had their home in Tennessee, so that he is bound by many ties to his home state. Asahel Rains Hammer was born in Warren county on a farm in the Tenth district, October 16, 1858. His father was Asahel R. Hammer, Sr., born in the Tenth district of the same county, October 5, 1819, and died October 12, 1880. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth Swoap, a native of Cannon county, where she was born April 16, 1826, and her death occurred April 28, 1885. They were married in Cannon county in 1842 and had eight children, four of whom are living, Asahel R. being the youngest of them all. The other three now living are: Mrs. Nancy Anderson, of Texas; Mrs. Mary Hulett, also of Texas; and Mrs. Tennessee Wrightman, of McMinnville.

The founder of this family in America and Tennessee was Joseph Hammer, great-great-grandfather of the McMinnville attorney. Joseph Hammer was a German by birth, and came to America with three brothers and they first located in Virginia. Joseph went to North Carolina, and while there enlisted for services in the Revolutionary war. After the war he became a resident of North Carolina on land granted him for his services as a soldier.

A son of Joseph, the immigrant, was Elisha Hammer, the great-grandfather of Asahel R., and it was Elisha who came to Tennessee and located in Warren county at the place near Jacksboro. He married

Rosanna Rains, of Warren county, and three children came to their marriage. In 1814 Elisha left his home in Warren county and went out to the frontier of Texas, and was killed by the Indians, in 1816, at a place near the site of the present city of Fort Worth, none of which region at that time had any white settlers.

Elisha Hammer, Jr., a son of this Tennessee pioneer, married Nancy Duncan, of Warren county, Tennessee, in 1811. He passed all his career in Warren county and by trade was a blacksmith. After Elisha, Jr., comes Asahel R. Hammer, Sr., father of the McMinnville lawyer. He was reared in Warren county, and at the age of twenty-three years began a career as preacher and minister in the Baptist church. He continued in that holy calling in Warren and adjacent counties throughout his life. He was a Democrat in politics.

Asahel Rains Hammer had his early education in the public schools of Warren county, and after completing his studies was elected clerk of the county court of Warren county, serving two terms. He was very closely identified with farming and with official life and at the age of thirty-nine years fulfilled his long determination to make law his profession, and for that purpose entered the Cumberland University law school, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1900. In the same year he was admitted to the bar at McMinnville, and has since enjoyed a large practice in this county. Throughout his life he has been an active Democrat, and besides other official service has been for three terms mayor of McMinnville. As mayor he was instrumental in establishing a municipal water and light plant and took the lead in all municipal enterprise. During his service as county clerk he promoted the building of the county court house, and that building is now considered one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. Mr. Hammer is local attorney for the Tennessee Power Company and represents other important clients. Under the present administration he is selected to fill the office of postmaster of McMinnville. In 1880 he married Miss Sallie Wiser, of Beech Grove, in Coffee county, a daughter of William and Dovy (Kenley) Wiser. Five children were born to their marriage, of whom the three living are: Estes M., who is secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Candy and Cracker Company, at Fort Worth, Texas; Capp, in the mercantile business at Trinidad, Colorado; and Miss Connie. The family worship in the Christian church, of which he is an elder, and he is affiliated with Masonry as a member of Blue Lodge No. 125 and in Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., at McMinnville, and also belongs to the Royal Arcanum.

HENRY PERCY STUBBLEFIELD. Clerk and master of the chancery court of Warren county, Mr. Stubblefield was at one time county superintendent of schools, studied law and practiced for several years at McMinnville, and is one of the influential men in public affairs in his

home county. His family has been identified with this county for over a century.

The founder of the house of Stubblefield in Warren county was great-grandfather George Stubblefield, a Baptist preacher, who came from Virginia to Tennessee about the beginning of the nineteenth century, locating in Warren county, where he took up land and was engaged in farming at the same time with his pastoral and pulpit duties in that vicinity. In the next generation was William J. Stubblefield, the grandfather, who was born in Warren county in 1800, and who died in 1888. He was a farmer throughout his life in that county. In politics he was a Whig and later an adherent of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Baptist church. He married a Miss Garner, and they were the parents of eight sons and two daughters. Grandfather Stubblefield was a profound student, and was known for his broad information, and was particularly well versed in ancient history.

Hannibal L. Stubblefield, the father, was born in Warren county in 1839 and died November 11, 1901. His early education was obtained at McMinnville and in the country schools. When the war came on he entered the Confederate army, but was taken sick while the army was at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and returned home. After the war he lived in Nashville and served on the police force for some time, but later moved to Warren county and took up farming, an occupation which he followed with substantial prosperity until his death. He was a Democrat, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The late Hannibal L. Stubblefield married Sarah S. Smith, who was born at Johnstown, in Licking county, Ohio, in 1842, and whose death occurred December 9, 1912. They were married in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1867. They had three sons, the other two being Jonathan Smith, of Aurelia, Iowa; and William J., of San Francisco.

Henry Percy Stubblefield, the second of the children of his parents, was born on a farm in Warren county, in district No. 1, November 28, 1871. He attended the McMinnville high school and was also a student in Irving College in Warren county. For eight years he was engaged in teaching in his home county, and in 1895 his experience and reputation as an educator counted largely in his election to the office of county superintendent of public instruction, a position in which he served for two years. In the meantime he had been reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. After that he was successfully engaged in practice at McMinnville, until January 31, 1907. At that date occurred his opportunity as clerk and master of chancery court, an office which he still holds. Mr. Stubblefield is also deputy trustee, deputy county court clerk and deputy clerk of the circuit court. In politics he is one of the leaders of Democracy in Warren county, and is a member of the county executive committee. He is also chairman of the Warren county

board of education. Mr. Stubblefield's church is the Cumberland Presbyterian, and he is affiliated with McMinnville Lodge, No. 125, A. F. & A. M., and with Lodge No. 146, I. O. O. F., at McMinnville.

JAMES J. FINLEY. One of the ablest attorneys of Coffee county, Mr. Finley was admitted to the bar in 1895, but owing to ill-health engaged in educational work for a number of years, and for the past eight years has enjoyed a large share of the more important litigation in the chancery and civil courts of Coffee county, and is considered one of the leaders of the local bar.

James J. Finley was born at Woodbury, in Cannon county, Tennessee, on a farm, November 1, 1871. The Finley family has been identified with Tennessee since the beginning of its statehood, for a period of nearly one hundred and twenty years. Grandfather George Finley was a native of North Carolina, who moved over the mountains and located in Cannon county about 1796. He was married in his native state before coming to Tennessee, and in Cannon county acquired a large amount of land and was a prosperous planter and farmer for his day. The parents of the Manchester lawyer were Josephus and Zenobia (Fowler) Finley. The father was born in Cannon county, December 22, 1825, and died January 9, 1913. The mother was born in the same county March 3, 1834, and her death occurred April 18, 1907. They were married in their native county in 1855, and of their six children four are now living and James J. was the third in order of birth. Josephus Finley was reared and educated in his native county, and his first occupation was that of farming. He then went into politics, and his career in public affairs is notable and has few equals in the state of Tennessee. He served eight years in the office of county court clerk, eight years as circuit court clerk, eight years as county register, and for forty-four consecutive years held the office of justice of the peace. He was in office at the time of the Civil war, and his official duties kept him from enlisting for military service. He retired from office just about four years prior to his death, which occurred when he was eighty-seven years. Josephus Finley was a man of remarkable vitality, and never had any sickness until the day of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and the conspicuous fact about his long political career is that he held all the offices above mentioned in a strong Democratic community. He was a member of the Christian church while his wife was a Missionary Baptist.

James J. Finley as a boy attended the country schools of his native county, and when fifteen entered Woodbury college, where he continued as a student for four years and then entered Burritt college at Spencer, where he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in 1891. He took up the study of law with James H. Cummins at Woodbury and was admitted to the bar in 1895. His health was not vigorous at

that time, and it was unwise for him to confine himself to the work of a law office, and he consequently was engaged in teaching school for a period of ten years. In 1905 he resumed the practice of law and has since been located at Manchester. He has been connected with much important litigation and one of his principal cases was the divorce case of Hicks vs. Hicks, which for several years has been battled through the local courts. Mr. Finley was counsel for Mr. Hicks, the defendant in the case.

May 23, 1893, Mr. Finley married Miss Vanna E, Norvelle, a daughter of W. C. Norvelle, of Beach Grove, Tennessee. Five children were born and the four now living are Joseph T., now living in Arkansas; Eva Christine, Zenobia and Birda. Mr. Finley is a Democrat in politics, belongs to the Christian church, while his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Besides his law practice he is a large dealer in real estate.

CHARLES NEWTON TOWNSEND. After fifteen years of educational work in different parts of Tennessee, Mr. Townsend turned his attention to the law, and since 1909 has been one of the leading members of the bar at Manchester, in Coffee county. His service and ability as an educator are well remembered among his hundreds of former pupils, and the qualities of thorough scholarship and painstaking care which he displayed as an educator have been important factors in his success in the law.

Charles Newton Townsend was born on a farm seven miles from Manchester, in Coffee county, on October 20, 1863. The Townsend family is of Revolutionary and Colonial stock. It was the Revolutionary ancestor, Taylor Townsend, the great-grandfather of the Manchester lawyer, who established the name in East Tennessee, coming from North Carolina. He was a farmer by occupation, and his son Charles, the grandfather, moved from East Tennessee to Coffee county during the decade of the thirties. He was also a farmer and one of the substantial men of Coffee county during the early days. He married Sarah Hunter, and they were the parents of nine children.

John H. Townsend, father of Charles Newton and the third in the family just mentioned, was born in Coffee county, September 9, 1827, and died March 28, 1864. Farming was his vocation, but to this he also added the trade of a skilled mechanic and blacksmith, and in his time made many wagons and other implements. He was a very strong Democrat and in his community was noted as a stump speaker. Before and during the war he was an ardent secessionist. He and his wife both worshiped in the Methodist Church South. The maiden name of the mother was Mariba Lening, who was born in Marion county, Tennessee, February 11, 1828, and died October 31, 1897. They were mar-

ried at Hillsboro, Tennessee, September 26, 1850. Their children were seven in number, of whom Charles Newton was the youngest.

Charles Newton Townsend received his first advantages in the country schools at Asbury, continued in Manchester College, and in 1885 was awarded the bachelor degree of arts at Bell Spring College. The same institution subsequently conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. During his career as teacher for fifteen years he was principally engaged in the schools of Coffee and Rutherford counties, and while still teaching took up the study of law, which he carried on chiefly under Mr. B. P. Bashow. After completing his studies he was admitted to the bar in 1899, but did not entirely give up his school work until 1909, since which time he has devoted all his energies to the law. In 1899 he was elected county superintendent of public instruction in Coffee county and held that office for ten years, conducting a limited practice of law at the same time. For eighteen months Mr. Townsend served as city recorder of Manchester, held the office of mayor for six months in filling out an unexpired term, and is now a member of the city council. He has enjoyed a large practice in the better class of litigation in the county, and among the cases of some note in which he has been engaged was in association with Mr. J. L. Ewell in the contested election case before the **chancery court** of Coffee county. Mr. Townsend is an independent Democrat and has for many years been influential in his party. Besides the law he deals in real estate to some extent. He is a member of the Methodist Church South, of which he is a steward, and has served as delegate to the district and annual conferences. He is affiliated with all branches of Odd Fellowship, including the Encampment and Rebekah branches of the order.

ROBERT LEE DOSSETT, M. D. With high rank in his profession as an able and skillful surgeon, Dr. Dossett has been in practice at Tullahoma since 1909 and is a thoroughly trained, well equipped and talented doctor, possessing the best ideals of his noble profession.

Robert Lee Dossett belongs to one of the old families of Tennessee, and was himself born in Campbell county in east Tennessee, September 12, 1880. The founder of the family name and fortunes in this state was great-grandfather Robert Dossett, who came from North Carolina and located in what is now Campbell county, where he was a prosperous farmer during his active career. As a youth he had served in a part of the Revolutionary war. Longevity is apparently a characteristic of the Dossett family, since the great-grandfather attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. Grandfather Robert, more familiarly known as Bob Dossett, was born in Campbell county, spent his early life as a farmer, and is still living at the age of eighty-nine. He has held various local offices in the gift of his fellow citizens, and was county assessor for some time. He was twice married and his chil-

dren were all by his first wife, who was a Miss Smith. His second wife was a Miss Isley, who is still living. The grandfather is a very staunch Democrat in politics, and he and his family are members of the Methodist church.

Thomas Dossett, the father, was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, in 1855 and died in 1902. His early manhood was spent in his native county, where he followed farming, which was his regular vocation throughout his career. He was a Democrat, a member of the Methodist church, and was affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He married in Campbell county in 1839 Miss Mahala Smith, who was born in Campbell county in 1860. They were the parents of four children. The doctor was the oldest and he has two brothers, as follows: Horace, now in the government employ at Park Hill, Oklahoma, and Frank, who is a farmer at Stanford, Illinois.

Dr. Dossett was liberally educated, finished in the high schools at Campbell county, and then in the American University at Harriman, Tennessee. His medical studies he pursued in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. Previous to his graduation he had served a term as physician and surgeon in a mining camp at Whiteside for the New Etna Coal Company. He also spent another year as physician on some of the large public utilities in the state, and then took his degree at the university and located first at Estill Springs, where he remained one year, and in 1909 opened his office in Tullahoma, where he has enjoyed excellent success. He belongs to the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, also the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His politics are Democratic.

W. L. CLARKE. One of the owners and co-principals with W. S. Fitzgerald, of the Fitzgerald-Clarke School for Boys at Tullahoma, Mr. Clarke has been active in educational work ever since leaving the university. He belongs to a notable family of educators and ministers of the Methodist Church. He was born near Whiteville, in Hardiman county, Tennessee, May 28, 1879. His paternal grandparents were James and Martha (Knight) Clarke, both natives of North Carolina, where they spent all their lives. James Clarke was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and also a teacher, and he not only exemplified the spirit of service to his fellow men in his own career, but apparently transmitted the same characteristics to his descendants.

The late Rev. J. G. Clarke, father of the Tullahoma educator, and who died November 29, 1911, was for many years one of the hardest and most valuable workers of his state and Tennessee and Kentucky. He was born in Anson county, North Carolina, November 15th, 1850, received his education in the schools of his native county, and came to Tennessee about 1872. As a minister of the Methodist Church he first

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located in Hardeman county, where for some time he rode the circuit after the manner of the old-time Quakers. He subsequently held pastorates in different parts of the Memphis Conference and was given some of the most important charges in the conference. He was located at Covington, Tennessee; Humboldt, Tennessee; Union City, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky; Jackson, Tennessee; Fulton, Kentucky; Brownsville, Trenton and Dyersburg, Tennessee; and for seven years served as presiding elder. His death occurred at Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was a Democrat and was affiliated with the Masonic order. He was married February 7, 1878, to Miss Lilly Lowe, who was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, June 30, 1856, and is now living in Wadesboro, North Carolina. They had two children, W. L. being the elder and the younger being Viola, wife of Frank Bennett, of Wadesboro, North Carolina.

Prof. W. L. Clarke was educated in Webb School at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and finished at Vanderbilt University, where he was awarded the A. B. degree in 1901. He has since taken post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin. After completing his course at Vanderbilt he began teaching as an instructor in the Webb School at Bellbuckle, where he remained five years and then accepted the place of Principal of the Central Academy at Fayette, Missouri. He was there two years, then came to Trenton, Tennessee, and for three years he and Mr. Fitzgerald were principals of the Fitzgerald and Clarke School. In 1911 the partners moved their institution to Tullahoma, and in this city have developed it to the rank of one of the best preparatory schools in the state.

Professor Clarke married June 9, 1909, Miss Edna LaGrone, daughter of R. M. LaGrone, of Hope, Arkansas. Professor Clarke is an independent Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Southern Methodist Church, of which he is chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Tullahoma church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both at Trenton, and the Knights of Pythias at Tullahoma, and also the blue lodge of Masonry in the latter city. His college fraternity at Vanderbilt was the Pi Kappa Alpha.

JOHN CLARK STONE, D. D. S. Engaged in the practice of dentistry and one of the skillful men in his line in the state, John Clark Stone has been in active practice for the last fourteen years, and for the past nine years has made his home and had his offices in Tullahoma. Dr. Stone took up the practice of dentistry only after an extended experience as a civil engineer and surveyor.

John Clark Stone was born at Delphi in Sequatchie county, Tennessee, May 10, 1868, a son of John Lawrence Stone and of one of the old families of Tennessee. Grandfather William Stone was a North Caro-

lina man who came into the Sequatchie Valley in 1812. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, and for one term served in congress as a representative of an east Tennessee district. John Lawrence Stone, the father, married Elvira Roberson, and both are now deceased. John L. Stone was a prosperous farmer of the Sequatchie Valley, and one of the leaders in political affairs in his county. Among his children was Dr. W. P. Stone, of Tracy City, and in the sketch of that physician, to be found elsewhere in this work, is given a more extended account of the family annals.

Dr. John C. Stone was educated at Burritt College at Spencer, Tennessee, and then took the course in civil engineering and surveying in the Sequatchie College in Bledsoe county. For several years he was engaged in surveying and civil engineering work in Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy and Van Buren counties. In the course of this work he made a map of the Atlanta & Florida Railroad, and fulfilled many other commissions in the line of his profession. Subsequently he entered the Atlanta Dental College, at Atlanta, Georgia, and began practice in 1899 at Tracy City. After five years there he moved to Tullahoma, where he has since enjoyed a practice as a leader in the profession. Since his first course he has taken post-graduate work at Atlanta, and endeavors to keep abreast of all the progress in dental science, both in theory and in practice and in mechanical equipment.

In 1898 Dr. Stone married Lila Willet Meadows, a daughter of J. J. Meadows, of McMinnville. Their three children are Edith Bryan, John Clarke, Jr., and Francis Willet. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, and he and his wife and two older children belong to the Christian church and he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his brother, Dr. W. P. Stone, have considerable interests in coal lands in Grundy county.

G. WEBSTER TAYLOR, M. D. The city of Decherd, Tennessee, is the field of endeavor of Dr. G. Webster Taylor, a physician who has won deservedly high place among the practitioners of Franklin county. Dr. Taylor was born in Attala county, Mississippi, January 4, 1869, and is a son of William Sanford and Mary Nancy (Mixon) Taylor.

Sanford Lafayette Taylor, the grandfather of Dr. Taylor, was born in South Carolina, and was there married to Martha Comfort, also a native of the Old South State. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Mississippi, where Mr. Taylor became an extensive cotton planter and the owner of many negroes. He served throughout the war between the states in the Confederate army, in General Forrest's division and rose to the rank of adjutant general. His religious faith was that of the Missionary Baptist church. William Sanford Taylor was born in Mississippi in 1846 and there grew to manhood. He was still but a lad when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, and he

continued to serve throughout the struggle between the North and the South in Gen. Forrest's division. At the close of his military career, he engaged both in farming and stock raising, and in buying cotton and stock, and subsequently embarked in the mercantile business at Kosciusko, Mississippi. This business grew to large proportions, and at various places in the state Mr. Taylor established branch stores and cotton gins. He continued actively in business until his death in 1898, and was known as one of the substantial and influential men of his locality. He was a Missionary Baptist in his religious belief, was a deacon of that church and took an active part in church and charitable work. His political support was given to the Democratic party, and for years he held a high place in the Masonic order. Mr. Taylor was married in Mississippi, in 1860, to Miss Mary Nancy Mixon, who was born at Aquilla, Choctaw county, Alabama, in 1847, and died in 1900. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, as follows: W. Julius, who is engaged in manufacturing lumber at Ellisville, Mississippi; G. Webster; George Dennis, a contractor of Laurel, Mississippi; Grover Cleveland, who is connected with the Starr Laundry Company, at Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Beulah, who is the wife of E. L. Watts, of Ethel, Mississippi.

G. Webster Taylor attended the academy at Rural Hill, Mississippi, and in 1890 entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, after graduating from which he became a student in the University of Tennessee. There he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897, and for a term was an interne in the St. Thomas Hospital, but in April of the following year went to Summitville, Coffee county, Tennessee, where he entered practice. He remained at that place for eight years, and at the end of that period removed to Estill Springs, where he practiced for five years, then coming to Decherd. He has devoted his attention zealously to his profession, never sparing himself when the interests of his patients are at stake, and has thus built up a well-merited patronage and securely established himself in the confidence of the community. During the past five years he has served faithfully as physician to the Franklin County Poor Farm and Asylum. He is a member of the Middle Tennessee Medical Society and other organizations of his profession, in the work of which he has taken an active interest. His fraternal connection is with Decherd Camp No. 292, Woodmen of the World, Sailors Ship No. 111, of Decherd, Camp No. 12830, Modern Woodmen of America; Camp No. 195, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Paul F. Eve Society of the University of Tennessee. His politics are those of the Democratic party.

On April 15, 1892, Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Icy V. Brewer, daughter of J. Leonard Brewer, of Rural Hill, Mississippi, and to this union there have been born two children: Myrtle Lucille and Robert

Sherwood. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

JUDGE EWIN L. DAVIS. The subject of this sketch is judge of the seventh judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Lincoln, Moore, Coffee, Warren, Dekalb, Grundy, Van Buren, Bledsoe, and Rhea. Before entering upon his duties on the bench, he practiced law at Tullahoma. He has shown large ability both in law and in public affairs.

Judge Davis' various ancestors were early pioneers, migrating from Bedford county, Tennessee, on February 5, 1876. He has resided in Coffee county since 1882, and in Tullahoma since 1885.

Judge Davis' various ancestors were early pioneers, migrating from England, Wales and Germany in about the middle of the eighteenth century and settling in the colonies of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. He had at least four ancestors in the Revolutionary war, to wit, Nicholas Davis, of North Carolina, whose heroism is related in Ridpath's History; Hezekiah Ray, of Cross Keys, S. C., who fought during the entire war under General Francis Marion; Martin Shoffner, a cavalryman and noted athlete, and Michael Shoffner, an infantryman, both of Orange county, North Carolina, and who fought under General Greene, and a part of the time with Steuben and Dekalb.

These men or their sons settled in Bedford county, Tennessee, in the early years of the nineteenth century. John Shoffner, son of said Martin Shoffner, and a maternal grandfather of Judge Davis, came to Bedford county in 1806 in company with Newton Cannon, who afterwards became governor of the state. His ancestors were prominent citizens and their descendants are numerous and well-to-do. The Shoffner family is especially numerous, family reunions being sometimes held in which hundreds attend. A history and genealogy of the said family has been written and published.

The father of Judge Davis was McLin H. Davis, who was born in Bedford county in 1852 and who died in 1899. He grew to manhood on the farm of his birth and was engaged in business until the time of his death; he was a Mason and a Knight of Honor, and a prominent citizen. His father was McLin Davis, who was born in 1826, was in the Confederacy, was a prominent Bedford county farmer until his declining years, when he retired and moved to Tullahoma, where he died in 1910; he was a grandson of said Nicholas Davis, and married Martha Ray, a granddaughter of said Hezekiah Ray.

The mother of Judge Davis was Christina Shoffner, who was born in Bedford county in 1854 and who still resides at Tullahoma. She was the daughter of Michael Shoffner, a prominent citizen of Bedford county, and a granddaughter of the aforesaid John Shoffner.

Judge Davis has five brothers, to wit: Norman H. Davis, who located in Havana, Cuba, in 1902, and who is president of The Trust Co. of

Cuba, and otherwise largely interested in different enterprises in that island; Paul M. Davis, of Nashville, Tennessee; Thurman J. Davis and Lamont Davis, of Tullahoma; and he also has one sister, Mrs. Henry M. Jones, of Columbia, Tennessee.

Ewin L. Davis acquired a liberal and adequate education in the noted Webb School of Bell Buckle, continued in the Woolwine School at Tullahoma, then took the literary course in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and then received the degree of LL. B. in 1899 from the Columbian University at Washington, D. C. On being admitted to the bar he began his practice in Chattanooga, but shortly afterwards moved to Tullahoma, where he established his office and was engaged in a general practice up to the time of his election to the bench. His election as Judge of the Seventh Circuit occurred in August, 1910. His election followed the convictions of a majority of the people of this district that Mr. Davis possessed the qualities which eminently fitted him for the high position of judge. He possesses the judicial temperment, has an abundance of good common sense, and knows the law and its application thoroughly. As judge, several important cases have come before him, and among them may be mentioned the case of the State vs. Lem. Motlow involving the constitutionality of the whiskey manufacturing law (Cates 17); also the State vs. Brinkley, in which a number of questions were determined in reference to the holding of malt licenses (Cates 17); an interesting civil case was that of the Power Company vs. Webb (Reporter 15 Cates). This case involved the right of the Electric Power Company with regard to the condemnation of land and the general privileges of eminent domain.

Judge Davis has been a prominent factor in political life for a number of years. He was Democratic nominee for attorney general of his district in 1902, but was defeated. He served as Democratic elector in 1904, and for several years was chairman of the Democratic county executive committee.

On December 28, 1898, he married Miss Carolyn Windsor, daughter of John Windsor, of Americus, Georgia. Their five children are: Windsor Davis, a student at Fitzgerald-Clark School in Tullahoma, in which school are also the two following children: Margaret Davis and Ewin Davis. His two other children are: Latham and Carolyn. Judge Davis is a member of the State Bar Association, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a trustee. He is a member of Tullahoma Lodge of Masons and the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. Judge Davis among his other important relations with his home city of Tullahoma is a director in the Traders' National Bank of that city.

FLOYD ESTILL. A former circuit judge of Franklin county, and one of the ablest members of the Winchester bar, Floyd Estill represents a family which has been identified with Tennessee since early in the nineteenth century, and which has contributed many citizens of high worth and influence in the life and progress of this state.

Floyd Estill was born at his present home city of Winchester in Franklin county, November 18, 1858. In the same county in 1823 was born his father, Francis Thomas Estill. The founder of the family in Tennessee was a man of eminence in his profession and greatly beloved by every class of citizen. This was Dr. Wallace Estill, grandfather of Judge Estill. He was a native of Bland county, Virginia, from which locality he came to Tennessee in 1805, and located as a pioneer of the town of Winchester, where he remained in the practice of medicine up to the time of his death. It is especially noteworthy that he was a graduate from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was thus one of the comparatively few doctors of his time who were products of colleges. After coming to Tennessee, he married a daughter of Colonel Crabb, by whom he had a family of nine children, among whom the oldest was Francis T. Estill. Dr. Estill, though at the age of seventy-one, enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was surgeon in the First Tennessee Regiment, more generally known as Turney's regiment. From regimental service he was promoted to brigade surgeon and his death occurred at Macon, Georgia, in 1863 while in active charge of the Confederate hospital at that point. For one term he had represented Franklin county in the general assembly. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics a Democrat.

The late F. T. Estill, who at the time of his death in 1879 ranked as one of the oldest and most eminent members of the Tennessee bar, was a graduate from the University of Nashville, his diploma bearing the signatures of Andrew Jackson and Ephraim H. Foster and other men of prominence in that period. He pursued his law study in the office of a regular practitioner, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age. Soon afterwards he was elected to the general assembly, serving one term, and while still a member of the legislature in 1844 was married to Miss Catherine Garner, who was born in Franklin county in 1829 and whose death occurred in 1884. They became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are still living, Floyd being the seventh in order of birth. The father continued to practice law in Franklin county up to the time of his death and always enjoyed the better distinctions and rewards of his profession. He was a Democrat, a member of the Christian church, while his wife was a Presbyterian.

Floyd Estill is a life-long resident of Tennessee and a product of its institutions of learning. He was a graduate from the old Garrick Academy at Winchester, this being one of the county academies which were established as a result of the act of 1804, appropriating the funds derived

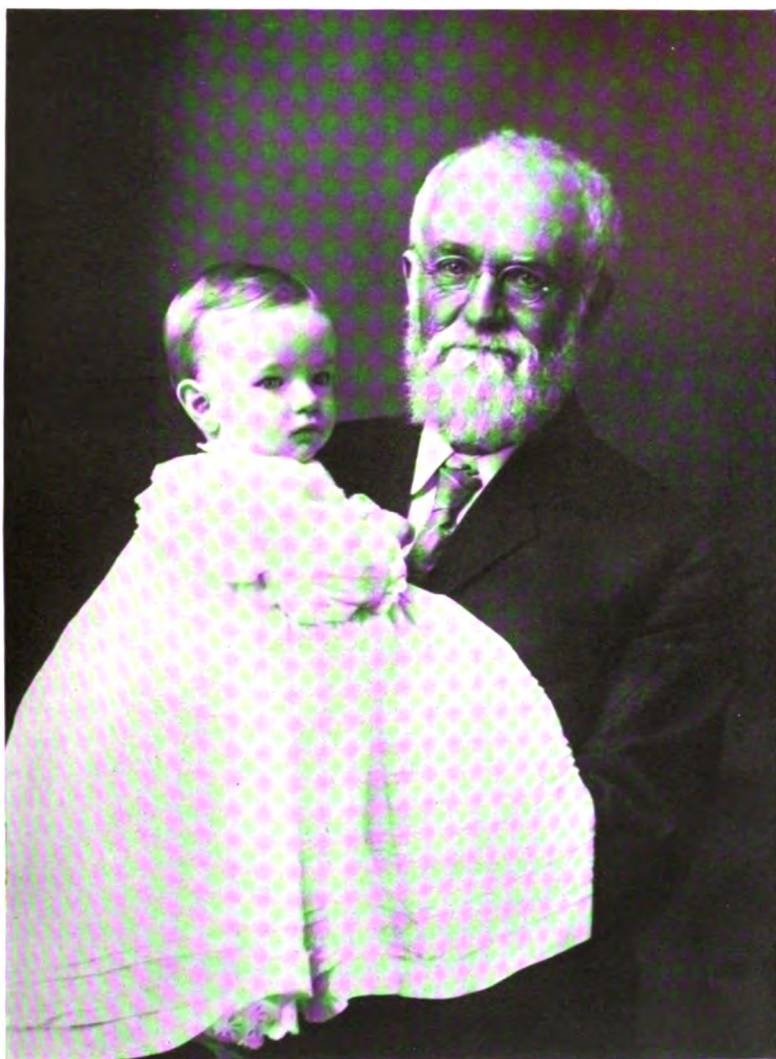
from the school lands for the establishment of academies in each county of the state. After leaving school he took up the study of law with Col. James H. Holman at Fayetteville, and like his father before him was twenty-one years of age when admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Nashville in January, 1881, but in 1883 he returned to Winchester, which for thirty years has been his home and the center of his practice as a lawyer.

In January, 1897, Governor Turney appointed him circuit judge to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John A. Moon, who had recently been elected to congress. Under this appointment he served until the general election of August, 1898, at which time he was chosen to fill out the rest of the term, at the end of which he refused to become a candidate for re-election. After leaving his judicial office he resumed the practice of law in September, 1902. A number of responsibilities in behalf of the public have come to Mr. Estill during his career, and he has always been a public spirited factor in his home community. A loyal Democrat during the last campaign he was an elector for the state at large on the Wilson ticket.

On November 10, 1885, Judge Estill married Miss Lenora Landis, a daughter of Maj. A. L. Landis of Bedford county. Their one child is Catherine, the wife of Hon. Jesse M. Littleton of Chattanooga. The family worship at the Episcopal church, and Mr. Estill is senior warden of this church. He is affiliated with the Chattanooga Lodge of Elks and the Osceola Lodge No. 96 of the Knights of Pythias. Among the rewards of his long continued law practice and other business operations, he is the owner of several farms in Tennessee and operates these through tenant labor.

HON. WILL A. McTEER. In Blount county and city of Maryville, the county seat, Mr. McTeer occupies a very prominent part in affairs as president of the Maryville Bank, and also as one of the leading attorneys of the Blount county bar. The Bank of Maryville is recognized as the most substantial institution of the county. It has a capital stock of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$20,500, and its deposits aggregate \$330,000. This large showing, especially in the last item, indicates not only the general prosperity of the business and industrial community which are tributary to the bank, but also the solid character of the institution in its officers and directors.

Will A. McTeer belongs to an old family of Blount county, where he was born September 16, 1843, one of the six children in the family of Andrew B. and Nancy (Gamble) McTeer. The father was a well-to-do and prosperous farmer in Blount county throughout his active lifetime. Will A. McTeer received his minor education in the public schools of his native county, and completed his literary schooling in Maryville College. His career includes a great range of experience, and when he



Will A. McDev
and only son
Wilson McDev

was little more than a boy he went into the army. He enlisted in Company A of the Third Tennessee Cavalry, and served as adjutant and later as major of that regiment until August 3, 1865. Returning to Maryville as soon as mustered out, he became engaged in the mercantile business. He was also elected and served as clerk of the circuit court for his county for ten years. During this time he took up the study of law under the well-known attorney S. P. Rowan.

In 1878 Mr. McTeer was admitted to the bar, and for the past thirty-five years has been one of the most successful in his profession in Blount county. He is now serving in the office of city recorder, and in 1880 was elected and served a term in the state legislature. He has always been an active supporter of the Republican party, and as a soldier in the Union cause, he takes much interest in Grand Army circles. For several years he served as town commissioner, and has been president and the active executive of the Bank of Maryville since 1895.

Mr. McTeer married for his first wife Miss Mary T. Wilson, who was a sister of Dr. S. T. Wilson, president of Maryville College. The death of Mrs. McTeer occurred in 1898. For his second wife he married Mrs. Lucy Wilson, whose maiden name was Tilden. Their one child is Wilson McTeer, who was born July 25, 1905. Mr. McTeer and family worship with the Presbyterian church, and he is one of the active members, an elder and trustee; and is chairman of the executive committee of Maryville College. He also served as treasurer of the church for sixteen years. While supporting the Republican party on economics and general political principles, he likewise gives his support whenever possible to the Prohibition party.

GARRETT A. MAXWELL. The career of Garrett A. Maxwell for the past ten years has been a vital part of the life and progress of his home city of Cookeville. Mr. Maxwell's has been a typical American success, having its beginning as a poor boy and continuing with steady but hard won advancements until he has won a place among the foremost business leaders of Tennessee. Successful in business, he has with exceptional public spirit given the influence of his character and his means for the upbuilding of his home town. The community of Cookeville has in many ways been advanced to prosperity through the presence in its citizenship of Garrett A. Maxwell.

Garrett A. Maxwell, a son of Wilson and Mary Carolina (Elrod) Maxwell, and a brother of A. G. Maxwell, with whom he is associated in business, was born in Putnam county, Tennessee, August 23, 1864. The details concerning his family history will be found in the sketch of his brother, A. G. Maxwell. He was reared on a farm, and as a boy attended the neighborhood district schools. Until he was twenty-one he remained at home and helped support his mother and keep the old farm in running order. He became versed in all the hard and varied labor of

the country, spending weeks at a time in hauling logs, and working both in the woods and in the fields. He began in business for himself in 1891 when he became a traveling salesman, and continued this occupation for many years. About ten years ago he came to Cookeville, and in association with his brother opened a wholesale grocery house with which their name has since been connected. This business was established with \$11,000 of capital and now the capital is \$35,000, with a large surplus, and the house sells groceries all over the state.

Mr. Maxwell's enterprise has been a factor and originator in various other large business undertakings. In 1908 he established the Putnam Overall Manufacturing Company, a firm which manufactures overalls, jumpers and apparel of similar nature, and ships its output to Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, the business keeping two traveling salesmen constantly on the road, and the local factory employing a large force of operators on a payroll which is no small factor in the economic resources of Cookeville. With his brother, Garrett A. Maxwell is also connected with the Rock City Spoke Company of Nashville, in which he is a half owner, and vice president of the company. He is also assistant general manager of the Gainesboro Telephone Company, is a director of the Tennessee Bank & Trust Company of Nashville, a director of the Farmers' Bank at Livingston, and he and his brother own another wholesale grocery house, located at Livingston. The Maxwell brothers are the largest real estate owners and recognized as the wealthiest men of Putnam county, and are certainly the most active and public spirited contributors to the general prosperity of their home city.

On January 17, 1893, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Mamie Chapman, daughter of Joshua and Alice Chapman, natives of Jackson county, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Christian church, while he is a Mason, a Republican in politics, is a member of the Cookeville school board and one of the trustees of Dixie College.

GEN. JOHN T. WILDER. In Gen. John T. Wilder Tennessee possesses a figure whose career and personality are not merely local or state, but national. He is one of those figures who stand forth as representatives not of a state or city, but of a country. The annals of the war department contain few individual records of longer service or of more brilliant capacity and action as a soldier. During his military career he won promotion through all the grades and finally commanded a brigade. Since the war, as a mechanical and industrial engineer, he has been closely identified with the great enterprises which have developed the mineral resources of eastern Tennessee. As a soldier, as an industrial leader, and as a citizen General Wilder is one of the most conspicuous of Tennesseans.

John T. Wilder was born at Hunter Village, Greene county, in the

Catskill Mountains of New York, January 31, 1830. His parents were Reuben and Mary (Merritt) Wilder, and the ancestry was distinguished on both sides. The paternal great-grandfather was Seth Wilder, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, commanding a company of minutemen, and lost a leg in the battle of Bunker Hill. The grandparents were Seth and Dorcas (Briggs) Wilder, the latter being a sister of Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, and the former born near Boston, Massachusetts, and also participating as a soldier in the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Merritt, was a boy of sixteen years when the Revolutionary war came on, and as his father was a Tory, whose ancestors had received a grant of land from the crown and remained true in his allegiance to Great Britain, Samuel ran away and entered Arnold's army and served as an American patriot throughout the remainder of the war. The military record of the family is continued through the father of General Wilder, since Reuben Wilder saw service as a boy during the latter months of the war of 1812. Reuben Wilder was born in Massachusetts in 1793, while his wife was born in the same year at Hunter Village, New York. The father was reared in Massachusetts and he and William Cullen Bryant were playmates as children. In later life he became a mill contractor and prosperous. He was in politics a Whig, subsequently a Republican, and his wife was a member of the Presbyterian church. The father passed away in 1873 and the mother in 1876, and of the five children two are now living, the general's sister being Mary, the widow of Mr. Elmendorf, and a resident of Johnson City, Tennessee.

General Wilder attended the common schools of New York state until past the age of fourteen years. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he bound himself out to learn the iron business, and served a seven year apprenticeship as draughtsman, machinist, patternmaker and millwright until 1852. Then at Greensburg, Indiana, he engaged in the mill business and built and operated general machine and millwright work until the Civil war.

In Indiana on April 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Independent Battery of Artillery, and on the following day was elected captain. On June 12, 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the 17th Indiana Infantry. His first service was in West Virginia, under McClellan and Rosecrans, and saw his first fighting in driving back the Confederate armies which were trying to take possession of the western counties of Virginia. In one of the skirmishes in that field the Union army fatally wounded John A. Washington, who was a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mr. Wilder lifted the wounded young Confederate in his arms, and gave him a drink, but he expired while in that position. Under a flag of truce, Colonel Wilder delivered the body to General Lee and was personally thanked by the Confederate commander for that service.

From West Virginia his next service was about Louisville, Kentucky, and on March 12, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was with Buell's army up to Shiloh and was in active service on the second day's fight at Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh he commanded a brigade during the operations of 1862, and was officially confirmed as brigade commander on December 20, 1862. He had in the meantime raised a regiment during his return to Indiana, on urgent appeal from Governor Morton to oppose an invading force in the southern part of the state, and became one of the most vigorous opponents of General Bragg in the Tennessee country. He opposed the Confederate forces in numerous skirmishes and was many times victorious, but on September 18, 1862, after his forces were well spent with fatigue and short of ammunition, he and his command were captured by the Confederate army after he had held Bragg back and saved Louisville. Up to the battle of Murfreesboro his brigade was mounted, and was put in the advance of the Union army in its subsequent operations against Bragg in Tennessee. He had secured Spencer repeating rifles—18 shooters—for his brigade, which made the command invincible. At Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, against heavy odds his command had broken through the Confederate lines, and this was the movement which really compelled Bragg to evacuate Tennessee. He and his brigade, after Bragg's severe check at Hoover's Gap, was in constant pursuit of the retiring Confederate forces.

When Rosecrans succeeded Buell as commander of the Union forces, General Wilder was placed at the head of the Rosecrans army in the advance on Chattanooga. He then shelled Chattanooga for eighteen days, and entered that city on September 9, 1863. He attacked the Forrest cavalry forces and compelled them to retire, Forrest himself being wounded in the conflict. General Wilder had the distinction of having begun the great battle of Chickamauga on September 18, and for three entire days and two nights the lines of his brigade were not broken, and he sustained the brunt of the attack until Thomas himself could come up. The Confederate forces under Longstreet made fourteen charges in three and a half hours against General Thomas on Snodgrass' Hill, at Widow Glenn's house, and Wilder's brigade was the only portion of the Union army not forced to give way at any time during the great battle of Chickamauga. As a result of this brilliant service during 1863, General Wilder was breveted brigadier-general and his brigade received the name of "Wilder's Lightning Brigade" by general order.

During the winter of 1863-64 General Wilder and his command were sent to Columbia, Tennessee, to recruit and get in shape for another campaign. He was then sent with his brigade to Georgia, near Rome, where he got in the rear of Johnston, but was ordered back and then took part in the movement upon Atlanta. It required one hundred days

to advance one hundred miles, and every day was marked by fighting and skirmishing. After the Atlanta campaign General Wilder was sent to Nashville, and was not in any other important battles of the war, his health having failed.

He took a specially active part in the operations through central Tennessee. At one time Rosecrans had ordered him to burn all the mills in this region of the state, but, instead of destroying them, he broke the principal gear, so that they could not be operated, and when he reported to Rosecrans what he had done the general told him he had disobeyed his orders, but would excuse him that time. In 1863 General Wilder started out from Nashville to take a trip through Lebanon and Carthage, being accompanied by seven scouts who led the way. These scouts were captured by some Confederates under a Lieutenant Buchanan, and all seven badly wounded, five of them dying on this trip. He arrived at Gordonsville after dark, and in that town he went to see a Dr. Bowen, a Union man, but the latter had been driven away from home, so that Miss Mary Bowen, his daughter, volunteered to act as guide for the general on his way to Smithville. It was raining and the night was dark, and General Wilder says he never knew of a more courageous exploit than that done by Miss Bowen. She returned home alone. She subsequently married Mr. Ault, and her son is now one of the leading attorneys of Nashville. As a brigade commander General Wilder had five regiments under his direction. This brigade was never driven back in any fight, and during the last year and a half of its service it captured more than twelve thousand prisoners. The military service of the general included participation in two hundred and nineteen battles, during which he was never severely wounded, never lost a day's service from wounds, and was always ready to face danger and carry out the orders of his superiors.

After the war General Wilder recognized the remarkable industrial resources and great opportunities for development in the region of eastern Tennessee, and his name and enterprise has ever since been identified with this region. He bought the Rockwood Iron property, and in 1867 organized the Roane Iron Works, and built and operated two blast furnaces at Rockwood, these being the first modern iron furnaces in the south. In 1870 he built the rail mill at Chattanooga, and during his extensive operations in mineral development, particularly in the iron and coal business, he made a fortune. However, during the panic of 1893, he suffered the loss of most of it, but since then has regained a fair living. Two years ago he retired from active business, having a fair competence as reward for his long continued labors, and now makes his home at Monterey in Putnam county. It is a noteworthy fact that General Wilder left home when a boy against his parents' wishes, and his long apprenticeship at Columbus in the iron worker's trade was in the nature of an independent enterprise, and it was through that appren-

ticeship that he laid the foundation for his subsequent fortunate career. Among the various business and industrial enterprises with which his name has been connected are the following: General manager of the Roane Iron Company; president and proprietor of the Wilder Machine Works; vice president of the C., C. & C. Railroad; president of the Roane Mountain Hotel Company; general manager of the Fentress Coal & Coke Company, etc.

At Greensburg, Indiana, on May 18, 1858, General Wilder married Miss Martha Stewart, who died February 29th, 1892. They reared six children, namely: Mary, a resident of Washington, D. C.; Annie, the wife of Francis A. Stratton, a successful business man of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and they are the parents of one child, Wilder Stratton; Rachel, wife of James A. Maher, of Roane Mountain, Tennessee; Martha, who resides with her father; Stewart, whose home is in Mount Vernon, New York; Edith, the wife of Arthur Scott, of Philadelphia. The mother of these children was a devout member of the Methodist church. She was reared and educated at Greensburg, Indiana, possessed many fine qualities of heart and mind, and was most devoted to the welfare of her husband and children.

In 1904 General Wilder married Dora E. Lee, daughter of Capt. J. M. Lee, who had been a Confederate soldier. Miss Lee was graduated in the College of Medicine at Knoxville and was the first woman to pass the medical examination in the state of Tennessee. She not only obtained her certificate, but she stood at the very top in her examinations. It would be difficult to include in one brief sketch the many varied civic and industrial activities of General Wilder. He has built railroads, turnpike roads and hotels, has founded and extended great industrial plants, and in every position has been a leader. He represented the state of Tennessee as commissioner to the World's Fair at Vienna. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in the middle fifties, and has always been loyal to its principles. Some years ago he was nominated by his party for congressman in the Chattanooga district, and cut the normal majority from three thousand to four hundred. At Knoxville he served as pension agent for eight years, and is one of the commissioners of the Chickamauga Battlefield Park. He was once elected mayor of Chattanooga, though he served only eight months, when he resigned. During that time, however, he established the free school system of the city. He was also the originator of the famous four-mile law, which was passed through the legislature of Tennessee in 1871. This law prohibited the establishment or maintenance of any saloons or the selling of whiskey within a distance of four miles from any iron works or any chartered school. John Baxter, of Knoxville, drew up this law and General Wilder took it to Nashville and used all the influence of his personal and business position to have it passed. General Wilder is a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland

and of the Loyal Legion, of the National Geographic Society, of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mrs. Wilder belongs to the old southern Lee family and is a relative of Robert E. Lee.

H. E. BRYAN. One of Montgomery county's most estimable citizens and farmers is H. E. Bryan, whose hospitable home is in District 1, the locality which was his birthplace. In his origin the blended lines of the Irish family of Bryan, the Scotch family of Williams and the Virginia family of Jones have gone to produce this sturdy strain.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Bryan was Dennis Bryan, whose father was a native of Ireland. He married Miss Sallie Williams, whose Scotch father disinherited her because of that matrimonial alliance with an Irishman, and such was her own Scotch character that when in later years the other heirs wished to divide their property with her, she refused to touch that which should have been hers by right. North Carolina was the home of Dennis Bryan, and there was born, in the year 1826, Benjamin Franklin Bryan; in 1828 the family removed to Montgomery county in Tennessee, a historic family incident of that journey being that it was while en route for their new location that B. F. Bryan took his first step. In later years Dennis Bryan, in company with his brother John, went to Missouri on a prospecting tour, and Dennis Bryan died in Missouri while on this tour, leaving his wife, Sallie Williams Bryan, a widow with four small children, all boys, of whom Benjamin F. Bryan was the third child. It was in this condition, with small means for support, that she refused to share with her two brothers (for there were only three children) her father's estate, which was estimated to be worth \$30,000 or \$40,000. Benjamin F. Bryan's wife was Sarah Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Thomas Hardy Jones, a Virginian, who had at an early date settled in Tennessee. Married in 1854, B. F. Bryan a few years later entered the Confederate army, serving in the commissary department. He survived the fortunes of war, living until 1876, one year after which his wife followed him to the world beyond. Ten children had been born to them, eight of whom are yet living. They were named as follows: H. E. Bryan, the special subject of this review; John Dennis Bryan, who died at the age of four; Mary A., who married David Hayes and who lives in Montgomery county, Tennessee; T. L. Bryan, who is engaged in farming in these parts; F. P. Bryan, who is located at Guthrie, Kentucky; W. E. Bryan, who is engaged in farming in this district; Sarah B., who is now Mrs. W. H. Kennedy; Eugenia Bryan, living in Montgomery county; B. F. Bryan, of the same place, and Hattie, who married one Dr. Donelson and is now deceased.

October 9, 1855, was the date of H. E. Bryan's birth, and his infancy and youth were spent in District No. 1 of Montgomery county, with the exception of the time from his second to his ninth year, when he was

in Arkansas with the family during their seven year sojourn there. He received the advantages of public and private schools here and in Guthrie, Kentucky. He was twenty-one years old at the time of his father's death and early assumed manhood's responsibilities, for he was the eldest of the ten orphaned children. He nobly performed his duty in maintaining the family upon the home farm.

In 1883 Mr. Bryan won as his life's companion Miss Sallie Barker Atkins, a daughter of George Atkins, of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have opened the doors of their attractive home to two children, whom they adopted and reared as their own—a brother and sister named F. A. Beaumont and Lucy Ellis Beaumont.

Mr. Bryan is a man who is modestly concerned about the greatest welfare of his community, although he takes no active part in public affairs. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically he is an independent Democrat. Both he and Mrs. Bryan are among the substantial members of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

The present farm occupied by Mr. Bryan and his family is a property of 326 acres, to which he removed in 1884, the year after his marriage. Here he raised fine crops of wheat and tobacco. He is also very successful with stock, particularly horses and hogs, specializing in the Berkshire breed of the latter. He ranks as one of the leading agriculturists of the community, and has an enviable standing among his fellow men.

CARSON & NEWMAN COLLEGE. A number of the well-known Tennesseans whose names and careers are mentioned in these pages give credit for part of their early training and preparation for life to old Carson & Newman College, an institution with a history dating back to ante-bellum days. Its possibilities for useful service are now greater than ever, but it is also an institution with many traditions and associations that are cherished in the hearts of hundreds of pupils long since engaged in the serious work of the world.

In December, 1851, after the first plans for the opening of an educational institution had been begun in 1849, a charter from the state was issued to the "Mossy Creek" Missionary Baptist Seminary, and the school under this title was opened for the reception of the students in September, 1851. The first session was in the Mossy Creek Baptist church, which remained its home until the completion of the seminary building. It is noteworthy that with the exception of a short period during the Civil war this school under its different titles has run for ten months each year from 1851 to the present date. In 1880 Hon. J. H. Carson, of Dandridge, Tennessee, gave a fund of about seventeen thousand dollars to be used for the education of young men preparing for the ministry, and in recognition of this gift the name of the entire

school was changed to Carson College. The old seminary building was soon abandoned, and the Carson College building became the principal quarters of the school. In 1893 a large and convenient building now in use was completed.

The original school as already described was for boys only. The reader's attention is now directed to the co-educational history of the institution. In 1882 Newman College was established for girls, with Prof. W. T. Russell as its first president. It occupied the seminary building and the boarding houses originally erected for the use of Carson college. The name of the school was due to the liberality and contributions of William C. Newman and other members of the Newman family. In 1889 Carson College and Newman College were consolidated into a co-educational institution under the name of Carson & Newman College, and now for twenty-four years the institution has been conducted prosperously under its present title.

The list of presidents of the college is as follows: William Rogers, from September, 1851, to November 24, 1851; R. R. Bryan, from November, 1851, to August, 1853; Dr. Samuel Anderson, from August, 1853, to 1857; Rev. Mat. Hillsman, D. D., from 1857 to 1859; Rev. N. B. Goforth, D. D., from 1857 to 1862; R. R. Bryan, from 1866 to 1868; Rev. Jesse Baker, D. D., from 1869 to December, 1870; Dr. N. B. Goforth, from December, 1870, to 1882; Rev. B. G. Manard, D. D., from June, 1882, to January, 1883; Rev. S. W. Tindell, D. D., from January, 1883, to August, 1888; Rev. W. A. Montgomery, D. D., from August, 1888, to June, 1893; Prof. J. T. Henderson, 1893 to 1903; M. D. Jeffries, from 1903 to 1912; and J. M. Burnett to the present time.

The endowment of Carson & Newman College has now reached one hundred thousand dollars, and the institution is so provided with resources that its facilities and the opportunities it offers its students are now better than ever, and place the school in a front rank among Tennessee's denominational colleges. At the beginning, years ago, there was no money for the enterprise, and this school was started in borrowed quarters. At the present time there is a fine college building, two homes for young women, also two dormitory establishments for the young men, and in addition to the regular academic work various special departments and courses have been added from time to time until the students may acquire a well rounded training for practical life and also be under the best moral and religious influences. The patronage has increased until the enrollment during 1912 was about four hundred and thirty.

JESSE MCCARTY BURNETT, D. D. A Christian educator, whose work for higher education and the cause of his church has made him one of the best known college men of the Baptist ministers in Tennessee, Dr. Burnett has for nearly twenty years been connected with the faculty

of Carson & Newman, and has recently succeeded to the presidency of the institution.

Dr. Jesse McCarity Burnett, who was appointed to the presidency of Carson & Newman College on April 2, 1912, is of English descent, his ancestors having located in the United States in the early colonial days. A great-uncle of Dr. Burnett on his father's side was killed in the battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina during the Revolution. Dr. Burnett was one of eight children in the family of Jesse M. L. and Henrietta Sara (Cody) Burnett. The father was a minister of the gospel and gave the greater portion of his lifetime to the promotion of religion and the welfare of humanity. The paternal grandparents were Swann and Frances (Bell) Burnett. The maternal grandparents were Edmund and Sarah (Henderson) Cody.

Dr. Burnett was liberally educated, attending Richmond College of Virginia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1891. Later he was a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, and in 1894 was given the degree of D. D. by Carson & Newman College.

Dr. Burnett entered the service of Carson & Newman in 1894 as professor of the chair of Greek in that institution. He held that position on the faculty until his recent appointment to succeed Dr. Jeffries as president of the college. He brings to his new task a long and successful experience as a teacher, and also a practical executive ability which has been thoroughly tried during his years in the ministry. Dr. Burnett, in addition to his educational work, has occupied the pulpit in many churches in his neighborhood and is equally known as an educator and a preacher.

On October 6, 1907, Dr. Burnett married Miss Lucile Phillips, a daughter of J. M. Phillips. Their children are Catherine, Dorothy, Margaret, Laura and Jesse.

HON. JAMES M. BARKER. For sixty-five years James M. Barker has lived and worked out the possibilities of an individual career in Bristol. One of his first experiences was as a Confederate soldier and when he entered business it was at the bottom in a clerkship. Since then he has been known as merchant, banker, real estate man and public official of both city and state.

James M. Barker was born near Bristol, Tennessee, December 20, 1847, one of five children born to Joel N. and Jemima Kendrick Barker. The Barker family is descended from early colonial settlers at Jamestown, Virginia.

In his native city James M. Barker was reared and has found the scene of his achievements. Most of his education was obtained at Boone Creek, in Washington county, and in Jefferson Academy at Blountville. After graduating from the latter institution as an ambitious and aspiring boy he entered a store as a clerk and eventually was given a partnership

in that mercantile establishment. He remained in mercantile business for a period of thirty years. Mr. Barker was a boy of less than fourteen when the Civil war broke out, and subsequently became one of the soldiers of the Confederacy. For some time he was identified with banking in Bristol, and has also been one of the chief real estate operators and dealers in this city. He served as mayor of Bristol for four terms. For many years he has been interested in educational affairs, and used his opportunities as a member of the state board of education to advance the welfare of the entire state's school system. He was also a member of the city board of education for twenty-eight years and president of school board continuously for twenty-four years and then president of city board of education. For four years Mr. Barker held the rank of colonel on Governor McMillan's staff. In and about his native city of Bristol he is known as a liberal and public spirited citizen, who gives his support to every movement and plan for the welfare of the locality.

On June 10, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Anderson Kane, a daughter of Hon. H. S. and Sarah (Anderson) Kane. Her father was one of the noted lawyers of southwestern Virginia and took a very prominent part in politics, and before the war was a member of the Virginia state senate. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have five children. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically Mr. Barker is a Democrat.

HON. SAMUEL COLE WILLIAMS. On the basis of demonstrated fitness and capability, seldom has an appointment by a Tennessee governor been received with more general approbation than Governor Hooper's selection of Samuel Cole Williams for the vacancy on the state supreme bench caused by the resignation of former Chief Justice John K. Shields, who now represents Tennessee in the United States senate. The choice of Mr. Williams was not a political appointment in the ordinary sense, and for that reason it has been considered an event of unusual significance in its augury of good government and wisdom in the administration of law.

Samuel Cole Williams, who has long been a member of the Johnson City bar, is a native of Gibson county, Tennessee, where his birth occurred January 15, 1864, one of a family of six children, whose parents were Thomas J. and Martha R. (Cole) Williams. Judge Williams is of Welsh and Irish descent. His father before him was a public official in his section of Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were Eli and Chloe (Collins) Williams. The maternal grandparents were Samuel and Olive (Walker) Cole.

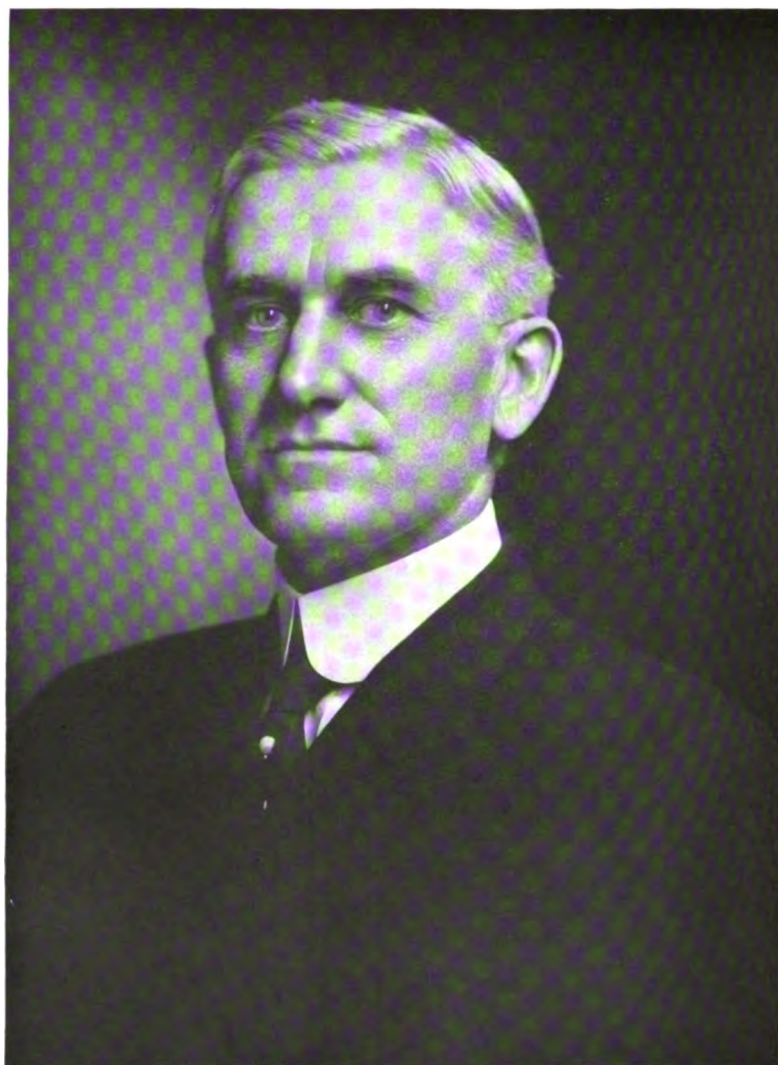
Judge Williams was reared in this state, had the advantage of the public schools and is a graduate of the law department of Vanderbilt University in the class of 1884, with the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar soon afterwards, he located at Johnson City and for many years

has occupied a leading place in the bar of that city and is recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in upper east Tennessee. Judge Williams is a business man as well as a lawyer, and has been identified with a number of the larger enterprises of his home city. Chief of these is the Unaka National Bank, of which he is president. This is one of the strongest banks of eastern Tennessee, having a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$60,000 and deposits of \$1,100,000. Mr. Williams is also president of the Johnson City Traction Company, of the Watauga Electric Company and of the Carnegie Realty Company, all of Johnson City.

For a number of years Judge Williams has been a factor in the independent Democratic movement in Tennessee. In 1912 he was appointed by Governor Hooper as special chancellor to serve in the first chancery division. When the choice of former Chief Justice Shields was made known for the new term of United States senator, Mr. Williams was announced as Governor Hooper's selection for the vacancy, and his appointment was formally made on February 12, 1913. Judge Williams is recognized in the state as of the highest honor, integrity and of broad information on both business and social affairs, and his thorough qualifications on the technical points of the law are considered a promise of exceptional services while a member of the supreme bench.

Judge Williams is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, belongs to the American Bar Association, and has membership in the American Historical Association. He has been a contributor to the "Central Law Journal" of St. Louis and also to the "Green Bag" of Boston, legal monographs and more general articles having appeared in both these well-known law journals under his name.

On July 20, 1892, Judge Williams married Miss Mary Mayne, of Ohio, who was born at Basil, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Mrs. Williams is a woman of unusual culture and literary attainments, a leader in club and social activities, and has been president of one of the leading women's clubs of Johnson City and regent of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and closely identified with church and benevolent work. Judge and Mrs. Williams have one child, Gertrude, who is now attending school. Mrs. Williams and her husband have both taken much interest in institutions of the Methodist conference in and about Johnson City. They contributed generously to the support of the hospital and orphanage located at Greeneville, having endowed the hospital in memory of their son, Mayne Williams, whose sudden death occurred at the age of four years. Judge Williams and wife have also through their liberality made possible the erection of a beautiful public library for Johnson City. Judge Williams is well known in Masonic circles, having taken the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.



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JACOB NELSON FISHER. Under the new Tennessee banking law, passed by the recent legislature, Governor Hooper appointed as state superintendent of banks Jacob Nelson Fisher, of Morristown, and one of the ablest and best known bankers in Tennessee. As state superintendent of banks under the new law Mr. Fisher has many responsible duties relating both to the welfare of the banking business and also to that of the people of Tennessee as customers and users of the state institutions of banking. As authorized by the law, the Tennessee Bankers' Association, at its meeting in Memphis in April last, nominated five men, from which number the governor was required to appoint the superintendent of banks, and Mr. Fisher received the appointment.

Mr. Fisher has been in the banking business in Tennessee for twenty-two years, and his recent appointment is by no means the only honor which has come to him during his career. In April, 1912, the Tennessee bankers, in their annual meeting at Knoxville, chose as president of the Bankers' Association the president of the City National Bank of Morristown. This distinction came as a fitting tribute to a man who had been identified with banking and business affairs in Hamblen county since his college days, and who had steadily advanced to a position of prominence in his home city and state. In 1906 Mr. Fisher was vice president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association and presided over the meeting of 1907, at Lookout Mountain, in the absence of the president.

Jacob Nelson Fisher is a Pennsylvanian by birth and of Dutch descent. His parents were Daniel and Amelia (Laudenslager) Fisher, the father having been a prosperous farmer first in Pennsylvania and later in Tennessee, to which state he removed in 1868. One of the eight children of the family, Jacob N. Fisher, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1859. The home was some time afterwards moved to Hamblen county, Tennessee, where he attended the public schools, was also a student in the high school and completed his education in the University of Tennessee, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1885. Both before and after leaving college he was in the pursuits and activities of both the farm and the store, and continued in those lines until 1890. He then became more closely identified with commercial affairs, and his first important promotion as a banker was to the office of assistant cashier in the Merchants' Bank of Morristown. Later he became cashier of the First National Bank, with which he proved his ability as a banker, and he remained with that bank for some eight years and until he resigned to become president of the City National Bank, a new organization, the position he now holds, being the active officer of the institution to whose ability is due the success of the bank.

Mr. Fisher is at the present time president of the Chamber of Commerce of Morristown and has always thrown his influence to the substantial welfare of his county and community. Since an early age he has been much interested in the work of the state militia, and was a

member of the National Guard for a number of years. Among his public services he was alderman and treasurer of the city, and at the present time is chairman of the Hamblen County Pike Commission, which is just finishing seventy miles of macadam road in Hamblen county. For more than twenty years he has served as an elder in the Presbyterian church of Morristown. Fraternally Mr. Fisher is affiliated with the Morristown Lodge, No. 231, A. F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican, but has never been active in party matters and is not a politician.

On October 4, 1888, Mr. Fisher married Miss Florence Murphey, who belongs to one of Tennessee's prominent families. The children of their marriage are E. B. Fisher and Aileen Fisher.

HON. N. T. TUCKER. At Erwin, in Unicoi county, a man who has worthily won the position of leading citizen is the president of the Bank of Erwin and who for many years has been closely identified with the business and civic life of that locality. Mr. Tucker is easily one of the best known bankers of Tennessee and has managed an institution whose record is a credit to Unicoi county.

The Bank of Erwin was organized in the year 1910 with a capital stock of \$16,000. On January 1, 1913, the capital stock was increased to \$25,000. Since its organization it has enjoyed a very profitable business, having paid regular semi-annual dividends and accumulated a surplus of \$1,500. N. T. Tucker is president, L. H. Phetteplace is vice president, J. W. Allison is cashier and J. O. Fleming assistant cashier. Since the close of the year 1912 the deposits of this institution have increased more than 71 per cent. The bank is housed in a modern two-story brick structure, and both the building and the well-equipped fixtures are owned by the bank. Its banking facilities are unsurpassed.

N. T. Tucker, who is a member of a prominent family of east Tennessee, was one of ten children born to Joseph and Allie C. (McGimsey) Tucker. The mother is now living at the home of her son, N. T. Tucker, at the age of ninety-one years. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent and has been identified with Unicoi county from the early days. In Unicoi county N. T. Tucker was born on March 27, 1861. His early vocations, after he had obtained his education, were as a farmer and later in the lumber and building industry, to which lines he gave his energies for a number of years. He was the prime factor in organizing the Bank of Erwin in 1910, and held the office of president by election in May of that year.

Mr. Tucker has also occupied a useful place in civic affairs, having served his county as chairman of the county court, and since 1903 has been clerk and master of the chancery court of Unicoi county. He served Erwin as mayor for four terms, and the last term went into the office without any opposition, so well satisfied were the citizens with his administration. He has also held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Tucker

in politics is a Republican and has been and is still a member of the congressional committee of his party in this section of the state. At the present time he is president of the Commercial Club of Erwin.

Mr. Tucker was married December 8, 1889, at Jonesboro to Miss Nora S. O'Brien, a daughter of David P. O'Brien. They are the parents of eight children, of the following names: Allie, Maud, Dana, Dewitt, Nelie Joe, Kathleen, Ollie and Adaline, and all the family worship in the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK VANCE, M.D. Upwards of forty years of active membership in the medical fraternity of east Tennessee has brought Dr. Vance many of the better distinctions that come to the physician and surgeon, and his success has been in proportion to the length of his practice.

William Kirkpatrick Vance was one of a family of nine children whose parents were Nicholas and Sarah Ann (Netherland) Vance, and the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Dr. Vance was born at Kingsport, Tennessee. As a boy his education was pursued in the public schools of his birthplace, and he was afterwards a student in old King College at Bristol, where he was graduated A.B. in 1873. The same institution in 1888, for his additional progress and distinction in science and knowledge, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Vance obtained his medical education in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He has many high professional connections and is closely identified with the civic life of Bristol. At the present time he is chief surgeon for the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad Company. He has membership in the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons and Association of Surgeons of the Norfolk & Western Railway, and is a member of the East Tennessee Medical Society, the Knox County Medical Society, the Southwest Virginia Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Vance is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought public office and prefers to devote his time to the practice of his profession and such civic duties as come within his scope. He lends his support to any movement for the improvement of his section of the state. Fraternally he is affiliated with King Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His offices are at the corner of State and Fifth streets, in Bristol, and his residence is at 324 Fourth street.

On November 24, 1886, Dr. Vance married Miss Marie S. Doriot. They are the parents of six children. Those living are: Frederick Victor, William Kirkpatrick, David Graham and Douglas Doriot. Two girls died, Marie Doriot, at the age of four, and Kathleen Balbirnie, who died in infancy.

LANDON HAYNES GAMMON, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen mark the career of Dr. Gammon in Bristol, where he has been a resident and physician and surgeon for the past ten years. He has been actively in practice of medicine for more than twenty years. Few physicians of the city of Bristol have accomplished more or gained higher recognition in the profession than Dr. Gammon.

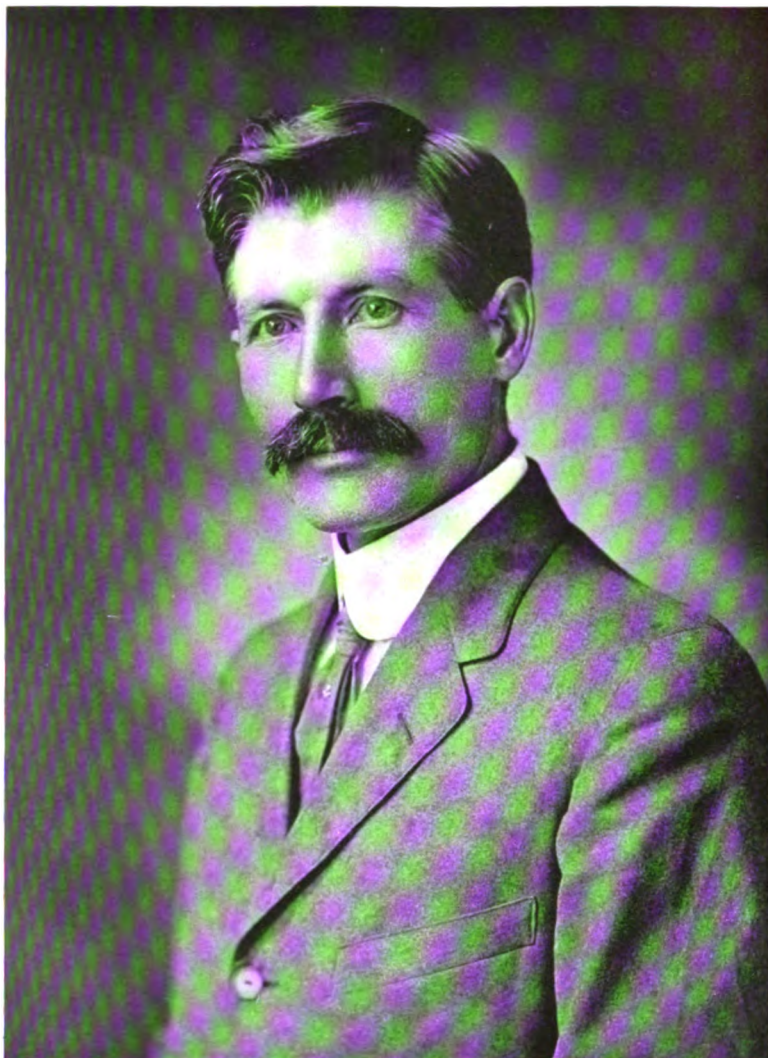
Landon Haynes Gammon was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, April 6, 1861, and was one of a large family of fifteen children. His parents were George F. and Lavina (Haynes) Gammon. The father followed the occupation of farmer, was a Tennessean by birth and spent all his active career in this state.

Dr. Gammon grew up on a farm, had the wholesome experience of the country boy, and from the common schools of his native county entered into the serious activities of life, and after reaching manhood he determined to take up the study of medicine. He completed his medical studies in the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, having completed his course at the latter institution in 1892. Dr. Gammon is not a man to rest content with present attainments, and has always been a student and a worker for his advancement. In 1900 he took post-graduate work in New York. For ten years he practiced his profession in Virginia, from 1893 to 1903, and in the latter year moved to Bristol. Here he has become well known as a physician and surgeon, and in May, 1909, was elected mayor of the city. His first term was commended by the citizenship when he was re-elected in May, 1911, without opposition. In politics the doctor is a Democrat. He has membership in the Virginia Medical Society and other local societies.

On the 15th of November, 1894, Dr. Gammon married Miss Rosa C. Miller, a daughter of William A. Miller, of Virginia. The children born to their marriage are four in number, three sons and one daughter, of the following names: Landon Haynes, Margaret Henry, William Miller and Wirt Henry. Dr. Gammon and family have membership in the Presbyterian church, and their home is at 326 Sixth street. His office is also on Sixth street in Bristol.

HON. MOSES H. GAMBLE. As the senior member of the well-known law firm of Maryville, Tennessee, Gamble & Crawford, Moses H. Gamble has won renown in his profession. As a brilliant practitioner of the law he is known throughout this section of the state, and his reputation as a statesman and public man is state-wide. He has held a number of important offices, and in each of these he has been entirely successful. A forceful personality, a splendid education and a fine mind, with a natural bent for legal matters, his success in the past seems but to foreshadow a greater success for the future.

Moses H. Gamble is one of the eleven children born to Josiah Gamble, who was a prominent and wealthy farmer of Blount county, Tennessee.



M. H. Gamble

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He married Rebecca McCamy and lived all his life in Blount county, dying there in November, 1911.

It was in Blount county, then, that Moses Gamble was born, on the 14th of December, 1871. He first attended the public schools of that county and later matriculated at Maryville College, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. He then entered the law office of Major Will A. McTeer and read law under him for some time. Being forced to give up his studies for a time, he served as superintendent of schools of Blount county during the years 1896 and 1897, and he then entered the university at Knoxville, becoming a student in the law department of that university. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession. It was in the same year that the firm of Gamble & Crawford was formed, and it has continued since that time, growing rapidly to an importance that constitutes it one of the leading law firms of Blount county today.

In 1899 the Hon. Mr. Gamble served as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1901 he was elected state senator. He has been a member of the city council of Maryville, and takes a keen and active interest in anything pertaining to the welfare of Maryville or of Blount county. His interest in educational affairs has always been a most wholesome one, and it was with gratification on the part of his many friends that Governor Hooper's announcement, on April 28, 1913, appointing Mr. Gamble a member of the state board of education was received. Mr. Gamble succeeded Prof. J. L. Brooks, of Johnson City, whose term of service expired in March, and who was appointed to the post by Governor Patterson. Mr. Gamble has long been active in matters pertaining to the educational system of his county, and aside from his actual teaching service, which covered, intermittently, a period of several years, he served some years as superintendent of public instruction for Blount county. He amply demonstrated his fitness there for higher service, and his appointment to the state board came as a fitting recognition of his earlier and efficient service.

Mr. Gamble is a member of the Republican party and is an active worker in behalf of his party. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church. In the fraternal world he expresses his interest as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also belonging to the Junior Order. His one business interest outside of his profession is the Bank of Blount County, in which he is a stockholder and a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Gamble was married in 1901 to Miss Nannie Caldwell, a daughter of William Caldwell, whose death in 1905 robbed Maryville of one of her leading citizens. Mr. Gamble and his wife are the parents of six children, as follows: Helen, Ruth, Josiah, Fred, Grace and Mary.

HON. J. A. VINES. The federal service in Tennessee has usually been noted for the high efficiency of its personnel, and among those who for many years have been identified with one line of service is James A. Vines, postmaster of Johnson City. As assistant postmaster and regularly commissioned for that office, he has administered the postal service there for the past sixteen years, and it is his distinction to have been in charge of the local office during the introduction of the two most important improvements in the postal department for half a century—rural free delivery and parcel post.

One in a family of eight children whose parents were Andrew Jackson and Lucretia (Carr) Vines, James A. Vines was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 27th of May, 1867. His father was also a Tennessean by birth, and the family has been identified with this state for the greater part of a century. The father was a substantial farmer in Washington county.

James A. Vines as a boy attended the public schools of Washington county, and the first leadings of his ambition took him into the drug business as a clerk. For the greater part of his active career, however, he has been identified with public service. He was appointed to a place in the United States Interior Department, and his duties in that capacity kept him in Washington, D. C., for five years. When he left that service he at once returned to Johnson City, Tennessee, where he was engaged for one year in the wood and coal business. In 1898 Mr. Vines was appointed assistant postmaster at Johnson City. After several years he had the practical administration of the office, and continued as assistant postmaster until the year 1910, when on April 4th he was regularly commissioned postmaster by President Taft. At the present writing the Johnson City postoffice has a force of nine clerks, five city carriers and six rural carriers, besides the two janitors for the building service. Mr. Vines has introduced many improvements in the service and is known for his popularity and obliging efficiency in that office. In 1895 Mr. Vines married Belle Scott, of Jacksonville, Ill., a daughter of John Scott. Their four children are Carl, Fred, Florence and Ruth. Her death occurred in 1907 and she left four children. In 1909 Mr. Vines married Miss Lily Rosenblatt. By this union there were two children, James, Jr., and Johanna. Mr. Vines is affiliated with the Masonic blue lodge and Royal Arch Chapter at Washington, D. C. His politics is Republican and at one time he was county register of Washington county.

CHRISTIAN N. BROWN. An old and honored resident of Johnson City, Mr. Brown is known as a successful man, having gained the bulk of his fortune in farming and for many years has been a banker of this city. Successful in business affairs, he has also applied his energies and means

to forwarding every movement for the general welfare of his home community, and is held in high esteem in this section of east Tennessee.

Mr. Brown was born February 23, 1837, and was one of a family of five children born to his parents, Isaac H. and Ruth D. (Nave) Brown. His father in early life acquired the trade of cabinet maker and was also extensively engaged in farming, following that vocation prosperously until his death on November 7, 1890.

In Clark county, Tennessee, where he grew to maturity, Christian N. Brown was prepared for the responsibilities of life by education in the public schools, and in the meantime he had gained a thorough acquaintance with the work of the farm. He began his independent career as a farmer and steadily prospered, increasing his land holdings and investments wisely, and since leaving the farm has devoted practically all his attention to the real estate business in Johnson City. He is one of the large owners of real estate in this section, and has transacted many important deals. For some years he was also connected with merchandising in Johnson City and was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, in which he has served in the office of vice president since the organization of the same. He is one of the largest stockholders in the institution.

Mr. Brown married Miss Nannie A. Worley and there were seven children born to their marriage—Lillie, Laura, Charles, Eugene, Lola, Mamie and Lula. Mr. Brown and family are members of the Baptist church, and he has taken much interest in the affairs of the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic order.

ADAM B. CROUCH. Since the age of eighteen identified with banking and now the accommodating cashier of the Unaka National Bank of Johnson City, Mr. Crouch is a Washington county citizen whose career has been passed here from birth and has always been honorably and influentially identified with the welfare of this community. He has applied his efforts to one line and as a result of that concentration has reached a place of success and high esteem, and is regarded as one of the leading young business men of Johnson City.

Adam B. Crouch was born in Johnson City, August 10, 1878, one of the family of three children born to Henry H. and Nancy (Dixon) Crouch. The father came from the state of North Carolina to Tennessee and was a carpenter by trade. His death occurred in September, 1904.

Adam B. Crouch received his early education in the public schools of Johnson and also attended private schools, after which he entered Milligan College, where he completed his studies. On leaving school he secured employment as a clerk in a Johnson City bank in 1896 and continued with the Unaka National in different grades of responsibility until November, 1910, when he was promoted to the position of cashier. Mr. Crouch is also a director and stockholder in this bank and in his

present position is employing his best resources for the success of the institution. He is very popular, and his genial manner and integrity of character have brought no small part of the patronage to the bank.

In politics Mr. Crouch is a Democrat, but has never sought publicity and devotes all his time to his family and his business. He was married February 20, 1907, to Miss Agnes Jones, a daughter of J. J. Jones, of one of the best known families in this section of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch are the parents of four children—Charles, Edwin, Adam, Jr., and Jordan. The family are devout members of the Christian church.

PHILIP BAYARD SMITH. A young attorney who has successfully combined the practice of law with activities in the commercial field, Mr. Smith has established himself securely in the community of Erwin, where his influence counts as that of a progressive leader. Mr. Smith possesses youth, ambition and energy, together with a broad sense of responsibility of the individual to the community, and has a large career of usefulness before him.

Philip Bayard Smith is a Virginian by birth, born at Keswick, in Albemarle county, on October 3, 1876, one of nine children born to Andrew J. and Ellen O. (Lewis) Smith. His father was a substantial farmer and sent his son to the public schools of Fauquier county, Virginia, after which he studied in the Hodge Academy and the Richmond College. He was graduated from Richmond College, and also from the Dunsmore Business College at Staunton, Virginia. From the latter he received the degree of Master of Accounts in June, 1899. He followed farming as his early vocation, and later entered the important commercial field of expert accountancy. During this time his ambition was fixed upon law, and it was to prepare himself for that profession that he entered Richmond College, where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1905. For a number of years Mr. Smith has been identified with the real estate and insurance business and at the same time conducts a good private practice as a lawyer. He was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1905. Mr. Smith is manager at Erwin for L. M. Neas & Company, real estate, loans and insurance.

Mr. Smith has served as chairman of the independent Democratic caucus in Unicoi county, in May, 1910. He has his church membership in the Presbyterian denomination.

HON. BENJAMIN LEWIS DULANEY. Development work on a large scale has brought east Tennessee into line with the chief industrial regions of the country, and the greater part of its work has been carried on during the last quarter of a century. A man who has brought about the investment of many millions of capital in this district is Benjamin Lewis Dulaney, one of the ablest financiers of Tennessee. He has been identi-

fied with the exploitation of the material resources of the mountain regions for upwards of thirty years, and his most satisfying accomplishments have been in aiding and promoting the success of enterprises which have vital relations with the substantial people in this end of the state and in Virginia.

Benjamin Lewis Dulaney was born near Blountville on September 12, 1857, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Massengill) Dulaney. The Massengill family, as well as the Dulaney's have been for many years numbered among the foremost Tennessee families. The father was Benjamin L. Dulaney, both a well known physician and farmer. The paternal grandparents were Elkanah R. Dulaney, and Margaret Snapp. The maternal grandparents were Michael and Louise (Cobb) Massengill. Dr. Elkanah R. Dulaney, the grandfather, was one of the pioneer physicians of prominence in east Tennessee, and also performed a useful service as one of the original organizers of civil government in Sullivan county, Tennessee. It is a matter of history that the residence of Dr. Dulaney near Blountville has been constantly occupied by members of his family for more than a century. Dr. Elkanah Dulaney came from Culpeper, Virginia, and the ancestors were from Maryland. These Maryland ancestors were originally from Ireland, where the family name is found prior to the fourteenth century. The name was originally spelled Dublanie, and that name in a modified form appears in the title of the city of Dublin.

Benjamin L. Dulaney as a member of a good old family was reared in an atmosphere of culture, and was well prepared for his own career. He was educated in the Jefferson Academy, where he was graduated and then took up his practical career as a school teacher. He served as principal of the high school at Blountville, Tennessee. In 1885 he began development work in eastern Tennessee and western Virginia, and his success in that line has kept him occupied ever since. Mr. Dulaney has succeeded in bringing investments of capital from the north and foreign countries for the development of the natural resources of the region just mentioned to the extent of more than forty million dollars. He has constructed furnaces and has assisted in the building of railroads, and has done much for the development of coal mines and other enterprises.

In 1898 Mr. Dulaney succeeded in financing the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, a twenty million dollar corporation. He was the chief factor in the organization of the Virginia & Southwestern Railroad, and constructed the Tennessee division of that road, originally known as the Bristol, Elizabethian and North Carolina railroad. He served as president of that road until its consolidation with the Virginia & Southwestern. He is also president of the Black Mountain Corporation, one of the great coal companies in that section, and is president of the Bristol Traction Company and vice president of the Potomac &

Chesapeake S. S. Company. Mr. Dulaney is a director and large stock holder in the First National Bank of Bristol, and is a director and stock holder in the American & National Bank of Washington, D. C. His interests include relationship in financial and executive capacities with various transportation and industrial companies in different sections of the country.

Mr. Dulaney is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Lawyers Club of New York, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and a Knight Templar Mason. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1900 he was made a commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and served with credit also as commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition of 1903. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is first vice president of the "Boy Scouts of America."

Mr. Dulaney was first married to Miss Mary Dulaney, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel T. Dulaney, and they had two children: Paul Dulaney, lawyer, born January 17, 1883; Fred Dulaney, electrician, born June 16, 1886. After his first wife's death he married Alice St. John, a daughter of N. T. St. John of Virginia. The St. John family has long been identified with Virginia. By the second marriage there were also two children: Landon Cobb Dulaney, born March 28, 1897; Alice Rebecca Dulaney, born August 11, 1909.

JOHN A. WHEELER, of Union City and a wealthy planter of Obion county, is one of the self-made men of Tennessee whose record as a boy and then as a business man gives an example of what energy, push and ability can accomplish in this country, even under untoward conditions, and is one well worthy of emulation by any American youth. Orphaned of his father when he was but a child and during the Civil war, when the most uncertain and distressing conditions largely prevailed throughout the South, he was compelled at an early age to accept the responsibility and endure the labors which toughen a man's fibre and develop his manhood. His life-story, however, is but another proof that while there is no set formula for success, so there are no obstacles which undaunted resolution, industry and courage cannot surmount; that privation is a hostage rather than a foe to fortune. Mr. Wheeler made his way in life by climbing round after round up the steep ladder of success, and now that he stands at the top he feels as humble as the day he first started. He is democratic in his bearing and from his own experience he is able to extend a broad sympathy to others who are making a like struggle.

John A. Wheeler was born in 1860 in Obion county, Tennessee, was educated there and remained on his father's farm until 1888, assisting in the care of the widowed mother and the other orphaned children. At that time he and his brother J. B. Wheeler, with borrowed capital, entered the lumber business and continued to operate in Tennessee until

1898, in which year they removed to Missouri, where they engaged in the same line of business. Both were men of keen business discernment and they prospered to a gratifying degree, remaining there until 1905. John A. Wheeler then returned to his native county of Obion, Tennessee, and became the owner of a large plantation of 1,200 acres there, to the management of which he has since given his attention. It is fine land and produces some of the best cotton and corn raised in Tennessee. He took up his residence in Union City in 1905 and enjoys one of the finest of its urban homes. It is located near the center of the city, has six acres in its grounds and lawns, and the elegant furnishings within reflect the refined taste of its inmates. The home was obtained at a cost of about \$15,000.

The parents of Mr. Wheeler were John and Lucinda (Crockett) Wheeler, both natives of Tennessee. John Wheeler went into the service of the Confederate army during the Civil war and died on duty at Andersonville prison. This threw the support and care of seven children on the widow, who heroically sustained her home and kept her loved ones with her. Of this family four are now living, viz.: J. B., John A., W. H. and A. E. Lucinda Crockett Wheeler was a second cousin of David Crockett, the noted Tennessee hunter, pioneer and humorist, of whom all have read so much. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of Mr. Wheeler were among the early settlers in Tennessee and the land on which they settled yet remains in the possession of their descendants. This is remarkable in a world of so much change and is much to the credit of its present owners.

In 1891 Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Dora Calhoun, and to their union have been born three children, namely: Deward, Nina L. and John A., Jr. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

HON. FRANK L. WEST. An unusual distinction in Tennessee politics was at the last general election conferred upon Frank L. West in his election to the legislature from Knox county at the age of twenty-three. With the exception of the present governor, Ben W. Hooper, who was sent by the people from Cocke county to the state capital when twenty-one, he is the youngest legislator in the political annals of east Tennessee.

Mr. West was born in Grainger county, January 4, 1889, and was the only son of the late Oscar L. West. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was Col. John Sawyer, who more than a hundred years ago also represented Knox county in the pioneer legislature. Oscar L. West was a teacher by profession, a former superintendent of public instruction in Grainger county, later was connected with the Knoxville pension agency, and for some time prior to his death, which occurred June 7, 1901, was a commercial salesman traveling out of Knoxville. The mother, whose

maiden name was Lillie E. Clapp, a daughter of William A. Clapp of Knoxville, still resides in Knoxville, and besides her son Frank has twin daughters, Frances and Ethel. The family residence is at 1010 Irwin street.

By the early death of his father, Frank L. West became the responsible head of the family when only twelve years old, and for that reason had to cut short the education previously begun in the common schools, and self study and the opportunities of newspaper life have been the chief sources of his instruction since that time. He began his career as a newsboy, from that graduated into a newspaper office, and in 1907 was taken on the reportorial staff of the *Sentinel*, but left that paper in the spring of 1913 to accept a similar position with the *Knoxville Journal and Tribune*. As a newspaper man he had exceptional opportunities for meeting public men and studying public questions, and his career in the legislature as a fearless independent will be watched with interest.

Mr. West is affiliated with the Masonic order, and his politics is Republican. He and his mother and sisters are members of the Presbyterian church. He was married to Miss Minnie K. Hodges, a prominent young woman of Knoxville, February 27, 1913.

WILLIAM SPEER RIDDLE. The subject of this sketch, William Speer Riddle, born September 1st, 1838, at Pulaski, Tennessee, was the eldest of five children born to Thomas Somersett Riddle and his wife Margaret Speer Riddle.

His father, who was closely related by consanguinity to President James Madison, after whom his older brother James Madison Riddle was named, was born in King William county, Virginia, in 1800, and came in his early manhood to Giles county, Tennessee, and settled with his father's family near the village of Pulaski, the site of the present prosperous little city being then a dense cane brake.

His mother, Margaret Speer, was born in 1810 in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in her early girlhood with her mother's family, and with her maternal uncle Andrew M. Ballentine, who all settled eventually at Pulaski, Tennessee. She was a devout member of the Established Church of England.

William Speer Riddle received his early academic education at old Wirtemberg Academy, Pulaski, finishing his course at Giles College. Choosing for himself in his maturing boyhood his avocation for life, he gave to the mercantile calling not only the aptitude and energy that looks to success, but the earnestness of a discriminating mind and judgment that made its full fruition a certainty. The Golden Rule was his motto both in his social and business life, and no side issues or blandishments could allure him from his high sense of right, or from his duty to his God, his country, his family or his fellow man—as such he was known of all men. Quiet in disposition yet genial, gentle of manner yet firm,



W. S. Riddle

just in all things yet generous, unostentatious yet with a just sense of pride, few men have led so quiet and strudy a life that have left a stronger or better impression for good upon the community in which they lived.

While yet in his teens he took his first clerkship with Maj. William Gilmer, one of Pulaski's old time dry goods merchants, and later went to Elkton, Tennessee, with Shapard and Henderson—his employers were always his warmest friends and patrons. With the desire for a broader field and greater activity he went to Nashville at the age of about 20—his letters of commendation from those he had served were strong, but there seemed to be no openings for an untried boy—but he had gone there to stay and to work, and nothing daunted he soon found modest employment in an unpretentious dry goods house on Broad street—neatness, application and a conscientious discharge of duty brought not only an increased business to his employer but additional salary to himself. Identifying himself at once with McKendree church and Sunday school, through his teacher, Mr. Ned Richards, he soon had a position with R. C. McNairy & Co., at that time one of the leading dry goods houses of Nashville—here he was a trusted and valuable employee until the wild alarm of war rang through the land. Offering his services to his native state he was enlisted in the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, and was soon after detailed as military store keeper in charge of the Arsenal at Knoxville, Tennessee, under Maj. S. H. Reynolds, chief of ordnance of the East Tennessee Department, C. S. A. Here his extraordinary qualities as an executive officer, his intimate grasp of every detail of his department, and his comprehensiveness of the needs of the army in munitions of war, added to his resourcefulness in quick movement and supply, made him a valuable adjunct to his chief and the right arm of his department.

After the evacuation of east Tennessee by the Confederate army, and Maj. Reynolds was ordered to report with all his ordnance stores to the chief of ordnance of the Army of Tennessee at Atlanta, he asked and obtained transfer to heavy artillery at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, under Col. Jackson, commanding. At the capitulation of this fort he was captured and sent as a prisoner of war to the barracks at Elmyra, New York, where he was confined until after the close of the war.

Returning to Nashville he again entered the mercantile field—was in wholesale dry goods for some time with Furnam & Co., and later was a member of the firm of Connell, Morrow & Co., afterwards Weil, Connell & Riddle. About twenty-three years ago he embarked alone in wholesale notions, doing business on the east side of the public square Nashville—this business he broadened and extended, a full and abundant share of success following his efforts. What he accomplished is the more remarkable when it is known that for fifteen years or more he was practically blind, but with the earnestness and energy that marked his whole life he still gave his personal daily attention to every detail of his

business, until a year or more ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis which confined him at home until the day of his death in 1913.

Mr. Riddle was married in November 1866 to Miss Emma Latimer, of Nashville, who with his three children, Margaret, Paul and Willie Belle, all survive him. Margaret is the wife of Dr. James T. Gewathmey, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and a noted anesthesiast of international reputation, now residing in New York City. They have two children, named William Riddle and Mary Tayloe. Paul married Lucy Harrison and their three children are Virginia, William S. and Paul Jr. Willie Belle is the wife of M. R. Campbell, and they have two children, Jane and Emily. The Campbells reside at Tullahoma, Tennessee. A few years before his death Mr. Riddle took his son Paul and his nephew Nathan Martin into partnership; they had been so much a part of it already, had grown up with it and in it, that the change seemed only in the name, from W. S. Riddle to the W. S. Riddle Notion Company—to them, in the conduct of their extensive business, he has left a heritage of business prudence and conservatism of which they may be justly proud.

In the death of Mr. William S. Riddle, Nashville has lost from amongst its merchants one of its strongest and best business men, the community one of its most highly respected and liberal citizens, his church an earnest and conscientious member and supporter, his family a devoted and loving husband, father and brother.

To such a Christian life there is no Death, it is only the laying down to rest in the evening when the shadows lengthen and Earth's little day is done, to 'waken to the joy of that Eternal Morning "over there," where no night ever comes or sorrows ever darken the way, but the sweetness of His presence is the benediction of peace, and the light of His love is the fullness of joy forever more.

GEORGE W. BOLT. The present sheriff of Knox county, whose efficiency has set a new standard of service for the office, was elected from the ranks of the progressive business men. Mr. Bolt has for years been a contractor, especially in railroad construction work, and for the greater part of his life has been identified with the citizenship of Knox county and its chief city.

George W. Bolt was born in Loudon county, Tennessee, on March 4, 1864, the date of Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration as president. He was one of the eleven children born to William J. and Elizabeth (Wells) Bolt, his father being a farmer and influential citizen. William J. Bolt was a native of old Virginia, and the mother was of Tennessee birth, and they were of Irish and Dutch descent and ancestry, respectively.

Mr. Bolt was educated in the common schools of his native county, where he was reared on a farm and acquired the industry and sturdy spirit which he has since applied so successfully to business. In Knox

county he became identified with railroad contracting, and he built up an extensive business in that line. He was also variously engaged in the livery business, and the livestock business, before he became identified with contracting activities in the railroad line. He gave his active management to the latter enterprise until 1910, when the citizens of Knox county gave him a majority of more than twenty-seven hundred over his opponent for the office of sheriff. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and has been one of the influential party men in Knox county. He is now serving his second term in the office of county sheriff.

Fraternally Mr. Bolt affiliates with Chiohowee Lodge No. 247, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Knoxville, and Columbia Council No. 43, Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and with the Knights of Pythias of Knoxville. He and his wife are Baptists in their religious belief. Mrs. Bolt, prior to her marriage, was Miss Mary J. Preston, a native of Roane county, this state, where her father, Jesse L. Preston, is a well-to-do farmer. The home of the family is at No. 400 Hill street.

WILLIAM HOMER KNOX. Everyone who has studied conditions, or is not blinded by narrow minded ideas, is agreed that the great need of the South today is education. More than factories and great commercial enterprises is there need of good schools, therefore the men and women who are engaged in educational work anywhere in the South are accomplishing more than the men who are building the cotton mills and opening up the mines, provided they are doing the right kind of work. William Homer Knox, superintendent of schools for Wilson county, Tennessee, is of that class of teachers who are doing so much to raise the standard of education and at the same time to make the high school and grammar school training as practical as possible. He has been as successful as an executive officer as he was as a teacher, and Wilson county should be proud of the progress which her educational system has made under his guidance.

William Homer Knox was born in Wilson county, on the 21st of September, 1871, a son of Benjamin F. and Nancy B. (Leech) Knox. His father was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1828 and died in 1911. Benjamin F. Knox was a farmer and spent all of his life in this occupation except the three and a half years that he spent in the Confederate army serving under General Forrest. Returning to his farm at the close of the war, he began to improve it and at the time of his death it was a valuable piece of property. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and in politics he was a Democrat, and took quite an active share in public matters. He was magistrate in the county and served as assessor, while he was known throughout the section as one of the best auctioneers in the district. In 1853 Benjamin F. Knox married Nancy Burton Leech, a daughter of James and Elizabeth

(Byrn) Leech, who were natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Knox was born in 1833 and is now living in Wilson county. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knox, as follows: Alcenia A., who married A. P. Givens of Milton, Tennessee; Joseph I., who lives in Rutherford county, Tennessee; Rufus E., who is a resident of Kentucky, and William Homer Knox. The parents of Benjamin F. Knox were Benjamin and Margaret (McKnight) Knox, both of whom were born in Roan county, North Carolina. They migrated to Tennessee in 1810 and settled in Rutherford county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He took up land from the government and became a large and prosperous farmer. He served in the War of 1812.

The public schools of Rutherford county furnished young William Knox with his earliest education. He attended the high school at Milton, Tennessee, and after completing the course here offered he matriculated at Elizabeth College in Petersburg, Tennessee. After being graduated from this institution he began life as a teacher. For fifteen years he taught school in various sections of the state, and in 1903 he was elected superintendent of schools in Wilson county. He has served in this office since that time and his success has been in a measure due to his devotion to his work and the enthusiasm and youthful energy which is so inspiring to other workers.

In 1901 Mr. Knox was married to Lillie Kelton, a daughter of A. A. Kelton, of Rutherford county. She only lived a short time, dying the next year. In 1904 Mr. Knox was married to Lola Maholland, a daughter of W. T. Maholland, who is a farmer in Wilson county. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Sadie P., who is in school; William Claude, also attending school, and the three younger children, Benjamin F., Gracie Sue and Etheline.

Mr. Knox is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and his wife belongs to the Baptist church. The only fraternal organization of which he is a member is the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party. The success of Mr. Knox has all been the work of his own hands and brain. He had no money to start life on and earned the money for his education himself. Now he is the owner of a good farm, upon which he raises considerable stock, and he also owns considerable bank stock, and is considered one of the financially successful men of the community.

WILLIAM J. MALONE. The versatile gifts possessed by William Jeremiah Malone, which have made him a successful man of business, a prominent figure in the political arena, and an earnest, zealous and eloquent Baptist minister and evangelist, are seldom bestowed upon one man, no matter how generous Nature may be in the distribution of her endowments. Since young manhood, when Mr. Malone worked his own way through college by working in a humble capacity, his career has

been one of constant industry and energetic effort. His connection with business affairs has been such as to add to the importance of Fayetteville as a center of commercial activity; as a minister of the Gospel he has been faithful in his labors, and in public life is rendering his fellow-citizens excellent service as clerk of the circuit court of Lincoln county. Mr. Malone is a native of this county, having been born in District No. 7, January 26, 1869, and is a son of Jeremiah and Nellie Elizabeth (Duggan) Malone.

The Malone family was founded in the United States by three brothers who emigrated to this country at the same time from Ireland, two settling in Tennessee and one at Huntsville, Alabama. Of these brothers, one was the grandfather of William J. Malone, Thomas Malone, who settled at Sewanee, Franklin county, Tennessee. He was married five times, the grandmother of William J. Malone having borne the maiden name of Miss Jolly. Thomas Malone served as a soldier during the Mexican war. Jeremiah Malone was born at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1827, and there grew to manhood and took up locomotive engineering as his vocation, having a run for some years on the Old Sewanee Railroad and being the engineer to take the first train over what was then the famous Gizzard Bridge. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, he was living in Louisiana, and there he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A., under Gen. Gray. He served bravely and faithfully throughout the whole period of the war, at the close of which he came to Lincoln county, Tennessee, and for fifteen years was engaged in farming. He then went to Madison county, Alabama, but eventually returned to Lincoln county, where his death occurred in 1892. He was a Democrat in politics, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church South. He was married at Beersheba Springs, Grundy county, Tennessee, to Miss Nellie Elizabeth Duggan, of that place, who was born June 28, 1832, and still survives her husband. She is a member of the Baptist church and a woman of many Christian virtues. To Mr. and Mrs. Malone there were born six children, William Jerry being the fifth in order of birth and the only one living at this time.

William Jeremiah Malone received his early education in the country schools of Lincoln county, and as a young man took farming as a means of livelihood. Some time after his marriage, he entered Fayetteville College, where he secured his tuition in return for doing the janitor work about the institution, and on completing his course, in 1897, received employment as a clerk in the grocery business of J. T. Layton. Two years later he entered business with his father-in-law, A. M. Hudson, buying out his former employer, and this connection continued for two years. Mr. Malone then purchased Mr. Hudson's interest in the business and formed a partnership with J. B. Thomison, but eighteen months afterward sold out and made an unsuccessful campaign for the office of

circuit court clerk of Lincoln county. Re-entering business at that time, he continued alone for some time and then formed a partnership with Thomas Little, September 1, 1906, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court. Still later he bought Mr. Little's interest and formed a business connection with his son, who is now managing the business. In 1910 Mr. Malone again became the Democratic candidate for circuit court clerk, and was reelected, being the present incumbent of the office. To the administration of the court affairs, Mr. Malone has brought the energy, enterprise and executive capacity that made him so successful in his business affairs, and his fellow-citizens recognize in him a faithful and public-spirited official.

Mr. Malone was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Lincoln county, and to this union there have been born four children, of whom two are living: Nellie Elizabeth and Jerry Pleasant. Mrs. Malone died March 6, 1898, and in 1899 Mr. Malone was married (second) to Miss Ella Hudson, by whom he had four children: Annie Mae, William Gordon, Edward Ward Carmack and Hudson Crawford.

Mr. Malone is an ordained minister of the Baptist church, in which he is now serving his fifth charge, and probably holds more services than any other minister of this section. During the year 1912 he served one hundred and six baptisms alone. An eloquent and forceful speaker, he is widely known as an evangelist, and his services are greatly demanded at gatherings of various kinds. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, and is a member of Jackson Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and Calhoun Lodge, I. O. O. F.

HON. PETER KERN. Those people who, in associating the name of Kern with the delicate confections and toothsome dainties which his skill compounded for the delectation of thousands of Knoxville's residents, should deem the possessor of the name to have been only a candy-maker and confectioner, would greatly underestimate the qualities of enterprise, executive ability and public-spirited citizenship that went to make him something more than a mere business man. In his career, which can be only briefly sketched within the limits of this review, he proved himself a man of wide versatility, who combined the persistence of the German with the enterprise of the Yankee, and both with the business integrity of the solid, reliable man of affairs.

The late Peter Kern was born near Heidelberg, on the Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on October 31, 1835, and was the only child of Peter Kern. He received the usual village education of his native country, and, like thousands of others who could see in the Fatherland only long years of toil with little opportunity for accumulating a competence, decided as a young man to try his fortune in America. Accordingly in the spring of 1854, when something better than eighteen years of age, he left his native land and, after a voyage of thirty-one



Peter Hesser

days, reached the city of New York. Ambitious and enterprising, he found employment within an incredibly short time, working at the trade he had learned in his native land, which, it may be mentioned, was that of a shoemaker. The splendid industrial system of Germany, which provides that every man shall have a trade, proved a blessing in his case, as it has in the case of so many other indigent fortune seekers in America, and he readily found work, though at small wages and his board at the outset. The winter following proved so inclement that he took passage for Charleston, S. C., and there spent the winter months. In the following summer yellow fever broke out in that city, and Mr. Kern returned to the north, settling in Philadelphia, but in the fall of 1857 again made his way to the South and settled in Savannah, Georgia. During this time Mr. Kern had met with few opportunities to learn the English language, having been associated almost entirely with German-speaking people, and he wisely concluded that if he were to succeed in any appreciable measure he must change his companions and learn the language of the people. Thus it was that when he was offered a position with a man who was going to Tallahassee, Florida, he readily accepted, and after some little time spent in that city, went to Valdosta, Georgia, and later to Thomson, in the same state, where he made numerous friends, built up an excellent reputation for integrity and honesty and prospered in his business affairs.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he volunteered for service in the southern army, and went to the front as a member of Company I, Twelfth Georgia Infantry, C. S. A. At the battle of McDowell he received a serious wound and was sent to the rear. His wound healed slowly and he eventually secured a furlough and was allowed to go south, but was later ordered back to Richmond. On his way to the front he stopped over at Knoxville to pay a brief visit to friends there. A few days later General Burnside took possession of the city, and the way was blocked to the southern capital. Shortly after that time Mr. Kern met a young German, who was a baker by trade, and they two decided to go into the business in Knoxville. Mr. Kern's rare business instincts soon asserted themselves, and the business, which at first had been threatened with failure, soon began to forge to the front, and he continued steadily in his knowledge of the business and in the concoction of the innumerable delicacies for which their place soon became known. It was not long before Mr. Kern came to the conclusion that he would do better alone in the business, and he approached his partner with a buy-or-sell proposition, with the result that he became sole owner of the business. From that time until his death the business, diligently pursued, conducted with rare adaptation to the public taste and partaking of an almost exquisite artistic quality, prospered and yielded its proprietor a comfortable income, linking his name with the consummate preparations that have borne his name and stamp. His death occurred on October

29, 1907, when Knoxville lost one of her foremost men. The business at the present time is a close corporation, with John Peter Kern, son of the founder, at its head. The place, which is the finest in the city, **bar none**, employs about one hundred people, and is conducted under the appellation of Peter Kern^o Company, Incorporated, manufacturing candies, bread, cakes and ice cream. It is widely known as the "Great Package Candy House of the South."

It was not alone in the business field, however, that Peter Kern was widely known. Always a firm believer in the future of Knoxville, he was ever ready to give time as well as means to forward the welfare of the city, feeling that Knoxville's interests were his own, and that his business would grow as the city prospered and broadened out. A Democrat in his political faith, he served repeatedly as a member of the board of aldermen, was on the board of public works, serving the community faithfully some twenty years; and was finally elected mayor of Knoxville, acting in his capacity of chief executive of the city for two terms, and his administration was marked by numerous municipal reforms and a sound business administration. He was a Scottish-Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and a Shriner, as well as being a valued member of the Knights Templar.

In 1864 Mr. Kern was married to Miss Henrietta Myer, and this union was blessed in the birth of eleven children, six sons and five daughters; three of the sons, John P., Charles M. and Robert A., have the active management of the business of their deceased father; Edward F. is a professor at Columbia University, New York City; Dr. Albert G. a well-known physician and surgeon of Knoxville; William H., deceased; Mrs. Katie Kern Ottinger, Miss Margaret, Miss Annette, Miss Rosalie and Miss Louise, deceased. Mrs. Kern passed away on December 15, 1900, and with her husband is resting in the old Grey Cemetery in Knoxville. They were for years consistent members of the Second Presbyterian church, and were ever active in religious and philanthropic work in the city which so long represented their home.

W. S. BRAZELTON. The editor and publisher of the *Winchester Truth*, one of the most flourishing and influential journals of Franklin county, Mr. Brazelton belongs to one of the very oldest families in the state of Tennessee, and its members have always been noted for industry and integrity and the finer elements and qualities of good citizenship.

W. S. Brazelton, the Winchester editor, was born in Madison county, Alabama, September 21, 1871. His parents, who were married in Alabama in 1870 are J. D. and Eliza (Owen) Brazelton, his father a native of Franklin county, Tennessee, and still living in this county, and the mother a native of Madison county, Alabama. Mr. W. S. Brazelton has one brother Columbus, who is one of Franklin county's farmers. The history of the Brazelton family in Tennessee goes back four or five gen-

erations. The family is of New England origin, and was originally from England. The early settlement of the family in this state is evidenced from the fact that Daniel Brazelton, the great-grandfather of the Winchester editor, was born in Franklin county. His wife's name was Mary Brazelton. William Brazelton, the grandfather, was born in Franklin county and both he and the great-grandfather were industrious and substantial farmers and stock raisers. William Brazelton grew to manhood in Franklin county, was an active Democrat in political belief and became a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, during his service having received a wound. William Brazelton was three times married.

J. D. Brazelton, the father, obtained his education in the schools of Franklin county and then took up the occupation of farming, a business in which he has engaged up to the present time. During the last two years of the Civil war he was also a soldier of the Confederacy. His politics have been Democratic, and he and his wife have long been active members of the Southern Methodist church, in which he is a member of the board of stewards.

W. S. Brazelton finished his early education in the Winchester Normal school, and then began a career as teacher, a vocation which he followed actively until he entered the profession of journalism. As a teacher his work was in Lincoln, Franklin and Moore counties, and for a time he was principal of schools at Lois, in Moore county. In 1904 he began his career as a newspaper man by establishing at Winchester the *Record*, a weekly journal, of which he remained as proprietor for four years, finally selling the enterprise. For the next two years he conducted a job printing business in Winchester, and then in 1910 he acquired the plant and subscription list of the *Truth*, a paper with which his name has since been identified and which he has improved to a very newsy and influential paper. Its publication is once a week and its political policy is Democratic. The publishing plant is now one of the best equipped in this part of the state, and has Cranston, Challenge Gordon and Pearl presses and a complete outfit of type and other material for first class work. While editor of the *Record* Mr. Brazelton made a strong fight for closing up the saloons in Winchester, and it was largely as a result of his vigorous campaign that this stopping of the local traffic in liquor was effected before the passage of the state-wide law. Recently he has given all the energy of his editorial utterances to championing law enforcement in this locality.

In 1895 Mr. Brazelton married Miss Joe Kelso, a daughter of Donald Kelso, of Fayetteville. Their four children are Kathryn, Mary, Frank and Josephine. In politics he is a Democrat, and Mr. Brazelton is one of the leading men of his party in this county. He and his wife are active members of the Southern Methodist church, of which he is a

trustee, and he is also identified with various social organizations in his home city.

MATTHEW M. HULING, M. D. A physician who has devoted himself earnestly to the needs of a large and growing practice in Winchester during the past ten years, Dr. Huling represents the high class ability of his profession in this state.

Matthew M. Huling was born in Knox county, Tennessee, on a farm July 8, 1872, and belongs to a family which has been identified with eastern Tennessee for more than eighty years. The Hulings have always borne honorable records in all their relations with business and social life. Thomas A. Huling, the grandfather, came from North Carolina to Tennessee during the forties. He was born in North Carolina and lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was married in North Carolina to Julia Holt, and they were the parents of ten children. A miller by trade, on locating in Knox county he spent most of the remaining years of his life in the operation of a mill near the present village of Virtue, in that county. Although a Whig in politics and a Union sympathizer in the war, he operated his mill and supplied the women and children who came to his mill with flour and meal without any regard for the principles and sympathies represented by the persons in want. He and his wife were members of the Brethren or Dunkard denomination. The latter, aged about ninety-seven, resides at Knoxville, Tenn.

The parents of Dr. Huling were D. C. and Cynthia A. (Keith) Huling. D. C. Huling was born in Knox county, October 6, 1850, and is now living at Martel, Knox county. The mother was born in Jonesboro, in Campbell county, Tennessee, July 27, 1852, and died January 30, 1891. She was a daughter of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Poteat) Keith. The Keiths were of Scotch-Irish descent and early settlers of Culpeper county, Virginia. Gabriel was a son of John Keith, who removed to Tennessee from 1830 to 1840, locating in Campbell county. Gabriel was a farmer, as his father had secured a large tract of land on New River. He enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, at the age of about thirty-five years. The progenitors of the Keith family in America were Aleck and Thomas Keith, who supported the Stewarts in Scotland and owned a castle there, called "Donatur Castle," and were noted for valor and prowess in war. Coming to America both served in the Revolutionary war, finally settling in Culpeper county, Virginia. John Keith descended from one of these two brothers. By marriage the Keiths are kinsmen of the noted Marshall family of Virginia. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Huling was celebrated in Knox county, and of their seven children the doctor was the oldest. All the members of the family, with the exception of the mother, are still living. D. C. Huling, the father, grew to manhood in that county and was a skilled mechanic, especially in car-

penry. He built a large number of homes and business structures in Knox county, and also owned an extensive farm which was managed by his sons. During the war he ran away from home, some time during the closing months of hostilities, intending to enlist in the Union army, but his father found him and took him back home. After a long career as contractor and builder, D. C. Huling is now leading a retired life on his farm in Knox county. In politics he is Republican, and his church affiliation is with the Dunkard. The mother was a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Dr. Matthew M. Huling attained his early education at Ewing, Jefferson College, Tennessee, where he was awarded the degree of A. B. After leaving college he spent three years as teacher, in McMinn county one year and two years in Knox county. With the means acquired from this work as teacher he then entered the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville, and in 1892 was graduated with his degree in medicine and at once began practice at Knoxville. After a few months he came to Winchester in the same year, and has since built up a large general practice. During several of his summer vacations he was an attendant at the hospital for the insane. Dr. Huling is a member of the State Medical Society.

In October, 1901, he married Miss Clara Moss, daughter of W. T. and Amanda (Schroeder) Moss. Her parents removed from Indiana to Texas and later to Tennessee, their home until their deaths. The five children of the doctor and wife are named as follows: Mattie, Jackie, who died at the age of twenty-two months; Fannie, Clifford and Clinton, twins. In politics the doctor is a Republican, and at the present time is giving efficient public service as physician to the county poorhouse. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M., and with Winchester Camp, No. 315, of the Woodmen of the World. He also belongs to the Legion of Red Cross. Near Winchester he owns a farm and conducts its operation under his own superintendence.

ERNEST E. WILLIAMS. As a representative of the younger generation of business men, Mr. Williams occupies a leading position among insurance men, and in five years has built up a large business at Winchester, which has been the home of the family for many years.

Ernest E. Williams was born at Winchester, Tennessee, January 14, 1884, and is a son of J. J. Williams. The Williams family have been identified with Tennessee during the greater part of a century, and as farmers, business men and good citizens its members have contributed an honorable and important share to the aggregate of work performed and responsibilities borne in this section of the state. A detailed account of the Williams family, of which Ernest E. is a member, will be found elsewhere in this work in the sketch of P. H. Williams, of Winchester.

Ernest E. Williams grew up in Winchester and vicinity and was educated in the Winchester Normal School, in the University of Sewanee and in the Terrill College at Decherd. His first business experience was as hotel clerk at the Point Hotel on Lookout Mountain, then as clerk in a dry goods store at Winchester for eighteen months, then as book-keeper for the Tennessee Mill Company at Estill Springs, Tenn., and next to Atlanta, Ga., for eighteen months with the Bowden Lithia Springs Water Company. He then took up the insurance business, at first as local agent in 1908, and has advanced rapidly in this important field of commercial work. He is now associated with his brother, V. R. Williams, and they conduct a general insurance business at Winchester. Mr. Williams is a young bachelor and a popular members of Winchester social circles. In politics he is a Democrat, worships in the Episcopal church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

“COLONEL” EDWARD POPE. It would be difficult to find a better example of the worth of industry and integrity, or of the opportunities offered in this country to ambitious youths of other lands, than that illustrated in the career of Edward Pope, of Fayetteville, probably one of the best known and most influential citizens of Lincoln county. Starting upon his career when but thirteen years of age, he soon decided that the only future before him in his native Fatherland was always to labor hard, with but little chance to accumulate wealth, and accordingly, like thousands of others of his native countrymen, became an emigrant to the United States. That he has had no opportunity to regret his action may be seen from the exalted position he holds today in the business world and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Edward Pope, or “Colonel” Pope, as he is familiarly known, was born March 16, 1853, in the province of Holstein, Germany, the only son and second child of a family of four born to Fritz and Carolina (Schroetter) Pope, who never left their native land. After securing a common school education, at the age of thirteen years he faced the world on his own account, and some time thereafter volunteered for one year’s service in the German army. Succeeding this he served for eleven months during the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1872 left the Fatherland for the United States, landing at New York City, from whence he made his way to Buffalo, there residing for several months. Mr. Pope then began to seek a suitable location in which to settle permanently, traveling through Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states in the North and Middle West, and eventually settled in Fayetteville, Tennessee, where he has since made his home. During his residence in Fayetteville Mr. Pope has been identified with the leading interests of the city in commercial, industrial, public and social lines, and his ventures have in every way proved successful. For many years he was the proprietor of the well-known hostelry which still bears his name

here. He still owns the large brick livery barn and the Pope garage, in addition to numerous other business properties and city realty. His large modern brick residence in Fayetteville is one of the finest in the city. Although his career has been remarkable, there has been nothing of an accidental nature about it, for his success has been gained through the medium of individual effort and unquestioned merit, and his rise in the business world has been marked by the utmost fidelity to every trust and a strict adherence to the best business principles.

In 1888 Colonel Pope was married to Miss Amelia Spear, a native of Alabama, and to this union there have been born four children: Theresa, who is the wife of Will Hatcher, a banker of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Otto W., who is engaged in the automobile business in Oklahoma City; Helen, who became the wife of Herman Stewart, a pharmacist of Fayetteville; and Fritz, living at home, who is completing his education. In political matters Mr. Pope lends his aid and influence to supporting Democratic candidates and principles. His fraternal connections are with the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and with his family he attends the Lutheran church.

VERNON GRAY AGEЕ. A rising young lawyer of the Winchester bar whose achievements in college and whose record since beginning practice give promise of large success and distinction in his profession. Mr. Agee represents an old southern family, and the attainments and character of his antecedents have given them high rank in the social and civic community of which they were parts.

Vernon Gray Agee was born in Brush Creek, Smith county, Tennessee, October 17, 1888, a son of William B. and Martha A. (Macon) Agee. The paternal grandfather was James Agee, a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married Agnes Barnett, by whom he had nine children. He and his wife, after their marriage, moved into Tennessee, locating in Smith county, where he was a stock raiser, cattle dealer and farmer during the balance of his life. In politics he was a Whig and his church was the Baptist.

William B. Agee, the father, was the third child in the family and was educated in the schools of Smith county and an academy in Virginia. When seventeen years of age he enlisted for service with the Union army in the Third Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry under Colonel Black. He went through the war as a loyal soldier and after the war was married and engaged in stock dealing and farming. He is still an honored resident of Franklin county, where he moved in 1901 and where he has a large farm and engages in the stock business. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are active members in the Baptist church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Martha A. Macon, the maiden name of the mother, was

born in Macon county, Tennessee, in 1847, and her marriage occurred in Lebanon, this state. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Macon, formerly from North Carolina, where he was a noted educator and throughout his career was identified with school work. He was a son of William Moore Macon, who was in the War of 1812 with General Jackson. Nathaniel Macon was a nephew of Nathaniel Macon, who was a speaker of the lower house in congress from 1818 to 1830, and for whom the town of Macon, Tennessee, was named. William B. Agee and wife were the parents of six children, Vernon G. being the fifth, and five of them are still living. William B. Agee, the father, was born in Smith county in June, 1845, while his wife was born in Macon county, Tennessee, in 1847.

Vernon G. Agee obtained his early education in Franklin county high school and in the Winchester Normal College, and then entered the law department of the University of Chattanooga, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1912. About the same time he was admitted to the bar and began his practice in Winchester as junior partner of Felix D. Lynch, a lawyer whose career is sketched on other pages of this work. Since beginning practice Mr. Agee has been unusually successful in the practice of law. He is also at the present time engaged in the real estate business. He is an enthusiastic member of the local Republican party and recently conducted the Franklin county campaign for Maj. Charles R. Evans. He is a member of Lurton Chapter of the Theta Lambda Phi law fraternity at Chattanooga. During his college career Mr. Agee was one of the strongest debaters in the university, and several times represented his society and school in joint debate, winning his part of the argument in every such event. For recreation he enjoys nothing better than hunting and is an enthusiastic sportsman.

PERCY H. WILLIAMS, clerk and master of the chancery court at Winchester. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Franklin county bar for ten or twelve years, and either as deputy or chief has been connected with his present duties for a much longer period, and in both his public and private relations with the community his career has been characterized by faithful and intelligent service. Mr. Williams represents one of the old families of Tennessee, and as farmers, business men, soldiers and citizens the various generations have done well their part in the history of this state.

Percy H. Williams was born in his present home town of Winchester on September 5, 1869, a son of J. J. and Victoria (Robertson) Williams. His paternal grandfather was John Williams, a farmer of Maury county, and also for a number of years a merchant at Centerville, in Hickman county. He married a Miss Ayres, and their only son was J. J. Williams, while they also had two daughters.

J. J. Williams, the father, was born in Maury county, November 10, 1829, and died in 1891. His wife was born in Franklin county, July

4, 1843, and died in 1905. They were married in 1863 and became the parents of six sons and three daughters, eight of whom are still living, Percy H. being one of twins. J. J. Williams was reared in Maury and Hickman counties, received most of his education in the schools of Columbia, studied law with his first cousin, Col. Ed Gant, of Memphis, was admitted to the bar in Maury county in 1851, and began law practice there. Previous to the war he represented Hickman county in the legislature. He was an ardent southerner, and early in the war enlisted in a Tennessee regiment, held a non-commissioned office, and just previous to the battle of Shiloh was promoted to colonel and later to major. At the great fight of Shiloh he was severely wounded, a minie ball entering his chest and coming out of his back. After that he was practically incapacitated for active service. He still remained a secessionist, being unreconstructed after the war, and in consequence was arrested and tried for treason, but was pardoned through the intervention of President Johnson. Soon after the close of the war he came to Winchester, where his wife's people had lived. He had met and married Miss Robertson at Cartersville, Georgia, where the Robinson family were refugees during the war. The Robertsons had a large plantation on the Elk river, owning a large estate and many negroes. This plantation Mr. Williams managed for two years, and then in 1867 located in Winchester, where he resumed the practice of law, which had been interrupted by the outbreak of the war. He was appointed by Gov. J. D. Porter circuit judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hickerson, and after serving three years was re-elected for the full term of eight years. In 1887 he again went to the legislature from Franklin county, and after that continued in the active practice of law at Winchester until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, was fraternally a member of the Knights of Honor, and had extensive farming interests in Franklin county. Among the older citizens he is well remembered as a capable and impartial judge of the law and as a man whose life was in every respect above reproach.

Percy H. Williams has spent practically all his life in Franklin county, and was educated at the Noted Winchester Normal School, which produced so many capable men and women in the activities of this section of the state. After completing his course in the literary department he took work in the commercial courses, and his first important business connection was in a railroad office at Nashville, beginning in 1892 and remaining there three years. After that he returned to Winchester and began his public career as deputy clerk and master, holding that position for twelve years. In 1900, after having pursued his studies under local direction, he was admitted to the bar at Winchester and spent one year in practice. He was then appointed clerk and master by Counsellor McConnell in 1906, and has discharged the duties of this important county office ever since. Mr. Williams has taken much part in politics

and at the present time is election commissioner of Franklin county. He served on the state Democratic executive committee during 1909-10, and resigned in 1911 at the time of the split in the party in Tennessee. Mr. Williams is also engaged in the insurance business and has extensive farming interests in Franklin county. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M.; with Winchester Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., and with Osceola Lodge, No. 157, Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are both members of the Episcopal church. On December 17, 1907, Mr. Williams married Edith Orr Carleton, of Memphis, daughter of Ed and Ninia W. Carleton.

FRANK L. LYNCH. The history of Tennessee will best fulfill its purposes which preserves in enduring record the largest number of careers of those families which as pioneers, as town builders, as soldiers, and in all the varied relationship of society, laid the foundations and built up the substance of the solid prosperity which the state in recent years has enjoyed. Among the names most entitled to the distinction of such a record is that of the Lynch family, represented in Franklin county by Judge Frank L. Lynch, the present county judge.

Frank L. Lynch was born in the city of Nashville, March 14, 1873, a son of William S. and Dicie A. (Wagner) Lynch. The history of the Lynch family in Tennessee begins with Jesse Lynch, who had participated as a soldier of the American army in the battle of King's Mountain, and who subsequently moved over the mountains from South Carolina, locating first in eastern Tennessee and then at the beginning of the century in Franklin county. He was a nephew of the famous Thomas Lynch, whose name appears as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Jesse Lynch was among the very pioneer founders of civilization in Franklin county, and spent his active years here as a farmer.

The next generation is headed by Aaron Lynch, grandfather of Judge Lynch, who was born in Franklin county, learned the trade of carpenter and spent all his active years in this county in the quiet but useful pursuits of his regular trade. He married Elizabeth Rogers, by whom he was the father of three sons and two daughters who grew to maturity. Of these William S. was the fourth child.

William S. Lynch, a venerable citizen who is still living in Winchester, was born in Franklin county in 1836. He was married to Dicie A. Wagner in 1872, who was born in Franklin county in 1848 and is still living. She was a daughter of James Wagner, also born in Franklin county and one of the earliest planters and large slave holders in this section of Tennessee. James Wagner took a very prominent part in county politics and was an old style Jackson Democrat of the most ardent type. During the Civil war he was captain of a company in the Confederate army, and at one time was captured by a party of Union soldiers. He refused to take the oath, and for that reason was

sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was changed and he lived to the great age of eighty-two years without taking the oath of allegiance to the Union. The children of William S. Lynch and wife were nine in number, six of whom are still living, Judge Lynch being the oldest. A career in the railroad service of unusual length was that of William S. Lynch. He grew to manhood in Franklin county, leaving here at the age of eighteen and entering the service of the railroad on the N. C. & St. L. in 1854. He became a locomotive engineer and his service as a railroad man continued for the extraordinary period of fifty-two years, at the end of which time he was retired with the grateful thanks of his company and on a salary commensurate with his long and faithful performance. During the war he served with Mannies First Tennessee Regiment, and was a member of what was probably the most conspicuous company in the regiment, Company F, every member of which was a railroad man. After the battle of Perryville only fourteen men were left in this company, which was then reorganized. Through the campaigns of the regiment he served without ever missing a battle, and was with his company at every roll call and every engagement. When the war closed he again resumed work with the N. C. & St. L. Railway and remained in active service until 1909. His politics were always Democratic and he is affiliated with the Masonic lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter at Decherd, and is an honored member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Representing the fourth generation of the family in Tennessee, Frank L. Lynch obtained his early education at Terrill College at Decherd and the University of the South at Sewanee. On completing his course in the law he was admitted to the bar in 1896 and established his office for practice at Winchester. One of the notable cases in which Mr. Lynch was employed early in his career was the tax case against the University of the South, a litigation that had to be decided finally by the supreme court. Mr. Lynch has always enjoyed a large and successful practice, and in political life has enjoyed a peculiar distinction in his home county. He was elected to the office of county judge in 1902 and re-elected in 1910, and his case is the only exception in the entire history of this office in which a county judge has been re-elected.

Judge Lynch on June 10, 1896, married Miss Lea Pearson, a daughter of J. K. P. Pearson, of Tracy City, Tennessee. The four children of their marriage are Jessie, W. J., F. L., Jr., and Katrine. For two years Judge Lynch served as a member of the state Democratic committee and is a member of the senatorial committee at the present time. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and his fraternal affiliations are with Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M.; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Winchester, and with the Knights of Pythias at Osceola. He has been through all the chairs in

these different orders. Among his other interests he represents the Northwestern Loan Company.

WILLIAM ESTIS MURRELL, M. D. Two generations of the Murrell family have been represented in the profession of medicine in Franklin county, and father and son have attended a large practice in town and country with skill and faithfulness for upwards of half a century. Dr. W. E. Murrell, who has been practicing in this county for more than twenty years, has enjoyed a practice which has absorbed all his time and energy, and through his profession he has contributed his most important services to the civic welfare and advancement of his home community.

William Estis Murrell was born in Winchester, his present home, July 27, 1859. The founder of the Murrell family in this section of Tennessee was Zachariah Murrell, the grandfather, who with two brothers, James and Samuel, came to Tennessee from Virginia, he locating in Franklin county, while the other two became residents of Davidson county, James Murrell building the Maxwell house at Nashville. Zachariah Murrell first followed the trade of mechanic, but subsequently branched out into farming and at the time of his death was a very extensive land holder and operated his place with a large staff of slaves. He married a Miss White, of Franklin county, and they had a family of three sons and three daughters. His death occurred in 1871 at the age of eighty-four. In politics he was in early life a Whig and subsequently a Democrat, though during the war he sympathized with the Union cause. He and his wife were Presbyterians.

Thomas Cicero Murrell, whose death in 1898 removed one of the old and honored physicians of Franklin county, was born at Winchester in 1831. He married Louise Simmons, who was also born in Winchester in 1836, and her death occurred in 1903. They were married in 1854 and became the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Mollie Biddle, who died in Missouri, and Dr. W. E. and Mrs. W. W. Pinson. The latter is the wife of W. W. Pinson, of Nashville, Tennessee, who is missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and to them were born four sons, Dr. Murrell Pinson and Paul Pinson, attorney, of Atoka, Oklahoma; Wallace Pinson and Theo Pinson, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. W. E. Murrell obtained his early education in the Winchester Normal, and subsequently in 1894 took his medical degree in the Vanderbilt University. He began his practice in Winchester with his father, and has since ridden or driven thousands of miles every year in answering the demands of a very extensive country practice. Probably no physician in Franklin county is a more familiar figure on the roads leading in and out of Winchester than Dr. Murrell, and he is esteemed for his kindly, genial qualities as well as for his successful

skill as a physician. He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society.

Dr. Murrell in 1882 married Miss Sally Carter, of Decherd, Tennessee, a daughter of Joseph Carter, railroad agent at Decherd. They have become the parents of eight children, namely: Flora Mae, wife of W. O. Loving, of Fayetteville; Thomas C., of Oklahoma City; Belle; Miss Joe; William, Christine, Alfred and Julia, all in school. In politics the doctor is a Democrat, he and his family worship at the Southern Methodist church, and he is affiliated with Osceola Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He owns some farm lands in Franklin county and has through his professional labors and good management provided well for his family and acquired a comfortable position in life.

ARTHUR CROWNOVER. A member of the Franklin county bar whose distinctions have all been based upon solid accomplishment and talent and who has won high rank as a lawyer and public spirited citizen, Mr. Crowover represents the old Tennessee stock, and the Crowover family has for several generations contributed industry, high business ideals and the best qualities of civic and individual virtue to the citizenship of this section of Tennessee.

Arthur Crowover was born at the old town of Alto, on a farm in the ninth district of Franklin county, on November 16, 1874. His birthplace was some four miles from Sewanee, where the University of the South is located and where he subsequently became a student. The founder of the family in Tennessee was Joseph Crowover, the great-grandfather, who came into Tennessee from Fayette county, Virginia, now West Virginia. This old pioneer of Tennessee was born in 1759 and died at Anderson, Tennessee, in 1833. He was a soldier of the Revolution and while the army was engaged on one of its campaigns in South Carolina he met Sally Prigmore, and in 1790 they were married. Then in 1818 they crossed the mountains and located in White county, Tennessee, and in 1821 moved to Crow Creek. They became the parents of nine children. William Crowover, the grandfather of the lawyer, was born in Franklin county in 1823 and died in 1885, and spent all his life as a farmer and was one of the strong men of his community.

William Crowover, the father of the Winchester lawyer, was born in Franklin county, February 8, 1851, grew to manhood and obtained his education in the University of the South, and has made some reputation as a horticulturist, his fruit orchards and products being noted in this section of the state. He still lives on his farm in Franklin county. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his family worship in the Episcopal faith. William Crowover married Laura Montgomery, who was born in Smith county November 15, 1851, but was reared in Franklin county, where she now lives. Her marriage occurred in January, 1874, and she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living.

Arthur Crownover was reared on the home farm and not only learned the lessons of industry, but also those of self-reliance. When he entered the University of the South, in order to complete his equipment for the learned profession which he had chosen, it is related that he prepared his own meals in order to keep his expenses down to the very low minimum which his pocketbook necessitated. He was a student at Sewanee for seven years, and in 1895 was graduated from the law department, taking the LL. B. degree. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Winchester, where he became associated with County Judge Frank L. Lynch. In 1898 he entered partnership with Samuel A. Billingsly, who died in 1899. Then in 1901 he began practice in partnership with Ike W. Crabtree, whose removal to Memphis in 1910 terminated the partnership, since which time Mr. Crownover has been in practice alone. He was drawn into local politics early in his career and gave four terms of service in the office of county attorney from 1901 to 1907 inclusive. As one of the talented alumni of Sewanee, he was lecturer on medical jurisprudence in that institution from 1900 to 1905. Mr. Crownover, while successful as a lawyer, has also become identified with the larger business interests of the state, and at the present time is an officer of the Elk Phosphate Mining Company, and has interests in coal lands. He is a former president of the Tennessee River Railroad Company.

On April 25, 1906, Mr. Crownover married Miss Emma Sims, a daughter of Judge R. N. Sims, a very prominent lawyer at Donaldsonville, Louisiana. The three children of their marriage are Arthur, Jr., Emma and Robert Nichols Sims. In politics Mr. Crownover is a loyal Democrat and is a member of the Episcopal church. He is past master of his Masonic blue lodge, his membership being in Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, A. F. & A. M. He is affiliated with Osceola Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been through all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias order.

WILLIAM McDONALD GOODMAN, director general of the National Conservation Exposition, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is a leader in that group of energetic, public-spirited and far-seeing southerners who are keenly awake to the meaning of the great conservation movement and have undertaken the project that aims to emphasize in a most forceful way the importance of conserving the natural resources of the whole country, and that aims particularly to direct attention to and awaken interest in what conservation will mean to the southern states. Mr. Goodman took up his duties as director general in September, 1912, though the plans for the exposition originated with him and had held his attention since November, 1900. He has been a citizen of Tennessee and Knoxville since 1894.

Mr. Goodman was born February 23, 1868, in Marietta, Georgia,

and was one of a family of ten children that came to the union of Robert McAlpin Goodman and Mildren Ann (Bishop) Goodman. The father was a prominent editor and journalist. He was born in Greeneville, Tennessee, March 16, 1820, and died December 26, 1907. He was reared in Augusta, Georgia, and was a graduate of Yale Law School. When he took up life independently he engaged in newspaper work as editor of the *Georgia Constitutionalist* at Augusta, later locating at Marietta, Georgia, where from 1847 to 1879 he edited all of the Democratic papers of that city.

William McDonald Goodman grew to manhood in his native state and received his education in private schools. He early learned the trade of compositor in his father's office, and acquired a practical knowledge of printing and of newspaper work. For a number of years he served as a reporter and did editorial work on several papers; then, in 1894, he located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where for two years he published an agricultural magazine. For some ten years after that he was the editor and publisher of the *Business Magazine* at Knoxville. In July, 1907, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Knoxville Commercial Club, and served in that capacity until September, 1912, when he was elected director general of the National Conservation Exposition, to be held in Knoxville in September and October, 1913. The plans for this project originated with Mr. Goodman, as has already been intimated, and he has been indefatigable in his endeavors to make it a success in its every department and purpose. He is a Democrat in political views.

Mr. Goodman was married in 1897 to Miss Florence Hassell Hardin, of Morganton, N. C., daughter of W. L. and Mary (Hassell) Hardin.

JAMES C. FORD. The present clerk and master of the chancery court in Knox county has had a career of successful effort, both as a lawyer and an educator, as well as in public office. His active career began as a teacher, and some years later he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has alternated between the practice of law and the service of the schools, or in other official positions, and his activities have at all times been marked by a high order of service that has earned him his present high reputation. On December 31, 1910, the Hon. Will D. Wright, chancellor for the chancery court of Knox county, appointed him to his present office of clerk and master, and he has since filled the position with all efficiency and honor.

Mr. Ford is a native of Knox county, where he was born on the 11th of March, 1858, and he was there reared. He is one of the eleven children of Edward S. and Sarah (Hickey) Ford, and his father, a Virginian by birth and training, was for many years a prosperous farmer in the vicinity of Knoxville.

J. C. Ford was educated in the public schools of his native com

munity, as regards his early training, and in 1881 he took a course of study in the Maryville Normal School at Maryville, this state. Up until he was twenty years old his life was passed on the home farm, and such time as he was able to spare from his studies was applied to the work of the place. Following his attendance at the Maryville Normal he engaged in teaching, a work for which he possessed more than the average aptness, and for eight years thereafter he was thus engaged, from 1889 to 1897 being employed as superintendent of public instruction in Knox county. His admission to the bar came in 1885, although he did not continue in practice more than a short time, giving up his practice largely to administer the duties of his office as superintendent of public instruction. Since he withdrew from active educational work his time and attention have been largely confined to his legal work, and he has gained a deal of prominence in the county as a result of his connection with the profession. His public school service was one fraught with the utmost value to Knox County, for it was during that period that the schools were established on their present wholly efficient basis. In 1906 he was elected to the office of county attorney, in which he served four years, and gave an excellent account of himself to the county in that time. He was postmaster of Knoxville at one time, and in that office also proved his capacity and versatility. He was appointed to the office on June 25, 1910, by President William H. Taft, but resigned to assume the duties of the office of clerk and master of the chancery court, to which he was appointed some few months after entering upon the duties of the postmastership, his service as postmaster ending on March 1, 1911.

By appointment of Governor Cox he served as election commissioner of Knox county in 1907, and was an acting commissioner on March 11, 1907, when the city voted out the saloons.

It is believed that Mr. Ford is personally acquainted with more of the citizens of Knox county than any other man within its confines, and he is widely known throughout the second congressional district of Tennessee, where he became prominent and popular as the manager of the campaigns of R. W. Austin, candidate for congressional honors. He is a Republican and is admitted to be one of the most influential men of the local party organization.

His marriage with Miss Drusilla Giffin, a daughter of Volney Giffin, of Knox county, took place in 1886, and they are the parents of four children. Mr. Ford and family have membership in the Baptist church, and he is particularly active in the work of that body. He has served as moderator of the Chilhowee Association, and was president of the East Tennessee Baptist Sunday school convention for several years. The home of the family is maintained in one of the pleasant suburbs of Knoxville and is the scene and center of much social activity.

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ALEXANDER NELSON SHOUN. Forty years' active connection with the Greeneville bar has constituted Mr. Shoun one of the senior attorneys of East Tennessee, and his length of years in practice has had its full share of honors and the fruits of professional success. A successful lawyer, he is also prosperous in business and a prominent man of affairs in his home locality.

The birth of Alexander Nelson Shoun occurred in Johnson county, Tennessee, on November 1, 1851, and he was one of four children, two of whom died in infancy, born to George H. and Theodosia (Wilson) Shoun. His brother, Erwin C., died in April, 1888. The father was a well known and prosperous merchant in East Tennessee. The paternal grandparents were Andrew and Elizabeth (Powell) Shoun, and the maternal grandparents were Andrew and Elizabeth (McQueen) Wilson.

Mr. Shoun attended public schools at the beginning of his career, and in June, 1871, was graduated from the Emory and Henry College in Virginia, where he received the degree of A. B. Soon afterwards he took up the practice of law, and has been identified with the Greeneville bar for over forty years.

In business affairs Mr. Shoun is known as a director of the First National Bank and of the Greene County Bank, and a director and stockholder in the East Tennessee Tobacco Company. He is a senior member of the law firm of Shoun & Ivins, attorneys, of Greeneville, and the junior member is L. H. Ivins, who was admitted to the bar in 1900, after having read law under Mr. Shoun.

Mr. Shoun is also a member of G. H. Shoun & Company, grocers, of Johnson City, Tennessee. Mr. Shoun for twenty-four years has served on the Greeneville school board. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and his family attend the Methodist church. He was married June 29, 1873, to Miss Kate Johnson, and they are the parents of five children.

DR. JAMES BRICKELL MURFREE. Among the prominent and honored citizens whom Murfreesboro has been called upon to mourn within the past few years none will be more genuinely missed than Dr. James Brickell Murfree, who was born, lived and died in Murfreesboro, his birth occurring September 16, 1835, and his death April 24, 1912. He was a son of Matthias Brickell Murfree, for many years a citizen of prominence and worth and a grandson of Col. Hardy Murfree, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and in whose honor the town and city of Murfreesboro, North Carolina, were named. No more worthy tribute has been paid to his memory than one published soon after his death and from which we gladly quote in the following paragraphs:

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"Dr. Murfree was a graduate of the old Union University of this place, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He then began his medical and surgical studies, attending lectures in the medical depart

ment of the University of Nashville. He subsequently went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in March, 1859. He began the practice of his profession in Murfreesboro, but it would seem that all his preparation was providentially designed for a great and immediate utility. The Civil war shortly broke out and he enlisted in the First Tennessee Regiment, Company I, and was at once detailed as medical officer to care for the sick. In 1861 he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Confederate army, and surgeon in 1862, holding this position until the close of the war, when he resumed his practice in Murfreesboro.

“Thus he entered upon that career of noble usefulness, blessing and blessed, which ended only on that day when his spirit passed calmly forth from the world which has been incalculably enriched in that he ever lived to grace it. With his talents and assiduity he early attained eminence in his profession and was noted as a high medical authority throughout the country. Despite the exactions of his heavy practice he did much work gratuitously, his tender heart ever responsive to the cry of suffering.

“It is a signal instance of the goodness of God that this man was given to this community. As an exemplar he even suggested the great archetype of humanity, the Divine Man. Like Christ, all his days he went about doing good. Like the Great Physician his mission was to make less the sum of human wretchedness, and in spirit following him are all the throngs that he has healed, praising God and giving thanks for him. What acclaim greeted his ears in that dark hour—only a short time ago—when alone he went forth from his home to an undiscovered country beyond an uncharted sea? A thousand friendly voices from out of the unknown crying, ‘Hail! Hail!’ Whom did he meet on that further shore? Many whom he had long ago made whole, with whom he had watched and prayed, all crowding to see him again, to take him by that hand whose soothing touch they must yet remember, to lead him to the Great Healer’s presence. And can we imagine what He said to our friend in that stupendous moment of seeing his Redeemer face to face, according to the promise? Oh, we all know the words that He has said before: ‘Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.’

“It is impossible to estimate the good wrought by this noble man in his untiring energy in the relief of human suffering. It is to be doubted if he himself realized it. Fifty-three years—more than half a century—toiling night and day, expending strength, science, ardor, time, and life itself, in the service of stricken humanity, as alert to respond to the calls of charity patients as to those rich in this world’s goods!

“In addition to his peculiar fitness for his profession and his pathological studies, Dr. Murfree’s intellectual attainments were of a high

order, and his readings in belles-lettres was extensive and varied. He was of a cheerful, optimistic temperament and had a genial sense of humor, with a glancing wit that often glittered but never cut. He was a devoted husband and father, having married, in 1862, Miss Ada Juliet Talley, of Readyville.

"Dr. Murfree was deeply religious, giving constant and earnest thought to his obligations as a Christian, and for many years was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

"It will be less in the spirit of grief than a holy pride that Murfreesboro will remember this son of hers in the varied phases of his life. Here was the soldier she sent to the war—'The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring.' Here was the Christian whom she nurtured in her churches, prayers always on his lips, his faith demonstrated in his life. Here was the physician who for more than fifty years healed the sick, comforted the dying and solaced the grief of the mourner. The great God who showed His beneficent power in the creation and the upbuilding of so fine a character will tenderly care for what He has so graciously fashioned. Surely it is our duty to say: The Lord gave of His great munificence and in noble measure in this man, and although the Lord is now pleased to take him away, still blessed be the name of the Lord."

WILLIAM L. PINKERTON. A banker who a few years ago organized and has since been prominently identified with the State Bank of Leipers Fork, Mr. Pinkerton has won his way to success and influence through thrifty industry and unflinching ambition for higher accomplishments.

He is a native Tennessean and was born in Hickman county on the 19th of January, 1876. His grandfather, whose name was William Pinkerton, was a native of Ireland, whence he immigrated to North Carolina, and after a brief residence in that state came over the mountains and became an early settler of Hickman county, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his active career. He married Peggy Cooper, of Hickman county, and they reared a family of five children.

The parents of the lawyer and banker at Leipers Fork were D. T. Pinkerton and Rebecca Murphree, both of whom were natives of Hickman county, where they were married, and of their children William L. was the fifth, all members of the family being still living. D. T. Pinkerton, the father, grew to manhood in Hickman county, receiving only a meager education in the common schools and at the age of fifteen joined the Confederate army in Levi McCollum's company of the Forty-eighth Tennessee Infantry. Though a young soldier he gave loyal and efficient service for four years. He was captured and for eighteen months remained in a federal prison at Rock Island. He was also

wounded in an engagement at Richmond, Kentucky. After the war he returned to his native county, where he was married and continued farming for many years, but is now living a retired life at Dickson, Tennessee. In politics he is Democratic and has been active in local affairs, having served for some years as deputy sheriff and district constable. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and the church of the family is the Primitive Baptist.

William L. Pinkerton received his education in the Flatwoods Seminary of Wayne county and in the Southern Normal University at Huntington, taking his degree in law in 1897. During the same year he was admitted to the bar. His father being a man of modest means, in order to secure this education young Pinkerton had to earn the means largely through his own work and paid his way practically throughout his school days. At Flatwoods he swept the college floors, made the fires and rang the bell in order to pay his tuition, while later he paid his way through school by teaching. During the years 1905 and 1906 he served as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Lewis county. For several years of his early career in the law he practiced at Hohenwald and Dickson. He was also one of the newspaper men of this state and established the *Herald* at Hohenwald, and later a paper of the same name at Dickson, both of which he conducted as editor. While at Dickson he practiced law with Senator J. A. Clement, the style of the law firm being Clement & Pinkerton. They enjoyed a lucrative practice, but after three years' residence at Dickson Mr. Pinkerton decided to give up the practice entirely for a quieter life and bought a farm near Nashville. Soon after this, however, he came to Leipers Fork, where, in 1912, he organized the state bank at that place. This is a substantial institution. Mr. Pinkerton took the post of cashier at the organization of the bank, and has continued in that position and as the responsible manager of the bank's affairs. He is also one of the heaviest stockholders in the directorate. Near this village he has purchased a small tract of land and erected an elegant bungalow home with modern conveniences. He takes much interest in chickens, gardening and is a great lover of pets. He says he no longer loves the political forum, nor does he like public life in general so well as formerly, but is happiest when enjoying the quietude of his own country home.

Mr. Pinkerton, during his rather varied career, has spent considerable time traveling, and has possibly visited over three-fourths of the states in the union, remaining for over three years in the western states during his early manhood. He has too, given much time to real estate business, in connection with his other regular work; and hopes he can eventually retire for good from active public life, looking only after his private affairs, and thus be able to devote more time to the enjoyment of the comforts derived from a quiet home life.

On September 20, 1900, Mr. Pinkerton married Miss Annie Worley,

of Maury county, a daughter of Alonzo Worley. They are the parents of one child, Lucile, now eleven years of age. Politically Mr. Pinkerton has always supported the Democratic party. His church is the Christian, but in religious affairs he is quite liberal. He is affiliated with the George D. Smith Lodge, No. 182, Knights of Pythias, at Hohenwald; with Camp No. 14018, Modern Woodmen of America, at Leipers Fork, and is also a member of Fernvale Lodge, No. 574, I. O. O. F.

F. B. HULME, M. D. Four generations of the Hulme family have resided in Tennessee and have furnished men of worthy and useful lives in the state. The family is here represented by a young and progressive physician at Leipers Fork, in Williamson county. Dr. Hulme's father was a physician, as were various other members of the family, which should furnish material for a creditable account in the history of this state.

Dr. F. B. Hulme was born at Santa Fe, Tennessee, November 23, 1884. The family history goes back to four brothers named Hulme, who came from England, two of them settling in Virginia and two of them in Tennessee. One of the latter was the great-grandfather of the Dr. Hulme at Leipers Fork. William Hulme, the paternal grandfather and the son of one of the Tennessee settlers, was born and reared in Williamson county, where he became very prominent, and one of the largest planters in that section of the state, owning a large amount of land. During the war he lost a large part of his property. Three of his sons—J. W., Robert and William—gave active service to the cause of the Confederacy during the war. Their grandfather in politics was a Democrat and was a member of the Methodist church in the South. The parents of Dr. F. B. Hulme were Dr. J. W. and Jenny (Cowley) Hulme. The father, who was born in Williamson county, December 31, 1837, died at Santa Fe, November 7, 1908. The mother, who was born in Hickman county in 1848, is still living, and her marriage occurred about 1870. Dr. F. B. was the seventh in a family of eight children, and seven of them are still living.

The late Dr. J. W. Hulme received his education for his profession in the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in the medical department. For two years he conducted his practice at Santa Fe in Maury county, and gave his service to his profession which made him one of the most useful and esteemed men of his community. During the war he served in the medical corps of the Confederate Army. He was a member of the Maury County Medical Society, in politics was a Democrat, and was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Dr. F. B. Hulme during his youth attended school at Spring Hill, and subsequently entered the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1912. In the same year he located for practice at Leipers Fork, and has been one of the popular

members of that community ever since. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist church South. His fraternity is the Chi Zeta Chi.

W. W. COURTNEY, JR. A family which has been identified with Tennessee for much the greater part of a century, and whose members have always had prominent and worthy parts in the life of the community, is represented by one of the young lawyers of Franklin in the person of William Wirt Courtney, Jr., who has been recently admitted to the bar, and who is rapidly winning his way to success and distinction.

This branch of the Courtney family was established in Tennessee by the grandfather of the Franklin lawyer. His name was Robert T. Courtney, who came from the old state of Virginia to Tennessee in 1820, and located in Williamson county. Here he married Eliza Haynes and they were the parents of ten children. By trade, the grandfather was a contractor, and having located in Williamson county during the early days, he put up many of the buildings, both residences and business sections, which were in use in that county during the first half of the last century.

W. W. Courtney, Jr., the lawyer of Franklin was born in the city of his present residence on the 7th of September, 1889. His parents were William Wirt, Sr., who was also born in Franklin on the 16th of November, 1842, being the seventh in the family of ten children of Robert T. and Eliza (Haynes) Courtney. W. W. Courtney, Sr., married on the 30th of January, 1860, Miss Annie Neeley, who was born in Franklin January 30, 1847, a daughter of Green and Jane Neeley, both of Franklin. There were six children of this marriage, and their names are as follows: Nettie, the wife of J. T. Paris; Estelle, the wife of G. Marshall; Jean; Anne, who died in infancy; R. G., who is assistant superintendent of transportation of the N. & C. & St. L. R. R. at Nashville, and W. W. Jr.

W. W. Courtney, Sr., the father, grew to manhood in Williamson county, and received his education in the old Harper's Mill Academy, which during his days, was a flourishing school, located at Harper's Mill in Williamson county. When he married he took up the contracting business, and followed it successfully throughout the most active years of his life, and many of the large and important buildings in the county have tested his workmanship and skill. During the war he entered the Confederate army, and saw four years of arduous and meritorious service. He was a lieutenant of a company in the Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry, and had been promoted to that rank from a private on account of bravery displayed in the Battle of Chickamauga. The order directing this promotion and the reasons for it are to be found in volume thirty, part two, of the Records of the Rebellion, published by the government. In the Battle at Resaca, Georgia, he was wounded and was twice captured; the first time at Fort Donelson, after which he was imprisoned

for seven months, and exchanged at Vicksburg, and was again captured at Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, 1865, after which he was held until the end of hostilities, when he was released from the Johnston's Island. Since the close of the war, he has given active attention to his contracting business, and has been honored with various positions of trust and responsibilities in this community. A Democrat in politics he served for twelve years, and was a magistrate at Franklin. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church South, and he is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and Franklin Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.

W. W. Courtney, Jr., received most of his literary training in the preparatory school, known as the Battle Ground Academy and he continued both his academic and his law studies in Vanderbilt University. On the second of February, 1911, his formal admission to the bar of Tennessee was recorded, and since that date he has been acquiring a position in the profession and has had a gratifying degree of success for one who has only recently entered the ranks of the legal fraternity. Mr. Courtney is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist church South, and is affiliated with the Sigma Chi college fraternity and with Masonic fraternity. While preparing for the law and since, Mr. Courtney gave several years to teaching, and was connected with the Peacock's noted military in Atlanta, and also with the Tennessee Female College at Franklin, and at the present time is still retained with the faculty of the latter institution as a tutor.

H. D. JEFFERSON. Among the prominent and influential officials of Williamson county is H. D. Jefferson, county judge, a resident of Franklin and a native son of this county. Born in district No. 10, August 30, 1861, he is a son of the late Stillman A. Jefferson, who was identified with the teaching profession for more than forty years, or until sixty years of age, and became very prominent in that connection in these parts. Stillman A. Jefferson was born in New York state in April, 1821, and died in Williamson county, Tennessee in 1912, full of years, having reached the advanced age of ninety-one. He was educated in Norwalk Seminary in Ohio, whither he accompanied his parents, Willard and Susan (Burt) Jefferson, about 1833. After completing his course in the seminary he went to Louisiana, where he taught school for a few years. He had not yet attained his majority when he came from Louisiana to Tennessee and located in Williamson county. Here he was thereafter continuously identified with the teaching profession until sixty years of age and gained a wide reputation for his ability as an educator. Up to the Civil war he was a Whig in politics, but in that great struggle his sympathies were with the South and thereafter he was an adherent of the Democratic party. For some years he served as a justice of the peace. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1850,

in Williamson county, Tennessee, he was married to Frances A. Core, who was born in this county in June, 1833, and was a daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Carroll) Core, early immigrants to Tennessee from North Carolina. The Cores are of French Huguenot descent and the family is one noted for its longevity. Frances A. (Core) Jefferson passed away in 1911 at the age of seventy-eight years. Ten children came to these parents and of this family H. D. was fifth born and is one of the eight now living.

Judge Jefferson was educated in the public schools of Williamson county and by private instruction from his father. Following that he read law with Judge T. W. Turley, of Franklin, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, but never practiced law to any extent. Instead, he took up the profession of surveying and held the office of county surveyor four terms, or from 1895 to 1910, when he resigned. He was then elected county judge and took up the duties of that office on September 1, 1910. Previous to becoming judge he had served for eighteen years as a magistrate from the tenth district. He has always been an ardent Democrat in political belief and for several years rendered his party effective service as Democratic executive committeeman from the tenth district. In a business way he is interested in farming.

The marriage of Judge Jefferson took place in 1885 and united him to Miss Lizzie Anderson, whose parents are Thomas P. and Mary F. (Coles) Anderson, of Williamson county. Six children were born to this union, namely: T. Alvin, who married Miss Elma Caruthers and now is a grocer at Franklin, Tennessee; Brown, a farmer in Williamson county, who married Aline Elliott and has one son, Millard Fleming Jefferson; and Josephine, Frances, Willie and Walter Willard.

Judge Jefferson and his family are members of the Franklin Presbyterian church, of which he is also ruling elder. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; of Franklin Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Rest Ease Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias. He is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias order and a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HON. CABELL RIVES BERRY. In the passing of Cabell Rives Berry on August 27, 1910, there was closed the career of one of Tennessee's eminent men; in the Franklin bar was vacated the place of one of its ablest lawyers; and his community was bereft of a strong character that had long occupied there a large sphere of usefulness and honor. Indeed but few men of Tennessee were better known or more highly appreciated for services as a citizen, a soldier, a lawyer and a statesman than was Mr. Berry.

He was born at Amherst, Amherst county, Virginia, July 4, 1848, and sprang from ancestry that originally was of English and French lineage. His father was Dr. Marvelle Lee Berry, a graduate of the

Philadelphia Medical College and in his day the leading physician of Amherst county, who passed away in Virginia in 1896, at the age of seventy-three. Up to the Civil war Dr. Berry was a Whig, but after the dissolution of that party he became a staunch Democrat. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His parents were Addison Lee Berry and Sallie Shannon Berry, who were natives of Maryland. The mother of the former was a Miss Lee prior to her marriage, a member of the same Virginia connection from which Robert E. Lee was descended; the mother of Sallie Shannon Berry, was a Miss Layne as a maiden. Dr. Marvelle Lee Berry wedded Eliza Ann Huckstep, daughter of Col. Richard Huckstep, who served as colonel in the Mexican war, and Naomi Dillard (Tyler) Huckstep, the latter of whom was born in 1800 to James and Elizabeth (Dillard) Tyler. William Dillard, the father of Elizabeth Dillard Tyler, lived in Amherst county, Virginia, near the James river. There were ten children in Dr. Berry's family. .

When the Civil war broke out, Cabell Rives Berry, a lad just entering his teens, was attending Higginbotham Academy, a noted institution of his native county where youths were prepared for the University of Virginia. To be a soldier became to him an overpowering ambition and with several companions of similar age, he ran away from home to join the Army of Northern Virginia, but his grandfather came after him, as did the parents of his companions, and carried him home on account of his extreme youth. He had three brothers in the Confederate army. They were Addison Lee Berry, a captain of the Tenth Tennessee infantry, Henry Berry, a member of a Virginia regiment who in private life was a physician at Buena Vista, Virginia, and George Huckstep Berry, a member of the Tenth Tennessee. A year or so after his first attempt to join the army his oldest brother, Capt. Addison Lee Berry, who had moved to Nashville, Tennessee and was then a captain of the Tenth Tennessee, "the Bloody Tenth," as it was called, visited the family in Virginia while on furlough. Cabell insisted so strongly on returning to the army with his brother that the parents consented and in 1864 he joined Gray's Virginia battery, being subsequently transferred to the Tenth Tennessee infantry at Atlanta, in which were two of his brothers and with which he served gallantly until he surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. At the time of his death in 1910, Mr. Berry was the youngest Confederate soldier living in Williamson county, Tennessee. He went back to Virginia after the war closed, but the following year he came to Tennessee. Like a great many others, he came out of the war having to depend entirely upon his own exertions for a livelihood. On reaching Tennessee he joined a construction company that was building the Southern Railroad from Bristol to Johnson City, Tennessee, with which company he continued about two years and of which he was made assistant super-

intendent. In 1868 he came to Middle Tennessee. For some years he taught in the schools of Nashville and Davidson county. It was his purpose to become a lawyer and to that end he took up private legal study in the office of Col. John C. Burch, who was one of the most prominent men of the state, at one time owner and editor of the *Nashville American*, and had served as secretary of state. Later he came to Williamson county and taught school at Brentwood, then at Nolansville and finally at Franklin. Here also he was for three successive terms county superintendent of public instruction, and throughout all his later life took an active interest in educational matters. He was a man of wide reading and of studious temperament. After a few years he abandoned this profession for that of law, having been admitted to the bar along in the '70s, and became one of the best known lawyers of the state.

Mr. Berry was three times a member of the General Assembly of Tennessee. This public service began in 1880 when he was elected floral representative from Williamson and Maury counties. In 1882 he was senator from Williamson and Marshall counties and was chosen speaker, and in 1884 he was re-elected senator. In 1883, while speaker of the senate and during Governor Bates' first term, he made a celebrated ruling, the first of its kind in the history of American parliamentary procedure and one which Speaker Reed of the National House of Representatives some years later quoted to sustain a ruling of his own that attracted national attention and won him the title of "Czar." Speaker Reed's ruling, to count present all members actually in the house, whether they answered the roll-call or not, was sustained by the House and later by the decision of the supreme court. In the Tennessee case the Democrats had introduced a registration bill, to which the Republicans were bitterly opposed, and as the two parties were then of close strength in the senate the Republicans were able to break a quorum by declining to vote on roll-call. This filibustering continued for several days; then Speaker Berry made a counter movement that threw the Republicans into confusion. He ruled that a senator who was present, but refused to vote would be counted present. When this was announced all the Republican senators except one hurriedly left the senate chamber, and to avoid being arrested and brought back they repaired to a room in the Maxwell House, where they remained a week behind locked doors. Their meals were sent to them on a wire from a room across the street. The incident was one of the most stirring in the annals of the General Assembly of Tennessee. Mr. Berry was also the author of the Bucket Shop bill, which became a part of the law of Tennessee. At the conclusion of his second term as senator he returned to Franklin and resumed the practice of law, devoting himself assiduously to his profession and taking high rank for ability. For several years prior to his death his second son, Tyler Berry, was associated with him in practice. As to the char-

acter of his professional services, we quote from the tribute of his legal associates, who came in closest contact with him and knew him most intimately in this respect: "He ranked with the best at the Franklin bar. He had high ideals of the duties of the profession. His fidelity to the interest of his clients was unquestioned, and his zeal along his line was not surpassed. As a lawyer he was painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and he was persistent and aggressive at the bar. While this last mentioned characteristic was sometimes productive of friction, due to his zeal for his case, this was only temporary. While he was quick to resent an affront he stood always ready for re-adjustment. He was a high-class gentleman; and he left his impress for good on the community." In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith and church membership he was a devoted Presbyterian. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

On December 18, 1873, Mr. Berry was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKindree Oden, who was born in 1855 in Williamson county, Tennessee, a daughter of Col. Thomas Oden, of Brentwood, Tennessee. To this union were born four children: Cabell R. Berry, Jr., who is now a United States naval officer; Emma, who is the wife of Hon. J. W. Canada, of Memphis, Tennessee; Tyler Berry, who for some years was the law associate of his father and is mentioned individually in this work and Walter L. Berry, also an attorney at Franklin, Tennessee.

TYLER BERRY is a rising young lawyer of Franklin, Tennessee. He was born in that city September 16, 1882, the second son of Cabell Rives Berry and Mary McKindree (Oden) Berry. The father, deceased on August 27, 1910, was one of Tennessee's most prominent lawyers and eminent in public life. In his individual sketch appearing in this volume will be found a delineation of the family lineage and history and of his individual services as a citizen, soldier, lawyer and statesman so that further mention in these directions is unnecessary here.

Tyler Berry received his earlier education in the public schools of Franklin and under private tutors, subsequently attending Mooney's Battle Ground Academy at Franklin, from which he was graduated in 1900. In 1901 he became a student in Wertz's Preparatory School at Annapolis, Maryland, having received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy. He remained there but a short time, however, and then returned to Tennessee to prepare for law, a profession in which he had for emulation the very successful career of his father. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1907 with the degree of LL. B. and that same year was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law at Franklin as an associate of his father and since the latter's death has continued there alone. On August 28, 1908, he was appointed by Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele, of the court of claims, a commissioner

of that court for a period of five years. He served as deputy clerk and master of the chancery court of Williamson county. He is an enthusiastic Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal associations are as a member of Orestes Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias at Franklin; Hiram Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Berry was married March 31, 1911, to Miss Avalyn Fleming, daughter of William C. Fleming, a well known citizen of Williamson county, Tennessee. They have one son, Cabell Rives Berry.

JOHN THOMAS WHITE. As county superintendent of public instruction in Grundy county, Mr. White has performed a service which creates his administration a new epoch in the history of education in this county. He is an exponent of progressive and practical ideals in the educational field, and having been a teacher all his active life he has always been a student and by his experience has worked out plans and methods which during the past six years he has applied in making the schools of Grundy county vital institutions in the welfare of the coming generation.

John Thomas White represents the third generation of a family which has been in Tennessee for more than a century. He was born in Grundy county near Pelham, Tennessee, March 11, 1867, a son of Robert Gilbert and Nannie A. (Neville) White. The father was born at Big Springs in Rutherford county in 1837 and died in 1899, and the mother was born in Coffee county in 1842 and died in 1912. Grandfather Robert Gilbert White came to Tennessee from North Carolina about the beginning of the nineteenth century, locating in Rutherford county, near Murfreesboro. He had married a Miss Lowe and they were the parents of seven children. By occupation he was a trader, and carried on large business as a dealer in stock, turkeys, hogs and cured meats. He was politically a Whig, and for many years served in the office of justice of the peace. He and family worshipped in the Methodist church South, and he held the position of steward for many years.

Robert G. White, Jr., the father, grew to manhood in Rutherford county, and while still a young man moved to Grundy county, where he was married in 1860. He soon left his bride in order to enlist in the Confederate army as a member of the Third Tennessee Regiment under captain Elijah I. Kard. During most of his service he was a teamster, he was also a litter bearer, and for a time did work as a recruiting officer, and was several times detailed to return deserters to the army. After three years he was relieved on furlough on account of ill health. After the war he located on a farm in Grundy county, and continued in the quiet pursuits of agriculture until his death. He owned a large farm near Pelham. He was a Whig in politics up to the dissolution of that party and a Democrat after the war. He like his father,

served as a steward in the Methodist church South, and held that distinction during the earliest part of his life. His wife was also a devoted member of the church. There were eight children in their family, John Thomas being the second and six are still living.

Superintendent White received his education in the old Winchester Normal school, and at Terrill College at Decherd, and when eighteen years of age was granted his certificate and employed in his first term as teacher. Unlike many who take up educational work as a temporary vocation, Mr. White has devoted his best energies and his ambition has always been for a successful career in this field, and this no doubt is largely responsible for his prominence and successful work. He has taught in the public school of Sewanee, was principal of the Pelham Institute for six years, was principal of Lascassas Seminary in Rutherford county for one year, and has held positions at various other schools including the principalship of the Altamont Academy in Grundy county for two years. He was elected in 1908 county superintendent of Grundy county, and was re-elected in 1910 and 1912. He has done many things to improve the general standards and the morale of teaching methods in this county. Among other things he brought about the regular meeting of the monthly institute and under his administration school improvement associations have been established throughout the county. There are at the present writing several school libraries, although not one was in existence at the time of his election. Another feature which is certain to have its influence for good upon the next generation of Grundy county and Tennessee agriculture is the Boys' Corn Clubs, which he has been instrumental in organizing.

Mr. White on November 17, 1892, married Miss Ida Gunn, daughter of J. H. Gunn of Pelham. Her father has represented his district in both the lower house and senate of the Tennessee legislature. The one child of this marriage is Beauford Gaylor, now with the Southern Express Company at Chattanooga. Mrs. White died on July 21, 1894. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church South. On April 3, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. White with Maggie Patton, a daughter of J. H. Patton, a prominent farmer of Grundy county. The five children born of this second marriage are all now deceased. Mr. White is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has served as steward of the Methodist church South and also for a number of years was superintendent of the Sunday school. It is an interesting fact in the family records that he and his father and grandfather before him all had been stewards in the church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Pelham Lodge, No. 228, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has been through all the chairs of the lodge and is past grand.

ALLEN TRIBBLE BELL. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes not as a caprice of chance, but as the legitimate result of well ap-

plied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action once decided upon by the individual. Only those who diligently seek the goddess Fortuna, find her—she never was known to smile upon the idler or dreamer. This fact was clearly understood by Allen Tribble Bell, of Tracy City, one of the best known and successful lawyers of Grundy county, Tennessee, consequently he did not seek any royal road to success, but sought, early in life, to direct his feet along the well-beaten paths of those who had won in the battle of life along legitimate lines. His ideals were high and his purposes honorable when he began casting about for the right road, and in tracing his life history it is plainly seen that the satisfactory position which he has attained in the world's affairs has been won by commendable qualities, and it is also his personal worth which has gained for him the good standing among his fellow citizens in Grundy county where he has spent his life and throughout which he has long been well and favorably known.

Mr. Bell was born near Pelham, Grundy county, on July 14, 1865. He is a son of Harris and Rachael (Laxson) Bell, both natives of this county also, the father's birth having occurred here in 1820, and the mother was born in 1822. Here they grew to maturity, received such educational advantages as the early schools afforded and here they were married and continued to reside on a farm until their deaths, the father passing away in 1893, having been preceded to the grave by his wife in 1880. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are still living, Allen T., of this sketch, being the youngest.

Harris Bell took a great deal of interest in public life, and he was a loyal Democrat on which ticket he was twice elected sheriff of Grundy county soon after the county was organized, serving the two terms in a very acceptable and commendable manner. During the Civil war he was in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army, under General Claiborne. His son, William, also in the service, was killed in the battle of Franklin.

James Bell, the paternal grandfather, came to Tennessee from North Carolina at an early date, locating in that part of the state that comprises Grundy county, and here he followed farming on the mountains.

Allen T. Bell grew to manhood on the home farm in his native county, where he did his share of the general work when a boy, and during the winter months he attended the district schools, later the Winchester Normal, at Winchester, Tennessee, after which he taught school for awhile, but having decided upon a legal career he entered the law department of Columbia University at Lebanon, this state, where he made an excellent record and from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1890, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He at once began practicing in Grundy county and has since maintained an office at Tracy City, having taken a place in the front rank of the local bar.

As an attorney Mr. Bell is a careful, painstaking and persevering advocate, making all other interests subservient to those of his client. It is his aim always to go into court thoroughly prepared, leaving no gaps down whereby an adversary might get the advantage, and his courtesy and fairness inspire respect from other members of the bar and the court. He has great weight with juries, being a logical, earnest and not infrequently eloquent pleader. He has kept fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession and his rapidly growing clientele and the large degree of success which he can now claim have been honestly won and well merited.

Politically he is a Democrat but has never been very active in public affairs, preferring to give his attention exclusively to his practice, however he has served as a member of the county executive committee. Religiously he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Mr. Bell was married in 1887 to Mary Cronch, a representative of a fine old family and a daughter of Moses Cronch and wife, of Grundy county.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell, namely: Jesse Allen, who is engaged in the real estate business in Ensley, Tennessee; William Gilbert is in the railroad service in Chattanooga; John Laxton is an employe of the steel plant at Ensley, and Robert is attending the Central high school at Chattanooga.

JOHN BEECHER BROWN. Few can draw rules for their own guidance from the pages of Plutarch, but all are benefited by the delineation of those traits of character which find scope and exercise in the common walks of life. The unostentatious routine of private life, although in the aggregate more important to the welfare of the community than any meteoric public career, cannot, from its very nature, figure in the public annals, though each locality's history should contain the names of those individuals who contribute to the success of the material affairs of the community and to its public stability; men who lead helpful, wholesome lives which might profitably be studied by the oncoming generation. In such a class must consistently appear the name of John Beecher Brown, editor of *The Mountain Herald*, of Tracy City, one of the popular and influential journals of this section of the state of Tennessee. Mr. Brown has the interests of his city and Grundy county at heart and loses no opportunity in aiding in the general development of each; he is a man who leads a plain, industrial life, endeavoring to deal fairly with his fellow men and contribute somewhat to the general public good in an unobtrusive manner.

Mr. Brown was born near Collins river, Grundy county, November 1, 1879. He is a son of N. B. and Josephine (Johnson) Brown, both natives of Grundy county; the father, born in 1848, is still living in

Tracy City, and the mother, also living, was born in 1850. They grew to maturity and were educated in their native county and here they were married in 1870, and to this union nine children were born, five sons and four daughters, all still living, John B., of this review, being the sixth in order of birth.

N. B. Brown, the father, is a well known minister in the Methodist Episcopal church South, who is popular throughout this section of the state. He is a son of William Sanford Brown and Nancy (Dykes) Brown. William S. Brown was one of the early ministers in the above named church in Grundy county and he did a great work among pioneer settlers, continuing to ride a circuit in this locality until his death. Two of his sons, Jack and R. L. were soldiers in the Confederate army, and both were severely wounded during the service. The death of William S. Brown occurred in 1900 at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, after a long, useful and unselfish life.

Rev. N. B. Brown grew to manhood in this county and he was educated in the common schools. Early in life he felt the call to the ministry and he has for a period of thirty-five years affiliated with the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and is at this writing pastor of a church in Cannon county. He has greatly strengthened the work in whatever charge he has been placed and is not only an earnest, forceful and learned pulpit orator but a good worker in his congregation, always ready to help those in need or distress. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

John B. Brown was educated in the public schools of Grundy county and when but a boy he determined upon a career in journalism. When only twelve years of age he began working in a newspaper office, gaining most of his education, Franklin like, at the type case, being at that time in the employ of *The Tracy City News* (now out of print). He applied himself industriously and his rise was rapid, and he mastered the various ins and outs of the profession with advancing years. In 1910 he established *The Mountain Herald* at Tracy City, a weekly paper, Democratic in policy. It filled a long-felt want and has attained an extensive and rapidly growing circulation and is a potent influence for the party and the general progress of the country which it seeks to serve. From a mechanical standpoint it is all that could be desired and its columns teem with the latest and best news of the day, its editorials are convincing and it is a valuable advertising medium.

Mr. Brown was married on May 30, 1900, to Etta Sweeton, a representative of a highly respected family of Tracy City where she was educated. This union has resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Elmer Funston, Nellie Bowden, Mary Eloise, and Clara Etta.

Mr. Brown is an ardent Democrat and loyally defends the principles of his party. He and Mrs. Brown both belong to the Methodist

Episcopal church, South, he being trustee of Hobbs Hill church. Fraternally he holds membership with Wauponola Tribe, No. 90, Improved Order of Red Men; Bryce Thompson lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias; and Tracy City Council, No. 277, Jr. O. U. A. M.

THOMAS JEFFERSON KING. A young lawyer who has practiced with success and with an ability which marks him out for leadership in the bar of the state, Thomas Jefferson King is a resident of Tracy City in Grundy county, and through his own career continues the worthy activities and influences of a family which has been identified with this state since the pioneer times.

Thomas Jefferson King was born in Warren county, Tennessee, near McMinnville, June 3, 1878, a son of Hiram Jefferson and Ruth Jane (Cope) King. The founder of the family in this state was Phillip King, great-grandfather of the Grundy county lawyer, a Virginian by birth, who came into Tennessee at the beginning of the nineteenth century, locating near Knoxville. He brought with him his sons Wilson, C. N. Jefferson, and William Walter. Arriving in the state at Rogersville, he established an iron works, and remained a resident of that section until his death. His son Wilson King, grandfather of Thomas J. spent all his life as a farmer. He married Elizabeth Sellers, and their children were: Hiram, John, Phillip Drew, William, Elizabeth, Nancy. Elizabeth Sellers, the mother of this family was a daughter of Flynn Sellers, who lived near Shellford, Tennessee. Elizabeth King died in 1868 at the age of fifty-six years, and Wilson King passed away in 1876 when seventy-six years of age. Wilson King, after the death of his first wife, married Mrs. Betty (Tipton) Reynolds, a daughter of John Reynolds.

Hiram J. King, the father, grew to manhood in Warren county, took up farming as his vocation, and all his life was spent in the quiet pursuits of agriculture with its accompanying civic duties and responsibilities, all of which he performed with credit. He and all his brothers served as soldiers in the Confederate army, and he was a member of the Sixteenth Tennessee Regiment. In the battle of Murfreesborough he was slightly wounded, and his brother William lost his life during the service. Hiram J. King lived on his old farm in Warren county, in which county he was born October 14, 1832. He is a Democrat in politics and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, South. His wife was born in Warren county in May, 1834. The twelve children born to their union are mentioned as follows: Polk, deceased; Carrye D., deceased; John, deceased; Sally, widow of Jack Willis; Mollie, widow of M. B. Locke; Walter; Lucy, wife of J. A. Meyers; Emma, wife of W. D. Boyd; Josie, wife of F. Markham; Cheatham; Thomas J.; Daisy, wife of George Thompson.

Thomas Jefferson King received his early education in the high school

at Viola, Tennessee, and began the study of law at home and in the law office of one of the leading members of the bar of McMinnville. On being admitted to the bar in 1901 at McMinnville, he came to Grundy county and opened his office in Tracy City, where he has since grown into favor as a lawyer of substantial ability and skilful practice in both criminal and civil cases. Mr. King's politics are Democratic. He was married June 14, 1903, to Jessie Woodley, daughter of L. P. and Elizabeth Woodley of Warren county. Two children have been born to their union; Hurbert, deceased, and Elizabeth. Mr. King is a member of the Methodist church, South, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian.

HON. J. L. MOORE, senior member of the mercantile firm of Moore & Waggoner, is a prominent citizen of the city of Lynchburg who has held one of its highest offices and has enjoyed a life's career which illustrates a high order of intelligence, dignity of bearing, nobleness of purpose and a steady aim; for as a business man he has been successful, and as a public officer he has been thorough and faithful, giving satisfaction to all parties in the execution of the arduous duties of his position. Mr. Moore is a native son of Tennessee, and was born at Flat Creek, Bedford county, January 26, 1861, a son of Milton N. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Moore. The family was founded in Tennessee by the grandparents of Mr. Moore, who came from North Carolina and settled in Shelbyville, where the grandfather died shortly thereafter. Milton N. Moore was born in Bedford county, March 10, 1829, and there received his education, was reared to manhood and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed until about the time of his marriage. He enlisted from Bedford county in the Confederate army at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, and throughout that struggle was connected with the commissary department. In 1866, Mr. Moore came to Lynchburg, where he engaged in farming and also followed mercantile pursuits, but about 1885 moved to Tullahoma, where he entered the mercantile business and also became president of the Traders National Bank. About the year 1895 he retired from active business pursuits, and subsequently lived a quiet life until his death in 1906. He was a Democrat in his political affiliation, and his religious faith was that of the Christian church, of which his wife was also a member, and in which he acted as elder for many years. Mrs. Moore was born in that part of Lincoln county which is now included in Moore county, and was married to Mr. Moore in 1852, ten children being born to this union, of whom J. L. was the fifth in order of birth, and six of whom are now living.

J. L. Moore received his education in the public schools of Lynchburg and Burritt College, Spencer, Tennessee. After graduating from the latter institution, he returned to Lynchburg, where he embarked

in business as the proprietor of a large livery stable. He continued to be engaged in this line for the following twelve years, and then disposed of his interests to enter the mercantile trade. This he continued alone until 1907, at which time he turned his attention to farming, but again in 1912 resumed general merchandising, as a partner of Guy Waggoner. In addition to this business, which has assumed large proportions, he is the owner of a modern undertaking establishment, which is equipped with the latest conveniences known to the calling. Politically a Democrat, in August, 1910, Mr. Moore was elected mayor of Lynchburg, an office which he has continued to fill with signal ability to the present time. As the incumbent of this office he has been the means of bringing about much substantial municipal improvement, always taking an active interest in the welfare of the community and its people. Among the numerous innovations that have marked his administration was the installing of the concrete walks about the public square, and the electric lights, and in many other ways he has given his fellow-citizens a clean, progressive and business-like term of service. As a business man he has the entire confidence of his associates, and in social circles he is a general favorite with all who have come into contact with him. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are consistent members of the Christian church, and have been liberal in their support of its movements.

In 1887 Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Mamie Harrington, daughter of "Doc" Harrington, of Lebanon, Tennessee. They have had no children.

SAMUEL C. BRIDGEWATER. It would be difficult to conceive of any of the world's workers who has a braver task cut out for him than has the country doctor. A long dissertation upon the duties and responsibilities of such a one is neither necessary nor permissible at this juncture, but it may be pointed out that his life is one of the most difficult and the least rewarded, except a man be great enough to find his reward in the consciousness of a duty well performed and in his ability to carry on a part of the humanitarian work of the world. Dr. Samuel C. Bridgewater has had the most extensive practice of any country doctor in Tennessee, and it goes without saying, has been one of the busiest men in the state. His record of usefulness has been correspondingly great, and he counts his friends by the host in those regions where he has labored long and honestly in the relief of human suffering.

Dr. Bridgewater, who was born in Smith county, Tennessee, on February 4, 1856, comes from one of the oldest American families, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having been identified with the history of the country from the early Colonial days, down through the early struggles of the young Republic, and into its present state of prosperity and growth. He is a son of John C. and Mary F.

(Vaughan) Bridgewater, both natives of Smith county, Tennessee. The father was educated in his home community, and during the War of the Rebellion served under John F. Morgan. He was a major and served as such until he died of illness contracted in the army in 1864. He was born in 1828, and his wife was born in 1835. She died in 1863, one year prior to the passing of her soldier husband. Major Bridgewater was a merchant in his home community in the peaceful times that prevailed before the storm of rebellion wrought such havoc throughout the country, and he was a man of considerable prominence and wealth. He was the owner of forty negroes, and these with all his other worldly goods were torn from him during the struggle. He died penniless, and his two children were shorn in their youth of much that would have been theirs in later years but for the fortunes of war. The father was a devout Baptist, and the mother a member of the Methodist church all her life. Major Bridgewater was the son of Chelsey and Nancy (Chambers) Bridgewater, natives of Buckingham county, Virginia, who came to Tennessee in the early days of the nineteenth century. They settled in the county of Smith on a farm, and he became one of the most prominent and successful farming men of his time. He was a son of Samuel Bridgewater, who was born in England and who married Anna Shoemaker, a daughter of a Virginia family, and he settled in that state and there lived and died. The maternal ancestors of the subject were Captain John and Martha (Allen) Chambers. The father was a military man of some distinction and he served with honor in the Revolutionary war. His father, William Chambers, came from England, and in Virginia married Elizabeth Clopton. Martha Allen was the daughter of John and Mary (Ballard) Allen. John H. Vaughan and his wife, Eliza A. (Mitchell) Vaughan, the maternal grandparents of Dr. Bridgewater, came to Tennessee in an early day, from their home in Halifax county, Virginia, and settled in Smith county. They were farming people, prosperous and prominent, and the father was a son of John A. and Anna (Stanfield) Vaughan, also of Halifax county, Virginia. These brief facts, necessarily condensed, will suffice to establish the Bridgewater family as one that is well connected on all sides, and one that has long been identified with American history in all its phases.

The two children of John C. and Mary (Vaughan) Bridgewater were Lucy and Samuel C. The former married J. P. Lovell, of Nashville, a man long connected with railroad affairs in that city, and the latter is the subject of this review.

Samuel C. Bridgewater, because of the unfortunate state of his father's finances at the time of his death in 1864, found it necessary to secure his own education by resorting to whatever means he found at his disposal, rather than procuring it in the manner he might have followed otherwise. In the schools of Smith county, such as they were in that early day, he gained his preliminary educational training, and

he was able to graduate from the University of Nashville, in the medical department, in 1877, after long and close attention to his work, interspersed with periods of wage earnings outside his studies. He began his medical practice at Dixon Springs, and continued there until he had saved enough from his labors to enable him to take a two years post graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. Returning to Dixon Springs, fortified by much hospital and clinical work, he gathered up his work where he had laid it down, and instead of taking himself to the city where he might have a better chance to advance in his profession, he has preferred to remain in the rural districts, with Dixon Springs as his headquarters. He has the largest country practice of any doctor in Tennessee, and may well be said to be one of the successful medical men in the state.

In 1887 Dr. Bridgewater was married to Nanie Burford, a daughter of Major R. A. and Mary (Lowe) Burford, who lived in Smith county for years. The father was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, and in private life was a farmer. He was a son of Major David Burford, a close friend of Andrew Jackson, under whom he fought at New Orleans. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Bridgewater took place at Dixon Springs, and the family home has since been maintained there. Mrs. Bridgewater is noted in the South as a chicken fancier, and has taken a number of trophies as the results of her devotion to her work. Buff Orpingtons are her specialty, and one hen named Emily, of which she was the owner, was valued at \$5,000. She has received unusual prices for her birds from time to time, and one pen of six hens sold for \$900, a figure undeniably high, but justified by the breeding and quality of the feathered beauties.

Mrs. Bridgewater has in her yards the champion pen of Buff Orpingtons for 1913. This pen having carried first honors at classic shows at Boston, 1913, in competition with the leading breeders of the world, also competing with and winning over the 1st prize pen of Madison Square Garden show, 1913. She has been complimented by personal letter from President Taft on her poultry literature, he stated that the brochure *Birds and Hedgerose* (of which she is the author) has a conspicuous place in the White House.

Dr. Bridgewater has given some little attention to farms and farming, and is the owner of three or more fine farms in this section of the state. He is a Democrat, and fraternally has membership in the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic order of Rome, Tennessee, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are among the more prominent and popular people in Dixon Springs, and are well content to find their success outside the confines of city life.

RUFUS ANTHONY CLARK. The distinction of the city of Winchester as an educational center has largely rested upon the presence here of

the Winchester Normal. In later years this became a school with a large influence, with an enrollment of several hundred pupils preparing for the profession of teaching and other pursuits, and the center of learning and general culture for this part of Tennessee.

Some years after the war Professor R. A. Clark entered that institution as one of its faculty and subsequently became its president and continued at the head of the institution until it had taken the rank which has been indicated as one of the leading educational institutions of the state. A few years ago he retired after his long and successful career and an educator, and won a place of almost equal prominence as a business man and a modern practical farmer.

Rufus Anthony Clark represented one of the families which have contributed industrious workers and honorable members of society to Tennessee since its pioneer period. The founder of the family name and fortunes in this state was Anthony Clark, great-grandfather of the Winchester educator who was a native of Ulster province, Ireland, and immigrated to America and settled in Rutherford county, Tennessee, with his family before the Revolutionary war. He had come to the United States with his older brothers, and was still young during the progress of the war which freed the American colonies from the domain of Great Britain. This pioneer Tennessean was twice married, and Professor Clark was a descendant of the first union. Anthony Clark, II, the grandfather, grew to manhood in Rutherford county, where he was born, became a prosperous farmer and married Sally Dunlap, by whom he was the father of five sons and three daughters, the father of Professor Clark being the fifth in order of birth. Anthony Clark subsequently moved into Grundy county thence to Coffee county, finally becoming a pioneer settler of Texas, where both he and his wife died a little after the Civil war.

The parents of Professor Clark were James A. and Amelia Jane (Wilkinson) Clark. The father was born in Rutherford county, August 22, 1882, and died April, 1908. The mother was born in Coffee county November 28, 1824, and died September 15, 1871. They were married in Coffee county January 14, 1845, and became the parents of nine children, Rufus A. being the second, the first having died in infancy and all the others reaching maturity, four still living. James A. Clark, the father, was educated in the country school, and made farming his life work. He was a man of frail health and was incapable of service during the Civil war. As a farmer he was successful, had a large number of slaves and a large estate prior to the war. He held some of the county offices, and in politics was first a Whig and then a Democrat. He and his wife were both members of the Christian church.

Rufus Anthony Clark was born in District Twelve of Coffee county, on the farm of his father, November 20, 1846. While growing up, he attended different schools, the most notable of them being the Beech

Grove school under Dr. Seomp. Most of his education, however, was attained by hard application when not regularly in school. In the fall of 1869 he began his career as teacher at Wartrace, this state, where he taught for five months, then was a teacher for two years at Alto, and on January 1, 1872, opened as a school the Carrick Academy at Winchester. With this institution his name and activities were associated for a period of thirty-seven and a half years, and the Winchester Normal, which succeeded it, is really the monument of his life work. The Carrick Academy was originally founded in 1809, and was one of the state academies founded under a law passed about 1806 appropriating 100,000 acres for an academy in each county of the state. A short time prior to the Civil war the state funds were exhausted and the school then fell into private hands and was conducted intermittently during the war period. After Professor Clark took charge the curriculum was expanded and in 1878 the name changed to the Winchester Normal. Among the educators, who were associated with him at different times in the conduct of the school were J. M. Bledsoe, Professor Terrill, who was president of the Normal for some time and Professor Dix. In 1889, on the resignation of Professor Terrill, Professor Clark succeeded him as president, a new faculty was gathered, and Professor Clark continued the active head of the school until 1909, at which time he sold out to the present Professor Ensley. When Professor Clark took charge of this school it had eight students, and he conducted it until its enrollment reached four hundred and fifty seven.

On June 26, 1879, Professor Clark married Miss Ellen Henderson, of Winchester, daughter of M. M. Henderson, a merchant of that city. The three children born of their marriage are as follows: Harry Henderson Clark, who is professor of Secondary Education in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville; Alice, wife of Z. P. Beachboard, of San Francisco; and Anna Louise, who is a teacher in the English department of the Winchester High School. Mrs. Clark, who was an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was killed in a railroad accident in Arkansas on May 20, 1892. In politics, Professor Clark was an Independent Democrat, and was a deacon of the Missionary Baptist church.

As previously mentioned, Professor Clark's energies in later years were directed to farming and large business affairs. He was a farmer on modern principles, having made agriculture a serious study, and at the time of his death was one of the most extensive cultivators of land in this section of the state having four farms, one in Coffee county, one in Bedford county and two in Franklin county. At the organization of the Home Bank of Winchester in 1889, he was elected president, serving as such for one year, then held the office of vice president until 1910, since which time he had been president of the institution.

It is noteworthy, in considering the successful career of Professor

Clark that he had all his life made his own way, and in the earlier part of his career was greatly handicapped in his progress. When he began as a teacher, he frequently studied through the night hours the lessons which he would teach the following day; and when he subsequently turned his attention to farming, he followed the same careful studious methods, becoming a co-worker with a German farmer until he had mastered all the details and by more extensive study became a scientific farmer. The death of this well known educator and business man occurred May 22, 1913, at his home at Winchester.

WOODSON TURNEY. The house of Turney is one that has been long and prominently identified with various phases of public life in Tennessee, for the past four generations members of the family having filled places of honor in the administration of public affairs in the state. Woodson Turney ably represents the fourth generation, and though he has never taken an office holder's interest in the politics of the state, he has nevertheless made himself a power and force in the political life of Tennessee. As a lawyer, he has a high standing in legal circles, with a reputation for a knowledge of his profession and a high order of business integrity that make him the worthy successor of his father in the professional and municipal life of the city of Winchester, which has so long represented the home of the family.

Woodson Turney is the son of Peter Turney, who was governor of Tennessee at one time, and the grandson of Hopkins L. Turney, who was named by Andrew Jackson in honor of Hopkins Lacy, the intimate friend of Mr. Jackson. The father of Hopkins L. Turney was Peter Turney, the first American of the name, and he was the son of Henry Turney, a native of France, who came in his young manhood to Tennessee, settling in Smith county, where the family has ever since been established, and where the name has been a highly honored and esteemed one in all the passing years.

Henry Turney married in Germany, and his son, Peter Turney, the great-grandfather of the subject, was born in Smith county, this state. He later moved to Davidson county where he was prominent in that region as a farmer and as a speculator in land. He served in the Seminole wars, under General Jackson, and has been already mentioned, his son, Hopkins L. Turney, was named for Hopkins Lacy, the dear friend of Andrew Jackson, who bestowed the name of his friend upon his god-child. The mother of Hopkins L. Turney was Frances (Haines) Turney, and she was a woman of the most heroic nature, who proved her fitness to mate with a man of her husband's known valor, in the encounter she had with Indians in her own home. Her husband had gone on an Indian fighting expedition, and the young mother was alone in the home with her children. Two Indians, intent upon mischief, presented themselves at the cabin home one day, and but for the courage of the woman,

she and her babes would have been sacrificed to the bloodthirstiness of the redmen. She was well able to defend herself, it proved, for she seized a rifle and did not hesitate to shoot to kill. Reared under these primitive conditions, Hopkins Lacy Turney came to young manhood, strong and stanch and sturdy, and he in his turn fought in the Indian wars of his day. In time of peace he studied law at home, and when equipped for practice, engaged in the profession at Jasper. At the time Judge Nathan Green was elected to the Supreme Court bench, he turned his practice over to Mr. Turney, and thereafter Mr. Turney made his headquarters and his home at Winchester. He gained distinction in the field of politics during the later years of his life, serving three times in Congress, one term in the United States senate, and a term in the Tennessee State Legislature as well. He was a Democrat in his political faith, and he died in 1857, when he was in the fifty-eighth year of his life. He was a member of the Episcopal church all his days. Hopkins C. Turney married Theresa Francis of Rhea county, Tennessee, and to them were born eight children of which goodly number Peter Turney, the father of the subject was the first born.

Peter Turney was born in Marion county, Tennessee, on September 27, 1827, and died on October 19, 1903, after a long and honorable career. He was educated in the public schools and in the Academy at Nashville, and in his young manhood he for some time followed the surveying business. He entered the Confederate service, or rather, organized Turney's first Tennessee Regiment, of which he was Colonel, with the intention of offering it to the Confederacy. The regiment was organized prior to secession, and when Tennessee decided not to secede, Colonel Turney was the author of resolutions presented to the State Legislature, wherein it was suggested that Franklin county, Tennessee, cede to Alabama, in exchange for an Alabama Union county. Tennessee, however, later decided to secede, and Colonel Turney with his regiment of picked men served through the long four year's conflict. He participated in many of the fiercest battles of the war, including Bull Run, and in the battle of Fredericksburg he was severely wounded. He was in command of a detachment in Florida when the surrender of Lee brought about a cessation of hostilities, and he returned to his home in Winchester, there resuming the practice of law, in which he had studied under his father and Major Venable, one time minister to Yucatan. In 1874 he was elected to the Supreme bench and he served as justice until 1886, when he became Chief Justice, which high office he filled honorably and acceptably until 1892, when he was elected governor of Tennessee, serving two terms in the gubernatorial office. During his first administration the lease system was abrogated; the new penitentiary was built, and the state and coal mines were purchased and set in operation. During his second administration the celebrated contest

with Clay Evans took place, his election being hotly contesed by Evans, who lost.

In 1897 Mr. Turney returned to Winchester, where he took up his private law practice where he had laid it down more than twenty years previous, and he continued therein until his death which occurred in 1903, as has been stated. His prominence in the legal field was noted, and his success in his profession highly creditable.

Mr. Turney was a Democrat, like his father before him, and like that worthy gentleman also, he was of the Episcopal faith. Fraternally he was prominent in the Masonic order, and was a Knight of Honor and a Knight of Pythias.

In 1857 Mr. Turney was married in Marion county, Tennessee, to Miss Hannah Ferguson Graham, who was born on December 20, 1835, and who died on October 6, 1888. Of the ten children born to these parents, nine are now living, named as follows: Theresa, living in Winchester; Peter Jr., a farmer near Winchester; Aletha, also of Winchester; Samuel, in the employ of the city of Nashville; Lowndes, engaged in the lumber business in Texas; James, a resident of New York City; Woodson, the immediate subject of this review; Hannah Graham, the wife of Prof. A. Belcher, of Murfreesboro; and Miller Francis Turney, a practicing physician of Winchester.

Woodson Turney was born in Winchester, Tennessee, on September 28, 1873, and was educated at Mary Sharp College in Winchester, Webb College at Bell Buckle, and at Terrill College at Decherd. After his literary education had been completed he began the study of law, in which his father and grandfather had so ably acquitted themselves in former years, and his studies were carried on under the tutelage of his father, who was so well able to train him in the subject. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar, and with his brother Lowndes, formed a partnership with their father, which continued successfully until the passing of the elder gentleman in 1903. The brother, Lowndes, then retired from the firm, and since that time Woodson Turney has conducted the practice alone, and making steady advances in the profession from year to year.

Contrary to his father, Mr. Turney has shown no tendency to engage in politics as a candidate for office, but has been active and zealous in work for the carrying forward of Democratic principles, and has a prominent place in the party ranks in his district.

Mr. Turney has been a member of the Episcopal church all his life, and has membership in the Masonic fraternity, as did his father. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, and of Lodge No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Winchester. He is prominent, both professionally and socially, and is an honored representative of a family that has merited and received honorable distinction in Tennessee for generations gone.

FELIX W. HUDDLESTON. A native son of Smith county, where he has spent his entire career, Felix W. Huddleston, of Hickman, from small beginnings has built up a business that involves a quarter of a million dollars annually, and is known as one of the leading handlers of horses and mules in the State of Tennessee. Mr. Huddleston, who is also the proprietor of a hotel and livery stable at Hickman, belongs to an old and prominent family of Smith county, whence his paternal grandfather, Robert Huddleston, came from West Virginia (then Virginia) at an early day. The latter became one of the most highly respected men of his time and locality, owning large tracts of land and being of a generous and charitable nature. Mr. Huddleston's maternal grandfather was Clayborn West, born in Tennessee, a large tobacco merchant, and for forty-eight years a clerk in the Primitive Baptist church. Wade H. Huddleston, the father of Felix W., was born in Smith county, was here educated, and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits in the county, becoming fairly successful. He married Millie F. West, also of this county, and they had six children, namely: Felix W.; Ezra S.; who lives in Smith county; Cellie, who lives with her brother; Julia, who married D. W. Cornwell, a traveling man, and lives at Lexington, Tennessee; Lucy, who married Willard Jones, and lives in Macon county; and Altha, who lives with her brother, Felix W. The father of these children is a Democrat in politics and a faithful member of the Primitive Baptist church.

Felix W. Huddleston received his education in the common schools, and received his introduction to the stock business on his father's farm, on which he lived until reaching his twenty-first year. At that time he journeyed to California, where he spent three years on a stock farm, and in 1897 returned to Tennessee and embarked in business on his own account, trading in a small way until he could accumulate enough capital to extend his operations. His operations have grown as the years have passed and he now handles approximately \$250,000 worth of horses and mules annually, being known as the leading mule dealer in the state.

Mr. Huddleston, with four associates has just organized and incorporated "The Live Stock Men's Association of America" with home office at Knoxville, Tennessee. The future of this association is very flattering and promises to become the largest live stock association in America.

Mr. Huddleston owns an excellent property of 300 acres, on which is located the largest stock barn in Tennessee, furnished with the most modern equipment to be found. A shrewd, careful business man, he has the full confidence of his associates, who have had many opportunities to test his integrity in matters of an extensive nature. For several years he has been the proprietor of the popular Hickman hotel, which receives its full share of patronage from the traveling public, and at

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Mr. Turney has been a member of the Episcopal church all his life, and has membership in the Masonic fraternity, as did his father. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Cumberland Lodge, No. 158, and of Lodge No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Winchester. He is prominent, both professionally and socially, and is an honored representative of a family that has merited and received honorable distinction in Tennessee for generations gone.

FELIX W. HUDDLESTON. A native son of Smith county, where he has spent his entire career, Felix W. Huddleston, of Hickman, from small beginnings has built up a business that involves a quarter of a million dollars annually, and is known as one of the leading handlers of horses and mules in the State of Tennessee. Mr. Huddleston, who is also the proprietor of a hotel and livery stable at Hickman, belongs to an old and prominent family of Smith county, whence his paternal grandfather, Robert Huddleston, came from West Virginia (then Virginia) at an early day. The latter became one of the most highly respected men of his time and locality, owning large tracts of land and being of a generous and charitable nature. Mr. Huddleston's maternal grandfather was Clayborn West, born in Tennessee, a large tobacco merchant, and for forty-eight years a clerk in the Primitive Baptist church. Wade H. Huddleston, the father of Felix W., was born in Smith county, was here educated, and spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits in the county, becoming fairly successful. He married Millie F. West, also of this county, and they had six children, namely: Felix W.; Ezra S.; who lives in Smith county; Cellie, who lives with her brother; Julia, who married D. W. Cornwell, a traveling man, and lives at Lexington, Tennessee; Lucy, who married Willard Jones, and lives in Macon county; and Altha, who lives with her brother, Felix W. The father of these children is a Democrat in politics and a faithful member of the Primitive Baptist church.

Felix W. Huddleston received his education in the common schools, and received his introduction to the stock business on his father's farm, on which he lived until reaching his twenty-first year. At that time he journeyed to California, where he spent three years on a stock farm, and in 1897 returned to Tennessee and embarked in business on his own account, trading in a small way until he could accumulate enough capital to extend his operations. His operations have grown as the years have passed and he now handles approximately \$250,000 worth of horses and mules annually, being known as the leading mule dealer in the state.

Mr. Huddleston, with four associates has just organized and incorporated "The Live Stock Men's Association of America" with home office at Knoxville, Tennessee. The future of this association is very flattering and promises to become the largest live stock association in America.

Mr. Huddleston owns an excellent property of 300 acres, on which is located the largest stock barn in Tennessee, furnished with the most modern equipment to be found. A shrewd, careful business man, he has the full confidence of his associates, who have had many opportunities to test his integrity in matters of an extensive nature. For several years he has been the proprietor of the popular Hickman hotel, which receives its full share of patronage from the traveling public, and at

his up-to-date livery establishment, he keeps a number of fine horses and stylish equipages.

In 1891, Mr. Huddleston was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Newbell, daughter of William Newbell, a farmer of Smith county, and two children have been born to this union; Rush H., who is attending school; and Edwin G., the baby, who is four years old. Mr. Huddleston is a Democrat in politics, but his business operations have been such as to require his entire time and attention and he has had no inclination to enter public life. Nevertheless, he takes a keen interest in all that affects his community, and as a public-spirited citizen is ever ready to give his support to movements making for advancement and progress.

JAMES A. DICKEY, M. D. Both in the beneficent activities of his profession and also in the interesting work of civic affairs, Mr. Dickey has for many years been one of the leading men of Bristol. He comes of a prominent old Virginia family, and is one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Bristol, having practiced there for more than forty years.

One of a family of four children, he was born September 13, 1849, in Grayson county, Virginia, his parents having been Major Stephen M. and Jennie (Phipps) Dickey. Major Dickey, who was a farmer by occupation, made a gallant record as a Confederate soldier of the Fifty-First Virginia regiment during the war between the states. He continued to reside in his home state of Virginia, until his death in 1903, when he attained the good old age of seventy-nine years. His wife lived to be eighty years of age.

Dr. Dickey received his early education in the public schools, and completed his literary studies at Emory and Henry College. He read medicine under Dr. William M. Dickenson, and continued his medical studies in the Washington University, and later at the American Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri. In March, 1869, he began the practice of his profession in Bristol. Dr. Dickey is a member of the State Medical Eclectic Association.

Dr. Dickey was honored both as a physician and citizen by election to the office of Mayor of Bristol, and he held that position for fourteen consecutive years. Since 1902 he has served as a trustee of the Inter-mont College. Dr. Dickey is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Masonic order and he and his family worship in the Baptist church. His residence is at 421 Fifth street, Bristol. On October 22, 1886, Dr. Dickey married Miss Kate W. Dillard, a daughter of Dr. T. H. B. Dillard of Salem, Virginia. Dr. Dickey was previously married to Miss Laura V. Dillard, whose death occurred in 1884. Dr. Dickey, has three children from the first marriage: Eugene Cabell, Minnie Juanita, and Edith C.

ROBERT O. CURREY, M. D. Every profession has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, others by their proficiency in their calling. Robert O. Currey, M. D., of Decherd, Tennessee, is made conspicuous among the physicians of Franklin county, not so much by the length of time he has devoted to the calling—for he is yet a young man—as by the eminent success he has already made of it. Dr. O. Currey is by birth and training a Southerner. He was born in Fayette county, Georgia, May 8, 1881, and is a son of W. W. and Anna Katherine (Gilmore) Currey.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Currey, W. W. Currey, Sr., was born in Georgia, from whence he enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the struggle between the North and the South. He was wounded in battle and honorably discharged, and upon the close of his military career took up school teaching as a vocation, a calling which he pursued for many years. An influential Democrat of his day, he served for six years as county clerk of Marshall county, Alabama, and is now living retired in Jonesboro, Georgia, aged eighty-four years. W. W. Currey, Jr., was born in 1854, in Georgia, and there grew to manhood, securing his education in the common schools. As a young man he adopted the calling of agriculturist, to which he gave his attention for some years, and also had charge of a large cotton gin. Subsequently, in the fall of 1881, he accompanied his parents to Marshall county, Alabama, and after six years spent in farming, embarked in the machinery business, being the owner of a sawmill, planer, gristmill and cotton gin. In 1909, Mr. Currey disposed of his interests, and is now living a somewhat retired life on his small farm in Marshall county, Alabama, near Albertville. In political matters he is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are Baptists, and he has also been interested in the work of the Masons, and the Odd Fellows, in which he holds membership. In 1875, while still a resident of Georgia, Mr. Currey was married to Anna Katherine Gilmore, who was born in that state in 1856, and they became the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, of whom Robert O. Currey was the third.

The early educational training of Dr. Robert O. Currey was secured in the Seventh District Agricultural College, at Albertville, Alabama, and following his graduation from that institution, he engaged for eight years in agricultural work. It was not his intention to become a farmer, however, but it was necessary that he earn the means whereby to pursue his medical studies. Eventually he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and in 1912 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Decherd. In the comparatively brief period that Dr. Currey has been a member of the Franklin county medical profession, he has won the respect of all members of the fraternity and already occupies an honored place as a physician and surgeon. He is

a member of the Pi Mu medical fraternity, Gem City Lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F., of Albertville, Alabama, and the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Decherd, Tennessee. His politics are those of the Democratic party. Dr. Currey has interested himself in all that has affected the welfare of his adopted town or its people, and is known as a citizen who may be relied upon to support movements of a progressive nature. With Mrs. Currey, he attends the Baptist church.

In 1901, Dr. Currey was united in marriage with Miss Alice Viola Eison, daughter of J. W. and Mattie E. Eison, of Albertville, Alabama, and to this union there have been born five children: Orelia, Rena Levine, Robert Harold, Doyle and the baby, of whom Robert Harold is now deceased.

DR. JAMES N. BRIDGES. A record of fifty-eight years of continuous medical practice in two localities is one that few men in this country have been able to break, and it is one that gives Dr. James N. Bridges considerable prestige in his profession, aside from the facts of his accomplishment in his work. This period of service, it is true, was broken into by his enlistment in the Confederate army in 1861, but aside from that deflection from his professional duties in this locality, his service has been an unbroken one. His is a family that has long been established in the South, and they have been prominent and popular in their home communities for a number of generations. Concerning the family, brief data is incorporated here in connection with the facts of the parentage of the subject.

James N. Bridges, M. D., was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, on August 12, 1836, and is the son of John and Amanda (Calhoun) Bridges. The father was born in Smith county in 1813, and died in 1878, and the mother was born in Wilson county in 1814, and died in 1892. John Bridges received his education and he lived and died in the county where he was born. He was a farmer and a merchant, and served his county as deputy and later as sheriff, being one of the most prominent men in the county for years. They had seven children, of which number two are now living, Henry Clay, born in 1844; and the subject of this review. The former is engaged in the mercantile business in New Middleton, where he has been located for the past thirty years. The father, John Bridges, was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gill) Bridges. Joseph Bridges, he it said, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Tennessee in his young manhood, cleaned up a farm in Smith county, and there passed his remaining days. The maternal grandfather of the subject, J. N. Calhoun, was of Irish parentage and came from South Carolina and married Mary C. Woodward, also of Irish parents. Both were South Carolinians by birth, and came to Tennessee when young in years.

James N. Bridges was reared in Smith county, and received his

academic training in Smith County Evangelical College. His medical training he took under J. G. Bridges Sr., and was licensed to practice in 1855, beginning his practice soon thereafter at New Middleton, where he has since continued with the exception of 25 years in Rutherford county, as stated in a previous paragraph. His military service was initiated early in 1861, and continued throughout the war. He was a member of Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and among a number of the important engagements in which he participated were Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, Corinth and Bentonville. He gave his services in his capacity as surgeon, receiving his commission in 1862. Returning from the war he engaged in practice in New Middleton, continuing for two years, then moving to Rutherford county, where he was in active practice for the following twenty-five years.

Dr. Bridges has long enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and despite his advancing years, he is still able to carry on the duties of his profession, and has a large following in this section of the country who would not leave their destinies in other hands than his so long as he is spared to give attention to his work.

Dr. Bridges was married in March, 1861, to Miss Electa Lawrence, a daughter of W. B. Lawrence, of DeKalb county. She died in November, 1900, the mother of two children, Nettie B. and Jennie B. The former married A. H. Hurley of Nashville, and the latter is the wife of George R. Calhoun, also of Nashville. The doctor was married again on May 7, 1903, to Julia Fowler, of Smithville, a daughter of Jasper Fowler, a well known farmer of DeKalb county. She is a member of the Christian church, while the doctor has membership in the Royal Arch Masons. He is an Independent Democrat, but not unduly active in political matters. His professional work and his farm, to which he is devoted, make such demands upon his time that he is unable to mix in public life, and he finds a vast amount of pleasure in the attention he gives to his farm and to the raising of pure bred Jersey cows, for which he is known almost as widely as for his professional prowess.

JUDGE THOMAS J. FISHER. During a career of forty years active membership in the Smith county bar, Judge Fisher has exemplified all the success and the generous public service of a most representative lawyer. He has been honored on a great number of occasions with positions of responsibility and trust, and in the legislature and in judicial office has acquired distinction. He is a type of the Tennessean who began life without special advantages, except such as he secured by his own efforts, and rose from a place of the poor boy to the front rank in a learned profession and as an influential factor in public life.

Judge Thomas J. Fisher is a native of DeKalb county, Tennessee, where he was born on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1847, a son

of James C. and Rachael (Plunkett) Fisher. On both sides the family are among the oldest in this section of Tennessee, where they have resided and had honorable places in the community for more than a century. The paternal grandparents were Thomas and Rebecca (Cooksey) Fisher. The grandfather, a native of North Carolina, came to Tennessee during the early part of the last century, settling on a farm in Smith county, and the name thus established has been carried along the ranks of citizenship in this vicinity ever since. The maternal grandfather was Reuben Plunkett, the first name of whose wife was Rhoda. Reuben Plunkett was a native of Virginia, whence he came into Tennessee in 1800 and also became a pioneer settler of Smith county, where he had a lifetime of activity as a farmer and blacksmith.

The parents were both natives of Tennessee, the father having been born January 22, 1811, and the mother on January 13, 1820. The father died September 24, 1873, and the mother on March 2, 1865. James C. Fisher, the father, received his education in the common schools of DeKalb county, and was married on February 2, 1843. He was one of the successful farmers of his community. There were fourteen children in the family, ten of whom are now living, and Judge Fisher was the third in order of birth. The father was long an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and in politics he was a Democrat.

Thomas J. Fisher received his education in the common schools of Smith county, and New Middleton Masonic Institute, where he was graduated with a degree M. A. in 1871. The means for his education he secured by his own industry and after he had acquired a substantial literary education, he took up the occupation of school teacher which he followed for a year, and was thus enabled to prepare himself for the law, and to tide over the early period of practice. He read law in the office and under the direction of William H. DeWitt, at Carthage, where he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has since been admitted to practice in all the courts.

Judge Fisher, who has long been one of the influential men of the Democratic party in the state, became active in political life soon after taking up the practice of law. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1877 he was one of the most energetic advocates of the famous "Four-Mile" law. In 1884 he was elected to the office of attorney-general for the Fifth Judicial District, serving two years. In 1873 he had also been elected superintendent of schools of Smith county, and held this office for a year and a half. In 1886 he became candidate for Chancellor, but was defeated. However, in 1892 he was elected Chancellor of the Fifth Chancery Division and served in that office with fidelity and efficiency up to 1900. He has always enjoyed a very large practice with his choice of the best legal business in the county, and has been one of the most regular among the outside attorneys of the state in appearing as counsel in cases before the higher courts at Nashville.

Judge Fisher is interested in farming, owning a fine place of 375 acres, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Carthage.

On September 2, 1875, he was married to Miss Amelia Bryan, a daughter of Nelson Bryan. Nelson Bryan came to Tennessee from Virginia, being but a boy when his parents located in this state. Ten children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and their names and locations are as follows: Albert E., who is connected with the government service in the great canal enterprise at Panama; James M., who is an attorney in Carthage; Minnie, at home; Virginia, deceased; Alice at home; Thomas J., who is a resident of Carthage; Christine W., who is married; Amelia B., who is at home; Mae, now deceased, and Helen at home. The daughter Christine is the wife of W. H. Warder, who is an engineer on Government work. Judge Fisher and wife are members of the Baptist church, and all the children also, with the exception of the oldest son. Mr. Fisher is affiliated with Masonic order being Past-Master of his lodge and is past High Priest of the Knights of Pythias. He is also affiliated with the Knights Templar Commandry at Lebanon, Tennessee.

J. H. CHISM, M. D. A physician and surgeon who has acquired a successful practice at Carthage, Dr. Chism is one of the younger representatives of the profession and has brought to his work a fine native ability and the best training and equipment afforded by the modern school of medicine.

Dr. J. H. Chism who is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born in Cumberland county, this state, September 1, 1884, a son of John S. and Bettie (Alexander) Chism. The family have been identified with Kentucky since the pioneer settlement of the state. The paternal grandparents were Timothy and Elizabeth (Duncan) Chism, who were among the first settlers of Monroe county, where the grandfather was a prosperous farmer, owner of a large number of slaves, and during the Civil war was pay-master in the Confederate army. The maternal grandparents were Reuben and Sarah (Norris) Alexander, both of whom were natives of Cumberland county, Kentucky, and he was a prosperous farmer and a large slave holder. The Chism family is of Scotch stock.

The parents of Dr. Chism were both natives of Kentucky, the father having been born in 1848 and the mother in 1858. The father has for many years followed a career as a farmer and trader, and has spent all his life in his native state. There were nine children in the family, of whom seven are living, the doctor being the oldest. The parents are both members of the Methodist church, and the father is a Mason and a Democrat in politics, having always been an influential man in his party in his vicinity, though never an aspirant for office.

The early education of Dr. Chism was attained in the public schools

of Marrowbone, Kentucky, and at Smiths Grove. For two years he was a student in the Vanderbilt Training School at Elkton, Kentucky, and then took an academic course in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville. He was graduated from the medical department of the Vanderbilt University in 1908. During his collegiate career he was a member of the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity. After securing his medical degree and his license to practice he opened his office in Carthage, and has rapidly won his way to the front in his profession. He has a general practice, and is also local surgeon for the Tennessee Central Railroad. Dr. Chism is a member of the County, State, the Upper Cumberland and Middle Tennessee Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. He was married on September 1, 1910, to Miss Evelyn Agnes McClarde, a daughter of Thomas J. McClarde, who was born and reared in Macon county, this state, and who now lives in Arkansas.

WILLIAM B. PICKERING. Prominent among the citizens of Smith county, Tennessee, whose activities in the fields of business and agriculture have added to the prestige of their section, and whose signal services in public life have made them well and favorably known, is William B. Pickering, postmaster at Carthage for the past ten years. Mr. Pickering was born at Athens, Ohio, March 21, 1844, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine G. (Wood) Pickering. His paternal grandfather, Levi Pickering, was born in Virginia, and founded the family in Ohio at an early date, being engaged in mercantile pursuits during the remainder of his life.

Samuel Pickering was born in Ohio in 1811, and spent his entire career in that state. He began life as a school teacher and was thus engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, through which he served with the rank of lieutenant colonel. On his return, he settled in Athens, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, rapidly rising to a place of prestige as the richest man in Athens county, but financial reverses in his later years swept away his fortune, and he died a comparatively poor man, in 1899. He was originally a Whig in politics and later a Republican, and was the first Republican county treasurer of Athens county, an office which he held for two terms. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he held the Knights Templar degree in Masonry, being buried by that order. Mrs. Pickering, who was born in 1815, passed away in 1908, having been the mother of seven sons, of whom three are now living: Joseph L. and Ernest C., both living in Ohio; and William B.

William B. Pickering received his early education in the public



John P. Hickman Wakley

schools of Athens, and subsequently entered the Ohio University, which he was attending in his junior year when the Civil war broke out. At that time he gave up his studies and entered Company C, Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, becoming company clerk and clerk to the general commanding the division, and was a participant in the engagements at Cheat Mountain, Murfreesboro and Perryville, and in numerous smaller battles and skirmishes. In 1863 he located at Carthage, having been made adjutant of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war.

In Carthage, Mr. Pickering met and married, in 1865, Miss Eliza J. McClarin, whose father, James McClarin, a native of Ireland, came to Tennessee during the 'fifties, and followed blacksmithing until his death in Smith county. Mrs. Pickering died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1889, having been the mother of eight children, of whom six survive: Edward L., living in Arkansas; Catherine W., who married John B. Stiles, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Samuel, who is engaged in the insurance business at Carthage; Robert M., connected with the Cumberland Telephone Company; Willie Belle, who married J. N. Fisher, an attorney of Carthage; and Earl C., who is his father's assistant in the postoffice. In 1893, Mr. Pickering was married to Miss Henrietta Haynie, daughter of Dr. H. B. Haynie, a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war, noted surgeon of Smith county, long a resident of Dixon Springs, and formerly a representative of his county in the State Legislature. Two children have been born to this union: Frederick R., and Joseph Read, both living at home and attending school.

Mrs. Pickering is a member of the Christian church, while her husband is connected with the Methodist Episcopal faith. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is prominent in Masonry, being past master of his lodge, of which he was secretary for a number of years, first chancellor commander of Orion Lodge No. 135, at Carthage, and belonging also to the Royal Arch Chapter, of which he is and has been secretary for several years. In politics a devoted Republican, he has been clerk of the county court and clerk of the circuit court, and in 1903 was appointed postmaster at Carthage, an office which he has held to the present time. He has been faithful to every trust imposed in him, and as one of his community's most public-spirited citizens, deserves and receives the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN HICKMAN WEAKLEY. A well known and prominent citizen of Murfreesboro, John Hickman Weakley has for upwards of a quarter of a century rendered efficient service as clerk and master of chancery, his long continuance in these positions bearing unmistakable proof of his ability and popularity as a public official. A native of Tennessee, he



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was born, November 5, 1833, on a farm lying but one and one-half miles from the Capitol, in Nashville, that having been, also, the birth-place of his father, Robert Locke Weakley.

Robert Weakley, his paternal grandfather, was born, reared and educated in Virginia. Soon after his marriage he started with his bride for Tennessee, making the entire journey on horseback, the animal which brought him and his wife to their new home being, with one dollar and a quarter in money, his sole capital. Locating in Davidson county, he worked with untiring energy and patience until he had saved a sufficient sum to warrant him in buying land, his first purchase having been a small tract of heavily timbered woodland. Very well educated for his times, he not only tilled the land, but as a civil engineer surveyed much of the country round about, becoming well acquainted with different counties, in many of which he bought tracts of land. As his means increased, he bought more slaves, and carried on general farming and stock-raising most successfully, becoming a large landholder, and a leading agriculturist of the county. He likewise attained great prominence in public life, serving ably in the state legislature, and representing his district in the United States Congress. He was a Democrat in politics, firmly supporting the principles of that party from the time of casting his first presidential vote until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. He was a staunch Methodist in religion, and his wife was an equally faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which he used to carry her on Sunday mornings when on his way to his own place of worship. On one Sunday morning, it is related, he said as he drove away from the Presbyterian church, after leaving his wife, "That is the fiddle and dance church," the remark having been brought forth by the fact that it was then the only church in Nashville that had instrumental music at its services.

The maiden name of the wife of Robert Weakley was Mary Jane Locke. She was born in North Carolina, near the Virginia line, where her parents, well-to-do farmers, were life-long residents. She died before her husband, leaving one son and three daughters, as follows: Robert Locke, Jane, who married Lucien Brown; Narcissa, married Maj. John P. Hickman, of Nashville; and Mary, married Major Robert Brayham.

Born and reared on the home farm, Nashville, Robert Locke Weakley acquired a collegiate education, completing his studies at Princeton University, in Princeton, New Jersey, in the twenty-first class of this noted school, also President Woodrow Wilson's alma mater. He did not adopt a profession, but chose rather the independent calling upon which the wealth and prosperity of our nation so largely depends, locating on a farm in Rutherford county, where he met with signal success as a general farmer and stock-raiser, making a specialty of

breeding jacks and jennies and race horses, of which he was very fond. After the death of his father, he returned to the old homestead, and there remained until his death, while yet in manhood's prime, at the age of fifty-one years.

Robert Locke Weakley married Eveline Belmont Morford, who was born in Princeton, New Jersey, where her father, Theodore Morford, was a banker, he having wooed and won her while a student in the university of that city. She survived him for a long time, passing away at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. She reared ten children, namely: Robert Locke, Jr.; Mary J.; Susan N.; Harriet N.; Eveline B.; Matthew; John Hickman; Charles Firman; Samuel M.; and Lucien B.

John Hickman Weakley obtained his preliminary education in the rural schools of his native district, further advancing his studies at Union College, in Murfreesboro, where he subsequently was for one term assistant teacher of Latin. Returning home at the close of the term, he began farming on the ancestral acres, continuing there until his marriage, when he settled in Rutherford county, on the farm which his wife had inherited, and which he managed with characteristic success until October, 1886, when he accepted the position of clerk and master in chancery, an office which he has since held. As may be judged from the record of his official service, Mr. Weakley is considered by the people a most able and valued worker in their interests, his faithfulness in his many duties, his integrity, and his excellent good sense in all matters of business causing him to be highly respected by all who know him.

Mr. Weakley married, November 17, 1858, Lucy A. Muse, who was born in Rutherford county, a daughter of William J. and Mary (Edmundson) Muse, her grandparents on both sides of the house having been pioneer settlers of the county. Of the seven children that blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weakley, three died in infancy, and four grew to maturity, namely: Mary Eveline, who died at the age of nineteen years; Susan Narcissa; John Hickman, Jr., was graduated from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, and was afterwards, until his death at the age of twenty-seven years, engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. J. B. Murfree; and Samuel Morford. Susan Narcissa married Ephraim Lytle, and their only child was Julian F. Lytle. Samuel Morford Weakley, the youngest son, was engaged in the clothing business until his death, at the age of twenty-six years. Religiously Mr. Weakley is an active member, and an elder, in the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS B. READ. Biography finds its most perfect justification in the tracing and recording of the life of a man who has led an active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. The

true history of a community is the history of the men who have contributed to its importance, and in tracing the steps by which they have arisen from practical obscurity to positions of responsibility and influence it may be shown the manner by which steady industry and persevering determination plays such a factor in the lives of cities as in the lives of men. Reckoned today as one of the substantial citizens of Smith county, Thomas B. Read started upon his career with little capital save the desirable characteristics above referred to. Always his career has been one of indomitable energy, based upon stalwart integrity, and through the exercise of these traits he has become head of the Carthage Tobacco Works, of Read-Wooten Company, vice president of the Smith County Bank, and senior member of the firm of Read Bros.

Thomas B. Read was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, April 18, 1867, and is a son of Thomas B. and Alice T. (Johnson) Read. His paternal grandfather, Beverly G. Read, was born in Virginia, as was also his grandfather on the maternal side, James S. Johnson, and both came to Tennessee at an early date, and settled in Sumner county. There Thomas B. Read, the father, was born in 1841. Early in life he learned the printer's trade, and subsequently entered the mercantile business in Carthage, in which he continued until his retirement in 1898. His death occurred in 1900, while his wife, born in 1847, still survives him and resides in Carthage. He was successful in his affairs. Always interested in Democratic politics, he was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1882, and served as such four years. His religious connection was with the Christian church, and fraternally he was a member of the Masons, in which he attained to the Knights Templar degree. During the Civil war, Mr. Read enlisted in the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, and served under General Bates at Murfreesboro and Shiloh, where he was twice wounded, and in numerous other engagements. For eighteen months he was confined as a prisoner in the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Thomas B. Read was educated in the public schools of Carthage and Geneva Academy, which he left at the age of fourteen years to enter his father's business establishment. Subsequently he served as a clerk in the master in chancery office and the office of the clerk of the county court, and in 1885 went to Washington, D. C., as private secretary for Congressman Benton McMillan, with whom he continued several years. He then secured a position in the United States pension office, but resigned it in 1889 and returned to Carthage. While in Washington he had taken a course in pharmacy and on his return succeeded C. W. Smith as clerk in the drug store of T. P. Bridges, which establishment he bought out in 1892, although he sold a half-interest therein in 1895 to his brother, Alexander C. Read. In 1897 Mr. Read entered the tobacco business as the organizer of the Carthage Tobacco

Works, and in 1910 became one of the organizers of the Read-Wooten Company, dealers in builders' supplies. He is now vice president of the Smith County Bank, with a capital of \$24,000, a surplus of \$14,000, and deposits of \$200,000, one of the substantial monetary institutions of the county.

In 1892 Mr. Read was married to Miss Eleanor Davis, daughter of Calvin N. and Mary Davis, the former of whom was engaged for a number of years in a wholesale business in Nashville. Five children have been born to this union, aged as follows: Bridges, twenty years; Mary, eighteen years; Alice, sixteen years; Thomas B., Jr., three years; and Eleanor, who died in 1909. The family affiliates with the Christian church. Mr. Read belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Masons, and in the latter is a past master and past high priest of his chapter. In political matters he is a Democrat, although he has never cared for public preferment. He is a persevering, resolute business man and has conducted all trade transactions with the strictest regard to the ethics of business life. His name is synonymous with honorable dealing and he has the unlimited confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

NICHOLAS S. ASHLEY. It is to such safe, sane and conservative business men as Nicholas S. Ashley, of Hickman, that Smith county owes its present prosperous condition. Those whose only interest in business lies in looking after personal gains do little or nothing to advance their communities, but the men of progress, who have the welfare of their section at heart, so conduct their operations as to build up and develop the resources of the country, thus opening up a wider field for the prosecution of undertakings that will bring out the best interests of the localities in which they reside. When Mr. Ashley first came to Hickman, in 1892, he had little capital save untiring industry, indomitable energy and a stern determination to succeed. Today he is the proprietor of Hickman's leading general store, conducts also a large hardware and implement store, is president of the Bank of Hickman, and the owner of valuable agricultural property, and is recognized everywhere as one of the most substantial men of his community. His career has been one of constant and well-directed effort and is worthy of emulation by those who aspire to positions of financial success and business prestige.

Nicholas S. Ashley was born August 18, 1869, in Smith county, Tennessee, and is a son of John R. and Candace (Deadman) Ashley. His grandfather, on the paternal side, John R. Deadman, was born and reared in Smith county, became an early day merchant, agriculturist and slave owner, and was considered wealthy during his generation. His daughter, Candace, was born in Smith county in 1833 and spent her entire life here, dying April 30, 1911. John R. Ashley was born in

1828, probably in Tennessee, although it may be that he came here as a boy. He was reared and educated in Smith county, and here followed the vocation of farmer all of his life, becoming the owner of an extensive and valuable property. He died in 1902. His father, John Ashley, was married in North Carolina, and some time thereafter came to Tennessee, the rest of his life being passed in farming in Smith county. He and his wife were the parents of eight children. To John R. and Candace Ashley there were born thirteen children, twelve of whom still survive, Nicholas S. being the tenth in order of birth.

While assisting his father in the work of the home farm during the summer months, Nicholas S. Ashley attended the country schools in the winter terms, thus acquiring a good education, but at the age of twenty-three years left the parental roof, and with his little earnings, supplemented by what credit he could secure, established himself in a mercantile business at Hickman. From the beginning, his little venture succeeded. His evident desire to please his customers, his courtesy and unfailingly obliging nature soon attracted the custom of the neighborhood, and the excellence of his goods, together with his honorable dealing, continued to hold this trade. He was soon able to clear off the initial debt, and as the years passed, and his finances permitted, he added to his stock and enlarged his establishment until today he has a well-stocked general store, handling groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, queensware, carpets and furniture, and all other goods to be found in a first-class establishment of this kind. He has since branched out in other lines of endeavor, being now the owner of a valuable farm and the proprietor of an implement store, and in 1910, was elected president of the Bank of Hickman, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. He commands the confidence of his business associates and the good will and respect of his fellow-citizens and is justly accounted one of Smith county's representative men.

In February, 1895, Mr. Ashley was married to Miss Mattie Smith, daughter of L. C. Smith, a farmer of Smith county, and to this union there have been born two children: Ruby I. and Howard C., both attending school. Mr. Ashley is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor, and in political matters is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

A. WALTER BURTON was twenty-seven years old when he withdrew from farm life and identified himself with The Dixon Springs Bank at Dixon Springs, and from then until now he has been connected with banks and banking, all but one year being spent in this community. After an absence of a year in the American National Bank of Nashville, he returned to Dixon Springs and assisted in the organization of the Peoples' Bank of Dixon Springs, and has since continued as the

cashier of the bank, a position in which he has demonstrated a deal of ability in finance, and justified his withdrawal from the farm and farming activities. It is a well known fact that many a good farmer is spoiled and lost to the country as a result of an ambition to enter commercial or business fields, when he is unfitted for the work, but such was not the case with Mr. Burton, and his success in his chosen field of enterprise has demonstrated the wisdom of his action.

Born in Grandville, Jackson county, Tennessee, on January 15, 1883, A. Walter Burton is the son of John P. and Vianna (Boma) Burton. The father was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, in 1845, and the mother in Smith county in 1843. Both are living today in Jackson county, where they are retired from active farm life after a successful career. The father began independent life as a poor boy, without aid from family or friends, and the prosperity he has gained is solely the result of his years of well directed effort. They became the parents of six children, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Victoria, the eldest, married R. H. Dowell, a farmer in Jackson county, and there resides. S. P. Burton makes his home in Lebanon, Tennessee. Alice married Dr. W. A. Hargis, who is engaged in medical practice in Davidson county, and they make their home there. D. L. Burton lives in Nashville. Maggie married T. J. Maddox, a farmer of Jackson county. A. Walter is the youngest of the family. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and the father is a Democrat in his political faith. He is a son of William Burton, who was born in Virginia and came to Tennessee in an early day, settling on a Jackson county farm and there passing his remaining days. The maternal grandfather of A. W. Burton was Nathaniel Boma, of Elmwood, Tennessee.

A. Walter Burton was educated in the public schools of Jackson county, finishing his early training in the high schools of Grandville. He began independent life on a farm, and there continued until the promptings of ambition compelled him to replace the tools of the farm with the less wieldy paraphernalia of the office, and he entered the bank at Dixon Springs in a clerical capacity. He remained there for three years, then went to Nashville, and was employed in an important capacity for a year in the American National Bank of that city. Upon his return to Dixon Springs, when he had fortified himself with a detailed and accurate knowledge of banking in a larger institution, he assisted in the organization of the People's Bank of Dixon Springs, capitalized at \$10,000, the organization going into effect on October 15, 1912. The fortunes of the bank have waxed well since that time, and the average deposits touch the \$25,000 mark. Mr. Burton was made cashier when the bank opened its doors for business, and he has since retained that position, while the reasonable opinion of his fellows is that he will

continue to advance in banking circles as the years confer added experience upon him.

In July, 1903, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Frances Smith, a daughter of Hugh Smith, a well known farmer of Jackson county. Three children have been born to them,—Raymond, Paul, and Grace. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent and popular in social circles in their home community. Mr. Burton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias, in the latter order being a past chancellor commander. He is a Democrat in his political relations, and gives valuable aid to the work of that party in his district. He has in late years come to be interested in some farming properties in the west which bid fair to bring him an additional prosperity, and he takes his place in Dixon Springs as one of the more successful and enterprising young business men.

THOMAS M. BEASLEY. But a little past the thirty-year mark, Thomas M. Beasley furnishes to his community the striking example of a man who has built up a most unequivocal success, financially and otherwise, from a beginning that promised little in the way of material prosperity. Starting out with absolutely no possessions beyond the sturdy manhood that has ever characterized him, he is today the owner of a magnificent farm of three hundred and eighty acres in the most fertile section in the county, and has numerous other possessions, including bank stock and other negotiable securities. He stands today among the successful and prominent men of the county,—one who has arrived most undeniably, and mainly through the application of rare business traits and an excellent judgment of men and conditions. Success that comes to a man by and through these means is doubly sweet, and a greater credit attaches to its possession on these terms than to any other variety of achievement.

Thomas M. Beasley was born in Trousdale county, Tennessee, on October 10, 1880, and is a son of Jesse and Jennie (Maxey) Beasley. Both parents represent old established families in the South, and concerning them slight data may be incorporated at this point, in lieu of more complete detail. Jesse Beasley was born in Smith county, Tennessee, in 1851, and his wife in the same state in the year 1853. She died on March 14, 1909, and the father is still living. He is the son of Isham Beasley and a grandson of Braddock Beasley. The latter was born in Smith county, this state, and was himself the son of another Isham Beasley, who settled in Tennessee from North Carolina. He was one of the first settlers of Smith county, and a man of some prominence in the district, as indeed were the men of each succeeding generation. Isham Beasley, the son of Braddock Beasley and the father of Jesse, the father of the subject, was born and reared in Smith county. In early manhood he married Martha Smith, who lived but a brief

time, leaving one child at her death. This child, Matilda Beasley, in young womanhood married a Mr. Sampson. Later, Isham Beasley married Susan M. Day, the marriage taking place in 1868, and to them five children were born, all of whom are living. The father was a farmer and trader, successful and prosperous in his day, and he died on June 20, 1888. One of his five children was Jesse, the father of the subject. He has devoted his active life to the tobacco business, and has reached a pleasing state of success. Eight children were born to him and his wife, Jennie Maxey, all of them now living. She was a daughter of Thomas J. Maxey, a southerner, who married Mary Day, and passed his life in Smith county. He was a successful planter and enjoyed a considerably prominence in his community all his days. The Maxey family came originally from Virginia, and settled in Smith county, this state, in an early day, and like the Beasley family, were people of some weight and influence in the communities where the various members made their homes adown the several generations to the present day. Jesse Beasley, the father of the father of Thomas M. makes his home in Dixon Springs, where he is a man of influence and one who has achieved a fine degree of worldly success. He is a Master Mason, a Democrat in his political faith, and a member of the Baptist church.

Thomas M. Beasley was the third child of his parents, and he received his education in the public schools of Smith county. His scholastic training was limited to those advantages provided by his local community, and he early turned his attention to the work of the farm, giving especial care to the trading business, and readily taking a front place in the business in his district. It is but fair to say that a more than usual degree of success has attended his efforts, and as the owner of a magnificent farm, well cared for and of the most productive and pleasing order, he is entitled to due consideration as a young agriculturist who has made exceptional use of his opportunities in a business way. In addition to his activities in farming and trading, he owns a nice block of stock in the Bank of Carthage and in the People's Bank of Dixon Springs, a fact that gives him an added prestige among the successful men of his community and of the county.

On February 6, 1906, Mr. Beasley was married to Miss Kate Alexander, a daughter of L. C. Alexander, one of the most prominent men in Smith county. He was long identified with the greater agricultural interests of the county, and was a leader among the most successful horse, cattle and sheep breeders, amassing a considerable fortune during his lifetime. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beasley, as follows: Lewis C., aged six years; Thomas M., Jr., three years old; and William A., an infant at this writing.

Mrs. Beasley is one of the most popular women of her community, and takes a leading part in the social activities of the place. She is a stanch member of the Christian church and takes a worthy part in all

the labors of its various departments of work. Mr. Beasley is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and his political fealty is with the Democratic party. He is not a man who gives much of his time to public interests, maintaining only a good citizen's concern about the politics of the country, but is attentive to the business in which his chief interests are wrapped up,—that of his farm and his home. These men, when all is said, are they who make for the most ideal citizenship, and Thomas Beasley has a foremost place among them all.

J. G. BRIDGES, JR., M. D. The son of Dr. J. G. Bridges, Sr., a well known physician of this region, and a cousin of Dr. James N. Bridges, also of New Middleton, J. G. Bridges, M. D., has well upheld the family name in connection with its professional activities, and made for himself a place of no slight importance in that profession in Smith county. Born in this county, on June 8, 1868, Dr. Bridges is a son of J. G. and Harriet (Bell) Bridges, both natives of this region, born in Smith county in 1824 and 1831, respectively. The father died in 1901, since which time the aged mother has made her home with her son, Dr. J. G. Bridges of this review.

Dr. Bridges, the father of the subject, was a practicing physician in Smith county for years. He was successful in that work, as well as in the field of finance, in which he came to be concerned aside from his profession, and he reared a family of eight children, of which number only two survive. The one besides Dr. Bridges of this review is F. G. Bridges, a practicing attorney at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he is one of the most prominent men in the legal profession, associated with L. M. Bell, and who came within a narrow margin of becoming United States senator, one vote standing between him and that honor. Mr. Bell is an uncle of Dr. Bridges of this review. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Joseph Bridges, a native of North Carolina, who came to Tennessee in his young manhood, and concerning whom more details are offered in the sketch of Dr. James N. Bridges, of New Middleton. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Robert Bell, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, who passed his life in Gordonsville, Smith county, while his wife, Elizabeth Roane, was a member of the pioneer and prominent Roane family of Tennessee, which number among its members John S. Roane, a governor of Arkansas, also a former Governor Roane of Tennessee.

Dr. J. G. Bridges was educated in the schools of Smith county and finished his training in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1891. He was an honor student there, and took a medal in Anatomy, as well as being one of the roll of honor of his class. Soon after his graduation he came to New Middleton and established himself in practice, where he has since continued with the single exception of four years when he was located

at Goodlettsville, Davidson county, Tennessee. His practice throughout the years has been a large one, and he has long been a popular and much sought physician in the community which has seen the major part of his professional activities. Prosperity has not held herself aloof from him, but his efforts have been amply rewarded, and in addition to the services he has been able to render his city in his private capacity, he has served as health officer of Smith county for four years. He gave a valuable service in that official position, and did much in the way of establishing a proper regard for the public health during that time.

In 1905, Dr. Bridges was married to Florence Davis, a daughter of C. N. Davis of Carthage, and a successful farmer of that place. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Bridges,—Thomas Davis, now six years old, and Mary Meadows, who is eight months old at this writing. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

In a professional way, he has membership in the Smith County Medical Society, of which he is president, and he is also a member of the State Medical Society. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, and gives a good citizen-like attention to affairs of a political nature, either local or national. In addition to his professional activities, Dr. Bridges is concerned in agricultural matters, and gives a considerable attention to the raising of mules and cattle, in which he has gained no little prominence in the county. His career has been one of the most useful order, and he takes his place today in the city and county as one of the most genuine citizens to be found, and one who shares in the esteem and high regard of all who have acquaintance with him in his character of physician, farmer or solely as an individual.

JOHN EDWARD ROUTT. Standing conspicuously among the members of the Lincoln county bar by reason of long and successful practice at Fayetteville, John Edward Routt needs no introduction to the legal profession. Connected in one capacity or another with some cases which have attracted state-wide attention, he has become a more or less familiar figure in the courts and everywhere he is acknowledged as a representative of the best ethics of his honored calling. Mr. Routt was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, September 10, 1861, and is a son of John Martin and Lou J. (Kelso) Routt.

Willis Routt, the grandfather of John E. Routt, came to Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1844 from Lexington, Kentucky. He had been twice married in his native state, but was a widower when he came to Tennessee, and was here married a third time, shortly thereafter going to Alabama, where he spent the closing years of his life. John Martin Routt was born in Lexington, Kentucky, December 13, 1830, and was a lad when he accompanied his father to Lincoln county. Here he was educated under Hal Dickerson, one of the most noted educators of his

day, and read law, but owing to failing health was never admitted to the bar. He was engaged in farming and school teaching at the outbreak of the Civil war, and enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in the Confederate army, and became orderly sergeant. At the battle of Chickamauga, he was seriously wounded in the left hip, an injury which troubled him for life and necessitated the use of crutches for some time. It was at that battle, three minutes before, that his brother was wounded in the same place. On returning home, Mr. Routt again engaged in farming, and in spite of the handicap of his injury became a well-to-do farmer. He was a constant and omnivorous reader, and although he never read a work of fiction in his life, was known as one of the best-read men in Lincoln county. His political proclivities made him a Democrat, but he never desired to enter public life, his ambition being satisfied by his farm and his home. With his family, he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, in the faith of which he died in January, 1903. Mr. Routt was married in September, 1856, to Miss Lou J. Kelso, who was born in Lincoln county in 1833, and she died in 1891, having been the mother of eight children, of whom six are living: William Kelso, who is engaged in teaching school at Lexington, Kentucky; Richard Marion, who is a farmer of Lincoln county; John Edward; Luella Kate, who became the wife of John W. Scott, and lives at Oregon, Tennessee; Dana; and Maggie, who married Urban Caughran, of Alabama.

John Edward Routt received his education in the common schools of Lincoln county and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Lexington, Kentucky. In 1885 he was admitted to the Lincoln county bar, and at once began practice at Fayetteville, where he has continued to remain to the present time. He has a large and representative law practice and his connection with a number of complicated cases of jurisprudence has given him an excellent reputation in his profession. He is a Democrat, but the honors of political life have never held any attraction for him. Mr. Routt belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

On September 10, 1890, Mr. Routt was married to Miss Emma Johnson, of Madison county, Alabama, daughter of William T. Johnson, a farmer. One child has been born to this union: Lizzie.

F. P. CARTER. The little town of Rives, in Obion county, Tennessee, has a substantial, enterprising citizen in F. P. Carter, proprietor of the large stave and heading plant at this place. Mr. Carter has been in the stave business all his life, and thoroughly understands every detail of the industry. His identity with Rives dates from 1904. Here he has a plant that covers three acres, at the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and the Illinois Central railroads. He has a hundred h. p.

engine and five large drying sheds, and forty hands are regularly employed, while the output of the factory is forty thousand staves daily.

Mr. Carter is a native of Ohio, born in 1867, and is the son of P. G. and Sarah E. Carter, Virginians by birth. P. G. Carter came to Tennessee in 1893 and here for years he has successfully carried on agricultural pursuits. In his family were six sons, of whom F. P. of this review is the fourth in order of birth. F. P. Carter was reared and educated in Indiana, where his parents lived for a number of years, and where he had his first experience in the stave business. He came to Tennessee in 1893 and ten years later established himself in Rives, where he has since resided.

Mr. Carter was married in 1900 to Miss Mattie Kelsey, and they have one son,—T. P. Jr. Mr. Carter has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and he has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Rives.

HON. OSCAR BYRD LOVETTE. To Mr. Lovette has been assigned a large role in the civic and business affairs of Greeneville. He is a banker, attorney, former member of the legislature, and is clerk and master of the Greene county chancery court. The community regard him as one of its men of "light and leading," and whose counsel and initiative are looked to for carrying out every enterprise concerning the welfare and advancement of the city.

Oscar Byrd Lovette, was born in East Tennessee at Woolsey College, on December 20, 1871, one of a family of eleven children, whose parents were John D. and Mary (Woolsey) Lovette, his father having been a well known and prosperous farmer. The paternal grandparents were Charles and Eliza (Garautte) Lovette, and the maternal grandparents were William and Alice (Byrd) Woolsey. The family is of mingled French and English stock. Oscar Byrd Lovette, as a boy attended the old Tusculum College, from which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. In 1896 he was admitted to the bar and since then has been continuously identified with the practice of his profession so far as his various other duties and activities would permit. His record has been a notable one. In 1895-96 he served in the state legislature. He was clerk in the quartermaster's department of the United States army in Cuba during the Spanish American war, was United States commissioner in 1898, and was also in the United States statistical department and identified with the department of agriculture of the United States from 1901 to 1904. Since 1904 he has been clerk and master of the chancery court of Greene county. Mr. Lovette is well known as a banker, and his name and management in the office of president of the Citizens Savings Bank of Greeneville have been important factors in the healthy and substantial prosperity of that institution. The Citizens Savings Bank at Greene-

ville is one of the strongest financial institutions of east Tennessee. Its resources, as reported at the close of 1912, the first year of its existence, comprised over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars and more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars measure its deposits, figures not only reflecting the confidence of the people in the institution, but also the high average prosperity in this locality. The bank has capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and its directors and officers include many of the leading men in business and professional affairs in this section of the state.

Mr. Lovette is a member of the board of trustees of Tusculum College, and chairman of the city school board of Greeneville and also chairman of the high school board for Greene county. Fraternally he is affiliated with Masonry, through the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, of which he is ex-high priest, and has been worshipful master of the lodge. He is a Republican in politics, is chairman of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee of the First Congressional District of Tennessee, and he and his family are communicants of the Presbyterian church of Greeneville, in which he has served several years as deacon. Mr. Lovette was married in 1896 to Miss Lillie Fowler, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Fowler. They are the parents of four children.

S. WALTER WOODYARD, M. D. In twenty-odd years of professional activity at Greeneville, Dr. Woodyard has accepted the many opportunities presented to every high-minded and capable physician, and has served his community well in the difficult work of alleviating the physical ills of humanity. His name is well known in medical circles of the state, and he has been prominent in the organized activities of the profession. Dr. Woodyard is also a factor in local business affairs, and has served his city in official capacity.

On January 16, 1869, S. Walter Woodyard was born in Giles county, Virginia, a son of William and Frances (Kelling) Woodyard. His father was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser. The paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Summers) Woodyard, and the mother's parents were Abner and Mary (Farley) Keeling. As a boy, Dr. Woodyard attended the public schools of his native county, and then furthered his education by attendance at the Wabash Academy of Virginia. In medicine he is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, where he received his degree of M. D. April 14, 1891. As a young man he had taught school in Giles county, during 1889 and 1890, and after graduating from medical college, he at once entered upon a practical and useful career as a doctor.

Dr. Woodyard was health officer of Greene county from 1900 to 1904. He is local examiner for a number of the old-line insurance companies, and has a large private practice as a physician. He has been a member of the Greene County Medical Society, since he began the

practice of medicine, also belongs to the Tennessee State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was formerly secretary of the county society, for a number of years, and in 1906 was first vice president of the State Medical Association, having also served in the house of delegates in the American Medical Association, during 1906-07. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons, having held membership in that committee for several years. Governor Hooper in March, 1913, appointed him a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, for a term of four years.

Dr. Woodyard is one of the organizers of the Mosheim Banking Company of Mosheim, Tennessee, and a stockholder in the same, and is also a large stockholder and director in the Citizens' Savings Bank of Greeneville. Fraternally he is affiliated with Greeneville Lodge A. F. & A. M., Greeneville Chapter No. 135 R. A. M. and Greeneville Commandry, K. T. He is eminent commander in Greeneville commandry at the present time. In 1909 he was elected alderman from the First ward of the city. Dr. Woodyard married Miss Roberta Dearston, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL MORRIS. In the third generation from the Morris who gave his name to Morristown, Mr. Daniel C. Morris has for many years given his able services to his native city, and he has acquitted himself well in the responsibilities that descend to the younger generations of an old family.

Daniel C. Morris, one of a family of eight children, was born in Morristown, on January 19, 1856, being of Welsh and Irish descent. His great-grandfather was the founder of Morristown, having laid out the town site, and his name has since been preserved in the name of the town. The parents of Mr. Morris were Drury and Susan E. (Carmichael) Morris. The father for many years was one of the merchants of Morristown. The paternal grandparents were John and Rachael (Reese) Morris, while the maternal grandparents were Daniel and Prudence (Howell) Carmichael.

While growing up in Morristown, Mr. Morris attended the public schools and began his career as a merchant. His first call to public service was in the office of recorder in 1885, and he held that position until 1888. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Morristown, and continued to manage the office until 1898. In 1908 Mr. Morris was elected recorder, and has since held that position in the city government. Mr. Morris married Miss Sarah Doak, a daughter of William C. Doak. Their marriage was celebrated May 25, 1887, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of six children: Kattie Sue, the wife of R. M. McHargue, of Colton, California; Mable Doak, wife of Professor S. T. Schroetter, of Bristol, Virginia; James J., of Los Angeles,

California; Marie, single, at home; Daniel, deceased; George, of Morristown.

Mr. Morris is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has always supported the Democratic party in politics. He and his family are communicants of the Baptist church.

WILBUR GLEASON RUBLE, M. D. To his profession as physician and surgeon, which he has practised in Morristown for ten years, Dr. Ruble brought exceptional talents and his capacity for large public service as well as for attaining the more usual rewards of success.

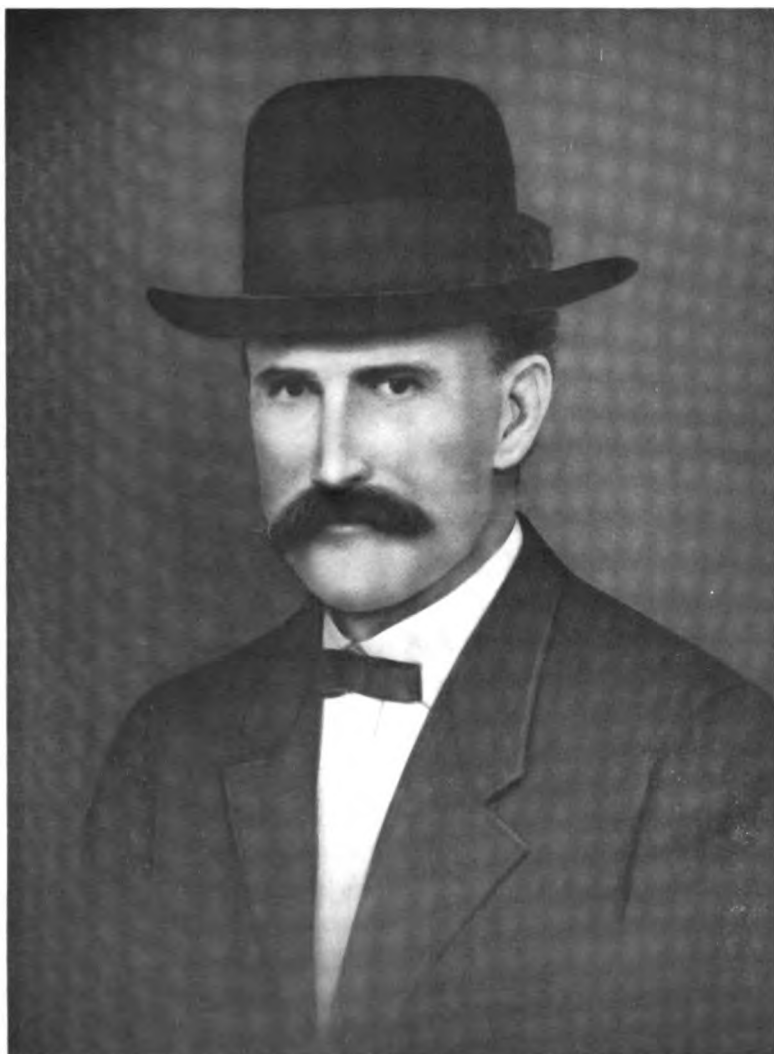
Dr. Wilbur Gleason Ruble was one of a family of twelve children born to John W. and Mary C. (Greer) Ruble. The family is of German and Irish descent, and the father was a son of William J. Ruble, and the grandmother was Jerusha (Woolsey) Ruble. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Ruble were John and Catherine (Hancher) Greer. John W. Ruble, the father, was a well known physician, and no doubt his example was potent in influencing his son Wilbur to the same profession.

Wilbur G. Ruble attained his literary education at the Weaverville College in Weaverville, North Carolina. During his younger days he learned the art of telegraphy, which he followed for a time, and was also manager of Tate Springs hotel for a period. His goal was the practice of medicine, and with means largely obtained through his own efforts he finally entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he was graduated July 9, 1904. Dr. Ruble is secretary and treasurer of the Morristown General Hospital. He belongs to the Hamblen County and the Tennessee State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He has served as chairman of the board of health of Morristown, and was city physician in 1911. At the present time he is chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, having been elected to that position in 1912. He is almost as well known in politics as in his profession.

Dr. Ruble is a Mason in all the branches of the order. He is affiliated with Morristown Lodge No. 231 A. F. & A. M. and for several years served as secretary. He is high priest of the chapter and has held office also in the Knight Templars Commandery. His other affiliations are with Morristown Lodge No. 163 Knights of Pythias, which he has served as chancellor, and as representative to the Grand Lodge.

He was married September 4, 1907, to Miss Ethel Lynn Murphey, a daughter of John Murphey, of Morristown. Dr. Ruble is a member of the First Baptist church of Morristown.

JOHN ALEXANDER PORTER. A representative of an old and honored family, the members of which have been identified with the history of



C. A. Smith

this country since earliest Colonial times, John Alexander Porter, foreman of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad, at Cowan, Tennessee, is consistently maintaining the family reputation for progressiveness, useful living and good citizenship. The family can be traced in unbroken line from the earliest English period to the present time, and a genealogical review of its members may not be uninteresting to those who desire information regarding one of the leading families of the South.

Among the companions of John Warham, who came to America in the ship which sailed next to the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth Bay in 1635, were two brothers, William and John Porter, sixteenth in descent from William-de-la-Grande, a Norman knight, who acquired much land at the time of the Conquest, near Kenilworth, county Warwick, England. His son Roger (or Ralph) was "Grand Porteur" to Henry I, from which the name of Porter is derived. These Porters were of the gentry class of England, always bearing the appellation of "Gentleman," "Esquire" or "Knight," and after they were made baronets some of them were in high office under the Crown, and their names were frequently among the members of Parliament.

There were soon after, other members of the Porter family to come over and settle in New England, among them being Alexander S. Porter, James Otis Porter, of New Bedford; Hon. William Wagner Porter, of Pennsylvania, and his son, Robert Porter, 1720, and George Porter, of Connecticut. All of these bore the same arms of the English family as those brought over by John Porter, the first emigrant, which are described as follows: Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable, between three barrielets, or, three church bells of the first. Crest—A port-cullis (or iron gate), argent, chained. Motto—"Vigilantia et Virtuti," (By Watchfulness and Bravery.) Thus it is learned from the arms that some of the family had been high dignitaries of the church, for the port-cullis, or iron gate, with its armed bars and golden chains, and the three church bells is the principal charge in the arms of the Westminster Abbey, and was the badge as worn by Henry VII.

John Porter first settled at Weymouth, in Massachusetts, but did not remain there very long, being compelled to leave because of his liberal religious views. Roger Williams interceding with the Indians for the sale of a large tract of land where the city of Newport now stands, he sent fifteen men to settle there, among them being John Porter. These were said to be "educated gentlemen of character, largely of Baptists and Quakers, with tolerant religious views." They prospered there, but the Puritans would not allow them to exist even that near to Boston in safety, and after a short residence, Mr. Porter, with many of the best people, left the colony, and Mr. Porter removed to Virginia. But this John Porter, who had fled from the Massachusetts colony on account of religious persecutions, fared but little better in that colony. He became at once a member of the House of Burgesses

from Lower Norfolk county, but showing "a loving attitude towards Baptists and Quakers, and opposing the baptism of infants, and then refusing to take the oath of allegiance to England," he was expelled from the House September 12, 1663.

John Porter had also been a justice of the peace for Norfolk county, Virginia. Later, he identified himself fully with the Quakers, and being a gentleman of great culture and large wealth, became a power among them. He died on his plantation in Norfolk county, in 1710. Regarding his Quaker views and persecutions in Virginia, the following is taken from "Our Quaker Friends," by the Bell Publishing Company, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1905:

"On the 12th of November, 1663, Hill (the sheriff) found another Quaker meeting at the residence of Richard Russell, and summoned some thirty-five persons, including John Porter, Sr., and John Porter, Jr., to court. Ten days later he discovered a Quaker meeting on the ship *Blissing*, James Gilbert, master, lying at anchor in the southern branch of Elizabeth river, and summoned John Porter, Jr., who was speaking, Mrs. Mary Emperor and others to court. December 13th they were fined 200 pounds of tobacco each, this being their first trial. On the same day others were fined fifty pounds each for absenting themselves from public worship, and the grand jury presented John Porter, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Emperor and others for attending a meeting at the house of Mrs. Emperor. John Porter, Jr., and Mrs. Emperor were fined 500 pounds of tobacco each, it being their second offense. At the trial on December 15th, Mrs. Emperor and John Porter, Jr., were ordered to be sent out of the Colony, it being their third offense, but the sentence passed upon them was not carried out, as they were persons of influence in the county, and as there was no profit to the informer, the sentence of transportation was allowed to die."

John Porter, Jr., married Mary, the daughter of Col. John Sidney, member of the House of Burgesses, and had a son, Samuel Porter, who had a son, Samuel Porter (2), the latter having a son, John Porter, who married Mary Anthony and had a son, Oliver. All who can trace to Oliver Porter are eligible to membership in Colonial societies. The proof of these statements is as follows: In the Norfolk county records will be found the will of John Porter, Jr., in which he mentions a son Samuel; the will of Samuel Porter I. mentions a son, Samuel, and the will of Samuel II, in which he mentions a son, John. This John does not appear again in the Norfolk county records. Samuel II, when he mentions his son, John, affirms that he is less than twenty years of age. In 1753, we find in Prince Edward county, Virginia, a large landowner, by name John Porter. John Porter leaves a will and mentions sons, William, John, Francis and Oliver Anthony. Each of the names of John Porter's children appear in Porter wills in Norfolk county. From Oliver, son of John, of Norfolk county, the line is proven, and

it seems from names similar to Norfolk Porters that John, of Prince Edward, was son of Samuel II, who mentions son, John, who never appears again in lower Norfolk county records, and, the circumstances of age agreeing, we think it most probable that John, of Prince Edward, was son of Samuel II, of Norfolk county, Virginia.

From John Porter of Prince Edward county, the Porter line continues in unbroken succession to the present time. Samuel Porter III, son of John Porter of Prince Edward, bought land in upper Buckingham (now Appomattox) county. Samuel Porter IV. married Frances Madison, who was closely related to the Madison family, and their children were: Madison C. Legrand, Nancy and Frances. Nancy Porter married Ingram, of Warren county, North Carolina, and Frances married William A. Staples, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and died early, leaving one son, William Francis Staples. Legrand Porter, made blind by accident, never married, and was accidentally shot and killed. The father of these children was born January 7, 1786, and died November 20, 1816. The Kentucky and Tennessee Porters are of the same family as the Virginia Porters, Oliver C. Porter, clerk of the Kentucky Legislature in 1893, being a direct descendant of Oliver Porter who figures in the early history of Virginia.

Madison Campbell Porter, son of Samuel Porter IV, and father of John Alexander Porter, of Cowan, was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, in 1815. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and his father being a wealthy man and one of great progressiveness, he was thoroughly trained in all matters that are desirable to know by a successful farmer. He received an excellent education in the schools of Richmond and the University of Virginia, and became the owner of a large property, also devoting a great deal of attention to school teaching. He was entrusted with the handling of large moneys by his neighbors and others, and through the payment of a \$41,000 debt, which was afterward declared void by the courts, he lost almost his entire estate, and during the latter years of his life was broken in health, his death occurring in 1867. At one time he took an active interest in Whig and Democratic politics, as a delegate, but not as a seeker for political preferment. With his wife he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1841, he was married at Warren, Albemarle county, Virginia, to Miss Emily Staples, who was born in 1820, in that county, and died in 1868. They became the parents of the following children: Samuel B. and Charles M., who are deceased; John Alexander; Benjamin D., who survives and makes his home at Cascade, Virginia; Britannia, who died in infancy; Ellen, who is now Mrs. Abbott, of Concord, Virginia; Frances, who is deceased; Mary and Pattie twins, the former deceased, the latter, widow of A. J. Kinningham, of Cowan, Tennessee; Emily, who died when six years of age.

John Alexander Porter was born September 8, 1842, in Appomattox

county, Virginia, and was attending the Union Academy there at the time of the outbreak of the struggle between the North and South. Leaving his studies, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, which after the first year of the war was changed to the Twentieth Virginia Infantry. He was slightly wounded on two occasions, and at Rappahannock village was captured by the enemy, but managed to escape during the same night. During the siege of Richmond he was again captured, but was not held a prisoner. His war record was a gallant one, and his bravery, faithfulness to duty and soldierly bearing won him the admiration of his comrades and the respect of his superior officers. Mr. Porter came to Tennessee in 1866, and for a time was connected with a bridge constructing company which erected the Tennessee river bridge for a railroad company. Leaving the employ of the bridge company, Mr. Porter entered the services of the N. C. & St. Louis Railroad as locomotive fireman. He has continued with this company ever since, and his promotion has been steady and his services have been appreciated. After two years and eight months spent as fireman, he was advanced to engineer, and for thirty-eight years continued with his hand on the throttle, running on some of the most important runs on the company's schedule. In 1904, he was made foreman of the yards and master of machinery, positions which he still continues to hold at Cowan. He is one of the most trusted of his company's officials, and has at all times vindicated the confidence placed in him.

On July 17, 1871, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Louisa Hines, of Franklin county, Tennessee, daughter of W. J. Hines, a farmer of Franklin county, and to this union there have been born six children: Wylie J., of Nashville, an engineer running on the N. C. & St. L. Railroad; C. M., who is a traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm; W. M., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Winchester, Tennessee; Grace Alexander, who became the wife of W. J. Lipscomb, a farmer of Franklin county; Rebecca, the wife of John H. Lipscomb, of Denver, Colorado; and Richard E., who represents the New York Life and Casualty Company, at Nashville.

Mr. Porter is a Democrat in political matters, but has never sought public preferment. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which his wife and five children are members, while W. J., his oldest son, belongs to the Christian church. Mr. Porter has shown some interest in Masonic work, being a member of Cowan Lodge No. 517, A. F. & A. M., and Tullahoma Chapter No. 222, R. A. M., and is also valued among the members of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN RUTLEDGE KING. A Morristown lawyer who for twenty years has represented the best ideals and practices of the Tennessee bar, Mr. King in addition to his success in his profession has also spared his

time to the service of his home city, and is a leader in the civic affairs of his section of the state.

John Rutledge King was born December 16, 1870, one of the five children whose parents were Oliver Caswell and Kate (Rutledge) King. The family is of Scotch-Irish stock. Oliver C. King, the father was one of the prominent members of the Tennessee bar, and his career and fatherly instructions influenced John Rutledge in the choice of his profession. The paternal grandparents of John R. King were Leander M. and Louise (Marsengill) King, while the maternal grandparents were John C. and Sallie (Cobb) Rutledge.

Mr. King as a boy attended the public schools of his native county, and finished his education in Sweetwater College of Tennessee, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in June 1890. His first regular work was clerk in a retail store, after which he was engaged in railroad office work. In the meantime he was carrying on his law studies and was admitted to the bar in April 1893. He did not engage immediately in active practice, but became interested in farming and other matters, until 1900, when he took up his profession actively. Since that time he has enjoyed a large practice and has been steadily advancing in dignity of achievement and position in his community. He was formerly a member of the firm of Essary & King, his senior partner being J. T. Essary. In 1908 this combination was dissolved, and L. M. King, a younger brother became his associate in the new firm of King & King. In 1911, L. M. King retired to engage in other business, and since then John R. King has practiced alone. Mr. King in 1899 served the city of Morristown as recorder, was an alderman in 1900-01-02, and was a member of the Morristown Board of Education in 1909-10-11. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Royal Arcanum, and his church is the Presbyterian.

He was married in Morristown, June 11, 1896, to Miss Mabel Fisher Sherwood, second daughter of H. M. Sherwood and Lydia (Fisher) Sherwood. They have three children, Kenneth, aged 16; Mildred, aged 12; and Rutledge, aged 9.

JAMES F. SMITH. For twenty years Mr. Smith has been honored with continuous choice among the important official responsibility of Hamblen county. Only to citizens of exceptional integrity and capability are such honors entrusted. There is probably not a citizen of Hamblen county who is not familiar with the personality of James F. Smith.

Mr. Smith was born in Morristown, October 22, 1868. His parents were Pleasant and Johanna (Boyd) Smith. Pleasant Smith was well known as a merchant in Morristown and also for many years operated a large estate as a farmer. His death occurred in May 1911.

James F. Smith as a boy was reared in Morristown, attended the public schools, finishing his training in the business college at Knoxville, and then returned to the home farm, to which he gave his vigorous efforts for several years. In 1894 came his first important official promotion, when he was elected registrar of Hamblen county. By reelection he continued to discharge the duties of that office for eight years, and then in 1902 was chosen to the office of county clerk. Again he was reelected and continued to serve until 1906. It is noteworthy that in practically every case where Mr. Smith has sought or has been proposed for office, he has had no consequential opposition to his candidacy. On July 1, 1910, he resigned his place as county clerk to accept the appointment as postmaster at Morristown, an office which he has held since July 1910. The assistant postmaster is Mr. W. A. Witt, and sixteen clerks and carriers and other employes constitute the staff of the Morristown office. Mr. Smith is also a member of the city school board, and is one of the citizens who are expected to take the lead in any enterprise for the general improvement of town and county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and its various branches, including the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Council and the Commandery. On July 17, 1894, he married Miss Lelia Skeen, a daughter of Henderson Skeen, of Judson county, Tennessee. They are the parents of six children, five daughters and one son: Anna Kate, Mary Frank, James, Flora Tate, Dixie Pauline, and Sarah Ivy, all at home and all born in Morristown. Mr. Smith and family worship in the Presbyterian church. His politics are Republican.

JAMES E. POINDEXTER. Since 1884 James E. Poindexter has been identified with the realm of public service in one capacity or another, all of considerable importance, and in all of which he has acquitted himself in the most satisfactory fashion. Beginning with the office of deputy sheriff in 1884, he has filled the offices of clerk of the county court, retaining that post from 1894 to 1902, when he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court by Chancellor Bearden, an office which he still holds. The Poindexter family is one of old southern traditions, and was long identified with the name and fortunes of Virginia.

James E. Poindexter was born in Summerville, Fayette county, Tennessee, on December 3, 1848, and is the son of William E. and Sarah W. (Langhorn) Poindexter. The father was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, in January, 1810, and died in 1884, while the mother was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in January, 1815, and died in 1890. They were married in Farmington, Cumberland county, Virginia, in 1838, and became the parents of eight children, but two of whom are living at this time. The parents of William H. Poindexter were Virginians by birth and ancestry, and his father,

George Poindexter was born in 1770, and died in his native state in 1863, when he was ninety-three years old. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and was long a prominent planter in his state.

It was in 1841 that William H. Poindexter, son of George, came to Tennessee, settling in Bolivar, in West Tennessee. He was a mill wright by trade and built all the large flour mills in the western part of the state. Politically he was a Democrat, and his church was the Baptist, of which he was long a member and a deacon for many years. He was a Mason of the Royal Arch degree. It was not until late in his life that he moved into middle Tennessee, coming to Lincoln county in 1869, where he lived a quiet and retired life. He was in the United States Mail service between 1858 and 1861, filling the office of special traveling mail agent or inspector, an office that is now defunct. He acquired some farming property in Lincoln county, and was long known as a man of influence and weight in his community.

J. E. Poindexter was the seventh child of his parents, and he and a brother, Henderson O., now living in Texas, are the two surviving members of that family of eight. He was educated in Mary Sharp College at Winchester and in the University of the South at Sewanee, and following his college training engaged in school teaching. He later became identified with the mercantile business, and still later turned his attention to farm life. In 1884 he was appointed deputy sheriff, which incident began his career as a public official. He served in that office until 1894, and the character of his service was such that it came about quite naturally that he was elected to the higher office of clerk of the county court in that year. He completed two terms in the office, and in 1902 was appointed to the office of clerk and master of the chancery court, receiving his appointment at the hands of Chancellor Walter S. Bearden, and Mr. Poindexter is still the incumbent of the office, after more than ten years of service; all of which speaks eloquently of his ability and character as a public official.

In 1885, Mr. Poindexter was married to Miss Mollie L. Thomas, daughter of E. T. Thomas, of Lincoln county, now deceased, but long and prominently known in farming circles in that county. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter, Jean, who is the wife of Fred C. Gill, and Grace.

Mr. Poindexter is a Democrat, and is a member and an elder in the Presbyterian church. His wife, who was also a member of that church, died in 1888. Mr. Poindexter is fraternally associated with the Masonic order, in which he has membership in the A. F. & A. M., Jackson Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to his regular business, he is a member of the directorate of the Farmer's National Bank of Fayetteville.

W. N. WHITAKER. The office of City Recorder of Fayetteville has been in the hands of W. N. Whitaker continuously since 1888, a fact that would indicate that the people of Fayette county believe with the late Governor Johnson of Minnesota, that "one good term deserves another." It is true that the character of Mr. Whitaker's service has been one that could not be improved upon, and his fellow townspeople have showed their excellent judgment and business sagacity in retaining him in the office for thirty successive years. Mr. Whitaker has made good use of his time in these years, and has been a constant student. After he entered upon his duties as city recorder he conceived the idea of preparing himself for the legal profession, and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has carried on a more or less general practice, according to the nature of his official duties,—it being a precept of his nature to neglect not the duties of his office for his own private business.

W. N. Whitaker was born in Cyruston, Lincoln county, Tennessee, on October 1, 1847, and is the son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth R. (Moore) Whitaker, both of whom were born in Lincoln county, the former in 1823 and the latter in 1822. They died in the years 1897 and 1884, respectively. Thomas J. was the son of Benjamin Whitaker, who grew to manhood and passed his entire life in Lincoln county, devoting himself to the business of farming. He married Susan Wanslow, who bore him nine children, Thomas J. being the second born. The founder of the Tennessee branch of the family, however, was John Whitaker, who established his name in Lincoln county, which has since seen six generations of the house come and go within her borders. Thomas J. Whitaker, the second child of his father, Benjamin, grew to manhood in Lincoln county and received an excellent education for one of his time, finishing his training at Viney Grove Academy. He took up farming, like his father, and when the war broke out though past the age of service, became a member of Freeman's Battery in General Forrest's command. He served but a short time, however, because of his age, and was honorably discharged from the service. He was well-to-do, and owned much land and slave property in Lincoln county. He was a Whig in his early politics, but a Democrat after the war. For several years he served as justice of the peace for the Thirteenth District, and was an honored member of the Methodist church, south. His wife, however, was a member of the Presbyterian church.

W. N. Whitaker was the eldest of the six children born to his parents, of whom four are yet living. He was educated in the academy at Fayetteville, and like others of his name, turned his attention to agriculture. He did not continue in the business for more than a short time, but went into the mercantile business at Fayetteville, where he continued until 1885. In that year he was elected Justice of the

Peace, and in 1888 became city recorder of Fayetteville by election, both of which offices he has since continued to hold. In 1892, as has already been mentioned, he was admitted to the bar, and he has since conducted a practice in Fayetteville, in so far as his regular official duties have permitted attention to other interests. He has given faithful service in his long continued office, and is regarded as one of the most competent and efficient officials the city has ever known.

In 1877, Mr. Whitaker was married to Miss America Jean Holman, the daughter of Willis Holman, of Lincoln county. Five children were born to them, of which number four are living, and being named as follows: Willis N., a pharmacist at Fayetteville; Thomas H., assistant cashier of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, in Washington, D. C.; Annie R., and William Newton, Jr., a law student in Fayetteville.

Mr. Whitaker is a Democrat, as becoming to one of his family, and he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, of which his wife is also a member, and in which she has an active part in the many departments of its work. Mr. Whitaker is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Chevalier Lodge No. 22, of Fayetteville, but has no fraternal relations beyond that order. The family is one that occupies a leading place in Fayetteville, and is foremost in the best social activities of the place, where the House of Whitaker has been intimately known for a number of generations, and where it has always shared in the esteem of the best people of the district.

ROBERT KENNETH MORGAN. During the ten years that the Morgan preparatory school has been in existence at Fayetteville, it has established a reputation second to no institution of its character in the state. Its president, Prof. Robert Kenneth Morgan, has for years been recognized as a leader in the ranks of Tennessee educators, and has made it the purpose of the school to dispense the benefits of a liberal education to the young men and women not only of this state but of the entire section, thus assisting to make Fayetteville as pre-eminent in educational matters as it is in commercial affairs. Mr. Morgan is a native Tennessean, born in Bedford county, near Shelbyville, February 9, 1864, a son of Germain Baker and Alice (Holt) Morgan.

Moses Morgan, the grandfather of Robert K. Morgan, was born in North Carolina, and as a youth came to Tennessee with his parents, the family settling in Bedford county, where he spent the remainder of his life in working at the carpenter trade. He married Elizabeth Johnson, and among their children was Germain B. Morgan, who was born in Bedford county in 1832. The latter followed in his father's foot-steps, learning the trade of carpenter and subsequently becoming the proprietor of a sawmill, which he conducted for a number of years. In political matters he was a Democrat, and with his

family, attended the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His death occurred in 1907. Mr. Morgan married Miss Alice Holt, who was born in Bedford county in 1842, and she still survives her husband. They had a family of three sons and five daughters, Robert K. being the second in order of birth of these children, of whom five are now living.

Robert Kenneth Morgan received his early education in the public schools of Shelbyville and the Webb schools, and then took a special course in Vanderbilt University. He entered upon his professional career as a teacher in the schools of Howell, Tennessee, and in 1903 came to Fayetteville and established the Morgan school. The character of the buildings already erected, and the plans of those to be erected during the coming year, indicate that taste, utility and permanence are to be taken into account. These include the school, a dormitory and a gymnasium, while a library and two society buildings are being erected. The physical well-being of the students has not been neglected, as indicated by the employment of competent teachers of physical culture, while the range of sciences covered by the various departments proves the broad basis on which the institution has been founded. The enrollment of pupils includes from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five names.

Prof. Morgan has not confined his energies to the promotion of the school with which he is personally connected, but has been a friend of education and an active worker for its advancement along all lines. His activities have brought him prominently before the public, where he is generally recognized as one of the leading representatives of his calling in the state. In political matters he is a Democrat, but has not entered the public arena. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and lay leader of his district, while his fraternal connections are with Chevalier Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias and the D. K. E. college fraternity, of which he is a charter member.

In 1895, Prof. Morgan was married to Miss Myrtle Stevenson, of Howell, and seven children have been born to this union: Kenneth, John, Kathaleen, Mary, Alice, Lucille and Charles L.

JOHN M. CULLUM, M. D. Since the year 1906, Dr. John Medicus Cullum has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Fayetteville, and during this time has thoroughly established himself in the confidence of a large and representative clientele. Like a number of his fellow-practitioners, his professional career was commenced in the school room, and for ten years he was widely known as an educator, and his entire career has been one of steady advancement. Dr. Cullum was born December 25, 1870, in Cheatham county, Tennessee, and is a son of Lovell H. and Nancy E. (Hooper) Cullum.

The Cullum family was founded in Tennessee about the beginning of the nineteenth century by the great-grandfather of Dr. Cullum, who was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation, a calling which he followed for many years in Cheatham county. His son, Lovell, the grandfather of Dr. Cullum, was born in Cheatham county, where for many years he was a tiller of the soil, becoming widely and favorably known for his upright dealings and probity of character, and serving his district as magistrate for a long period.

Lovell H. Cullum was born March 12, 1844, in Cheatham county, Tennessee, and there received a somewhat meagre education in the public schools. He was still a lad when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the North and South, and was in Armstrong's cavalry division, under Gen. Forrest, participating in the battle of Franklin and other hard-fought engagements. Since his birth he has resided within a radius of fifteen miles of the homestead, and still continues to make his home in Davidson county. In politics he is a Democrat, although he has not entered actively into public life, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian Church, of which his wife is also a member. She was born June 24, 1854, in Cheatham county, and was there married to Mr. Cullum in 1868, their union resulting in the birth of ten children, of whom nine still survive, John M. being the second in order of birth.

John M. Cullum attended the public schools of Davidson county, and in 1895 completed his literary course in the Dickson Normal College, from which he was graduated. At that time he entered upon his career as a school teacher, and for ten years taught in Dickson, Davidson and Cheatham counties. He subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, and in 1905 was graduated from that institution, following which he immediately settled at Joelton, Davidson county. During the following year, however, he came to Fayetteville, where he has continued in practice to the present time. His professional business has been of a representative nature and has continued to grow steadily as his high attainments have been recognized and appreciated. He is a member of the Lincoln County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connections are with Jackson Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., and Chevalier Lodge No. 22, K. of P. With his wife and family, he attends the Christian Church, in which he is serving as elder, and his politics are those of the Democratic party, although he reserves the right to vote independently. He has been successful in his business ventures and is a stockholder in the United Casualty Surety Company of Memphis.

In 1896 Dr. Cullum was married to Miss Ollie A. Hooper, daughter of J. B. and Martha Hooper, of Dickson county, and to this union there

have been born six children, namely: Vallie, Gladys, Howard, Elgin and Clarence and Clarice, twins.

C. C. HOUSTON. Two generations of the Houston family with which C. C. Houston is directly identified have been popular and prominent in the business activities of this section of the state of Tennessee, and two more generations confined their operations to the state of South Carolina, before the family came to be represented in this state, the first American ancestor having settled in Mecklenburg county, South Carolina, when he emigrated from Scotland, his native heath. C. C. Houston of this review has been identified with the lumber interests of this section of the state for a number of years, and in that enterprise gained a pleasing success, prior to 1908, when he engaged in the lead pencil manufacturing business. He has added one of the big industrial plants to the town of Lewisburg, and in that way alone has been a factor of no small weight in the fortunes of the place. He has taken a leading place in the administration of the affairs of the municipality in his capacity as mayor, and has in many and varied ways proven the character of his citizenship to be one of no mean order.

Born on December 22, 1860, in Lewisburg, Tennessee, Mr. Houston is the son of William Akin Houston, who was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1815, and who died in 1869. His mother was Matilda A. Cathay, born in 1822 in Farmington, Marshall county, Tennessee, and who died in 1875. They were married in Marshall county, and were the parents of six children, of whom four yet live. The father of William A. Houston was William A., a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, whose father settled there when he emigrated from Scotland at an early date in his life. William A. Houston was a pioneer in his district and was a soldier in the Mexican war. The business of farming held his attention during his lifetime, and he gained prominence and some prosperity in his community. His son, the father of C. C., grew to manhood there, and came to Tennessee as a young man, locating in Marshall county. He was a farmer, also, and alternated his farming activities by his attention to the tanning business, which he had learned as a young man. He was prominent in Marshall county for years, and was magistrate of the Fifteenth District for a number of terms, also serving for some time as chairman of the county board. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and a steward in his church for some years. His politics were those of a Democrat and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the Royal Arch Masons.

C. C. Houston was educated in the public schools of Marshall county and finished his schooling with a business course in Goodman's Business College of Nashville. When he was twenty-eight years old, Mr. Houston engaged in the lumber business, previous to which time he had been

engaged in railroad work. He first entered the lumber business at Lewisburg, the handling of cedar poles being his end of the business, and since that time he has been connected with the work in various places. In 1908, he interested himself in the lead pencil slate business in Lewisburg, and today he has a well equipped factory for the manufacture of that indispensable article of every day use. The plant produces eighteen hundred gross of pencils daily, and another plant at Columbia has a similar capacity, producing a like quantity of pencils daily.

In addition to his enterprise in a business way, Mr. Houston has found it within his powers to carry the best interests of the city in his consciousness at all times, and he has done good work for Lewisburg as its mayor in recent years, having been elected to the office in 1909, and gaining the reputation of being the most progressive mayor the town ever had. He is a Democrat in his party politics, but does not conflict the principles of the party with the administration of municipal affairs. Long a member of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Houston is a deacon of that church in Lewisburg, and with his family, is to be found active in its work along many helpful lines. Mr. Houston is a Mason of the Scottish Rite branch, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of Trinity Consistory No. 2, and the Knights of Pythias, of Lewisburg. He has been through all chairs in the Blue Lodge, and in the Knights of Pythias is past chancellor.

On November 17, 1892, Mr. Houston married Miss Sally M. Robinson, daughter of Captain W. M. Robinson, of Verona, Tennessee, and they have three children: Mary, the wife of P. J. Fitzpatrick, W. A., and Annie. The family is one that enjoys the sincere regard and whole-souled friendship of a large circle of people in Lewisburg, where they take their place in the best social activities of the community.

J. N. McCORD. Now editor and publisher of the *Marshall Gazette*, one of the most influential newspaper organs in Marshall county, Mr. McCord began his career as a clerk and traveling salesman, educated himself by carrying with him on the train and elsewhere the books required for a better equipment and learning, and since entering the field of journalism, has become recognized as an able writer, a successful business manager, and a man of wide influence throughout his community.

J. N. McCord was born at Unionville, Bedford county, Tennessee, March 17, 1879, and represents an old and honored family of this state. His father was Thomas N. McCord, who was born in Marshall county in 1835, and died in 1889. The maiden name of his mother was Iva Steele, who was born in Bedford county in 1842, and is still living in that county. The parents were married in Bedford county in 1876, and there were seven children, J. N. and another being twins, and

the second in order of birth. Three are now living. The founder of the McCord family in this section of Tennessee was Charles McCord, a native of North Carolina, who at an early date came into Tennessee and located in Williamson county, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and substantial citizen. His son, the grandfather was Allan N. McCord, who was born in Williamson county, and after the formation of Marshall county, which occurred in 1835, he became a resident of Beasley of the latter county.

Thomas N. McCord, the father, was reared in Marshall county, and was for a number of years an active farmer, and for a long time served as a trustee of Bedford county. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, under General N. B. Forrest, and was with that gallant cavalryman until the entrance to Memphis, at which engagement he lost a leg and was taken prisoner. Owing to his 'disability for service he was released from the Federal prison, and then returned to Bedford county, which was his home until his death. He was three times married. The maiden name of his first wife was Tabitha Hight, and their two children were Dr. W. A. McCord, now deceased, and Mrs. Alice Ezelle. After the death of his first wife, McCord married a widow, Mrs. Hoskins, and their two children were Charles T. of New Orleans, and Mary, a teacher in San Antonio, Texas. By his marriage to Iva Steele, Mr. McCord was the father of seven children, whose names follow: Price Steele McCord, deceased; Ed Cooper, the twin brother of J. N. McCord, also deceased; James Nance, whose name heads this sketch; Iva, deceased; Annie; Fannie, deceased; and Thomas N., Jr., of Fort Worth, Texas. The father was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mr. J. N. McCord after attending the common schools of his native locality, at the age of eighteen became connected with a mercantile firm in Lewisburg, with whom he spent two years, and then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, an occupation which he followed for some years. After retiring from the road, in 1910, Mr. McCord bought a half interest in the *Marshall Gazette*, and in January, 1913, purchased the entire plant, of which he is now sole owner, and also active editor of its news and editorial columns. The policy of the *Gazette* as to political affairs is in line with Independent Democracy, and the paper is issued twice a week.

In 1904 Mr. McCord married Miss Vera Kercheval, a daughter of W. K. Kercheval, who was formerly editor of the *Gazette*. In politics, like his paper, Mr. McCord is an Independent Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

REV. S. L. NOEL, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Kenton, Tennessee, has in his charge one of the historic institutions of its kind in this section of the state and one that was established a

little more than a century ago. The Kenton church was one of the first of its denomination. This branch of the Presbyterian church originated in the great religious revival that swept over Kentucky and Tennessee at the beginning of the nineteenth century and created a demand at that time for a greater number of ministers for that section. To meet that demand the Presbytery of Cumberland, together with the General Assembly, licensed and ordained a number of men from the Presbyterian church who had not received that training required by the parent church. This movement, contrary to the established rules and traditions of the Church and strenuously opposed by those who stood for the old ecclesiastical order, together with some differences in doctrinal belief, led to a withdrawal of those who were dissatisfied and to the establishment of an independent Presbytery known as the Presbytery of Cumberland, receiving its name from the locality in which it was most strongly supported. On October 5, 1813, the new presbytery held its first meeting, the Kenton church being one of those represented, and in 1829 the General Assembly of the Cumberland church was organized, with five synods. Today its synods extend from Pennsylvania to the Pacific and its membership entitles it to mention among the strong denominations of the United States. The Kenton church too has enjoyed a steady growth. In 1810, it was practically without membership; today it has one hundred twenty-five members and a good edifice, valued at \$6,500 and with a seating capacity of four hundred. Reverend Noel first entered upon ministerial duties in 1908, when he accepted a charge consisting of four country churches, and in 1910 was called to his present pastorate at Kenton. In the four years of his service he has devoted himself to his work with zeal and fidelity and has proved an earnest, convincing expositor of the Scriptures and a successful leader.

Reverend Noel is a native of Gibson county, Tennessee, where he was born in 1876, a son of L. A. and M. E. Noel. The elder Mr. Noel is a well-to-do farmer of Gibson county. To these parents were born six children, namely: James F., S. L., Asa A., Mattie L., Luther C. and Anna B., the last three of whom are deceased. Reverend Noel grew up on the parental farm in Gibson county and received his elementary education in the common schools of that locality. His collegiate studies were pursued at the McKinzie Institute, of which he is a graduate, and for ten years prior to his ordainment in 1908 he was engaged in teaching.

In 1901 Reverend Noel was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Holland, the daughter of L. T. Holland. Four children have blessed the union, namely: Emma G., James H., Willis B. and Albert B. The Noel family originated in Tennessee with the paternal grandfather of Reverend Noel, who came into this state from Kentucky in a very early day and settled in Gibson county.

ROBERT EUGENE BRATTON, M. D. With the early tide of emigration from North Carolina to Tennessee about the beginning of the nineteenth century came Anderson Bratton and Hugh B. Flippin, grandfathers of Robert E. Bratton, and both of whom settled in Macon county and assisted in reclaiming the land of that section from the wilderness. Anderson Bratton, born November 7, 1806, passed the remainder of his life upon the farm he there entered. Theresa Bratton, his wife, was born July 2, 1806, and they were married January 3, 1828. Hugh B. Flippin, born August 31, 1814, practiced medicine for many years after locating in Macon county, having been one of the best known physicians of that early period and a prominent citizen. Francis W. Flippin, his wife, was born March 22, 1828, and they were married January 18, 1844. The interests of these two families were united by the marriage of Elijah H. Bratton and Camilla Flippin, January 23, 1866, both of whom were born in Macon county, Tennessee, the former April 4, 1840, and the latter May 6, 1845. Elijah H. Bratton died in 1912, and his widow now resides upon the old homestead, where they reared a family of six children, five of whom are still living, Robert Eugene being the third in the order of birth. Elijah H. Bratton studied medicine in the University of Nashville and practiced his profession at Lafayette from the close of the Civil war until 1906. He then lived retired until his death as above stated. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a physician of more than ordinary ability, a Democrat in his political affiliations, and was well known to the people of Macon and adjoining counties as a progressive and public spirited man. From his Irish ancestry he inherited that "fighting spirit" which enabled him to overcome obstacles that might have intimidated a weaker nature, and this spirit he transmitted in a marked degree to his children.

Dr. Robert Eugene Bratton was born in Macon county, Tennessee, September 24, 1871. After attending the public schools of his native county, he read medicine under the preceptorship of his father, and in September, 1895, entered the medical department of the University of Nashville. On March 28, 1898, he graduated at that institution with the degree of M. D., and soon afterward established himself in practice at Lafayette. In January, 1900, he removed to Willard, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and has won a reputable position among the physicians of the state. He is a member of the county medical society and is a careful observer of the improvements in the treatment of diseases, which marks him as a conscientious, progressive and intelligent practitioner. In addition to his professional interests he is the owner of a good farm, as well as being interested in other financial and industrial enterprises. And it is a source of congratulation for him that most of his property has been accumulated as the result of his own industry and well directed efforts.

Dr. Bratton is a prominent and popular figure in fraternal circles,

being a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Royal Arch Mason, in both of which societies he is deservedly popular because of his charitable disposition and genial companionship.

On April 17, 1907, Dr. Bratton and Miss Annie Wakefield were united in marriage and they have one daughter—Leonora Flippin Bratton. Mrs. Bratton, born January 22, 1881, is a daughter of Albert W. Wakefield, a well known and successful farmer of Macon county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church South.

JEFFERSON DAVIS FULTS. A young man who has stamped the impress of his strong personality upon the minds of the people of Grundy county, Tennessee, in a manner as to render him one of the conspicuous characters of the locality of which this volume deals is Jefferson Davis Fults, for a number of years one of our most worthy and progressive educators and now a leader at the local bar. Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, have been dominating factors in his life, which has been replete with honor and success worthily attained, and he has long since become an important factor in the affairs of his county. Few citizens of Tracy City are better known, none occupy a more conspicuous place in the confidence of the public, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the representative men of his day and generation in the locality of his residence whose interests he has ever had at heart and sought in every legitimate way to promote.

Mr. Fults was born near Grentli, Grundy county, on June 22, 1874. He is a son of Smith and Timie Ellen (Sanders) Fultz, both natives of Grundy county also, the father's birth occurred on August 28, 1822, and the mother was born on June 1, 1837. They are both deceased, the father having passed away on September 26, 1908, the mother surviving until October 6, 1912.

As the name would indicate the Fults family is of German origin, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated from Germany to the United States in the old Colonial days and settled in Virginia, whither he brought his young wife whom he had married in the Fatherland and all their children were born in America. Their son, Daniel Fults, grandfather of our subject, came to Tennessee as a young man about the first decade of the nineteenth century and located in Warren county in the part which is now embraced by Grundy county. After locating here he married Delphia Thompson, and to them three children were born, of whom Smith Fults, father of our subject, was the second. Daniel Fults was among the first settlers on the mountains in this locality. In those days wild game of all kinds common to this latitude was to be found here in abundance and he devoted his life to hunting and farming in Grundy county. His death

occurred in 1858 at the age of sixty-five years. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious matters a member of the Christian church.

Smith Fults, mentioned in preceding paragraphs, grew to manhood in Grundy county, received a meager education in the early schools and here he devoted his life to general farming, residing on the same place from 1847 until his death. Until the commencement of the war of the states he carried produce to Nashville, bringing back various articles and household necessities which he sold to the settlers. He thus combined farming and trading for many years. These regular trips to the capital city were made by wagon and ox team. Physically he was a very robust man, tall and of great strength, and was the finest marksman in the county, his record in the use of firearms being known over a large portion of the state. In 1847 he married Susan Winton to which union three children were born, namely: John, deceased; James and Sallie; the latter married G. S. Winton.

Smith Fults's first wife died in 1854 and in 1856 he married Timie Ellen Sanders, and to this union eight children were born, of whom Jefferson D., of this sketch, was the seventh in order of birth. Five of them are still living as follows: Smith Jackson; Tennessee, wife of W. R. Johnson; Christina; Jefferson D., and Florence who married E. F. Overturf.

Politically Smith Fults was a strong Democrat, however, he was never an office holder, but was a very prominent man in his locality and influential in public affairs. He was well read for the early period in which he lived and was considered well educated by his neighbors and acquaintances, many of whom frequently sought his counsel in various matters.

Jefferson D. Fults grew to manhood on the homestead in Grundy county on which he worked when a boy and he received his elementary education in the common schools, later attending Shook College at Tracy City, then entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Early in life he determined upon the law as a profession and in order to equip himself he began studying the basic principles of Blackstone and Kent, finally entering the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he made a splendid record and was there graduated with the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice at Tracy City. He has figured conspicuously in the local courts for a number of years and has met with pronounced success, deserving to rank among the leaders of the Grundy county bar. He has ever remained a close student of not only the underlying principles of jurisprudence but is familiar with the statutes of the state of Tennessee and the latest decisions and rulings of the bench in important cases. He is an indefatigable worker, conscientious in advising his clients, also both as a civil and criminal lawyer, but makes a specialty

of chancery practice, and he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a forceful and entertaining speaker and in the trial of cases meets with gratifying success.

But not alone as an able attorney is Mr. Fults known to the people of Grundy county, for prior to entering the legal profession he was a teacher in the public schools and in Shook College, giving eminent satisfaction to both pupils and patrons, having been both an instructor and an entertainer in the school room and always advocating modern methods in educational work, and he accomplished much in advancing the standard of education here and in encouraging pupils to put forth their best efforts, also in improving the course of study and in securing the most competent teachers possible. It was while he filled the office of county superintendent of schools from 1900 to 1908 that these needed reforms were inculcated. He was regarded by many as the best superintendent the county has ever had, and his record reflects much credit upon himself and was highly commended by all concerned.

Mr. Fults was married on July 18, 1909, to Annie M. Williams, daughter of D. W. Williams and wife, a highly respected family of Tracy City. This union has been graced by the birth of one child, a daughter, Anna Carol.

Politically Mr. Fults is a Democrat and has been unswerving in his allegiance to the party's principles. He has been more or less active in public affairs and is influential in local politics. For a number of years he has been a delegate to gubernatorial conventions. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Bryce Thompson Lodge, No. 29, of Tracy City. Mrs. Fults is a member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES PHILLIP GRAY. The career of Charles Phillip Gray, editor of the *Lynchburg Sentinel*, although not conspicuous for its length, is one possessing a peculiar interest for the biographer. A university man, trained for the law, he early took up journalistic work, and his subsequent years have been marked by a steady advance in his chosen profession and by active participation in movements which have tended to make for the public welfare. He is a native Tennessean, born in Clay county, March 14, 1888, and is a son of Dr. William N. and Ruth (Riley) Gray.

Charles P. Gray, the grandfather of Mr. Gray, was born in Grainger county, Tennessee, a son of Nathan Gray. He grew to manhood in the Big Bend State, received excellent educational advantages, and, entering the legal profession, became known as one of the leading criminal lawyers practicing before the bar of Kentucky, to which state he had removed some time prior to the Civil war. A man of influence in his community, he interested himself in politics, and in 1870 was sent to represent his state in Congress. Mr. Gray married Miss Elizabeth Russell, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom William

N. was the fourth in order of birth. William N. Gray was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, in 1859, and after completing his studies in the public schools entered the Kentucky State University at Lexington. Following this he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884, and immediately entered practice at Fox Springs, Clay county, Tennessee, this town being his field of endeavor during the next five years. Since that time Dr. Gray has been engaged in practice at Celina, Tennessee, and in addition to enjoying a large and representative professional business, has gained an enviable reputation among the members of the medical fraternity. He belongs to the Upper Cumberland Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connections include membership in the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Although not an office seeker, Dr. Gray is interested in politics, and has been an influential factor in the success of the Democratic party in his section. He is an elder in the Christian church, of which his wife is also a member. In 1887, Dr. Gray married at Fox Springs, Tennessee, Miss Ruth Riley, who was born in Clay county, Tennessee, in 1859, and they have three children: Charles Phillip, Pauline and Lucille.

Charles Phillip Gray received his early education in the Clay county public schools and at the age of thirteen years became a public school teacher, the youngest in the state. He continued as an educator only three months, however, and then entered the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, subsequently taking a course in law at Lebanon, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in December, 1906. He was admitted to the bar in the following month, but did not enter into active practice, being attracted to newspaper work. For three months he was a "cub" reporter on the *Nashville American*, and with the experience thus gained founded the *Celina Messenger*, the first newspaper to be published with financial success at Celina. Three and one-half years later Mr. Gray disposed of his interests in this publication, and took up his duties as deputy to the clerk of the circuit and criminal courts, which occupied his attention for about one and one-half years. His advent in Lynchburg occurred in 1912, when he located in this city and took over the management of the *Lynchburg Sentinel*, the successor of the *Lynchburg Falcon*. The *Sentinel* is a weekly, of Democratic policy, and has been well supported by the people of Lynchburg, who have appreciated Mr. Gray's efforts to give them a live, clean and interesting newspaper, and he also has been able to secure the business of the leading advertisers. The printing office is also well equipped for job work, of which he has a generous share.

Mr. Gray is a popular member of S. E. H. Dance Lodge, Knights



Alfred J. Grandey.

of Pythias, and since coming to Lynchburg has made many sincere friends among the leading citizens of the place.

PROFESSOR ALFRED J. BRANDON. A man of broad culture and high mental attainments, Professor Alfred J. Brandon, of Shelbyville, head master of the Brandon Training School, has achieved honor and distinction in his profession, being widely and favorably known not only as a most capable and efficient educator, but for his connection in an official capacity with various county and state organizations composed of teachers. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Rutherford county, a son of Rev. Andrew J. Brandon, and grandson of Joseph Brandon, one of the earlier settlers of Cannon county, this state.

His great-grandfather, Armstrong Brandon, was born in England during the latter part of the eighteenth century. In boyhood, while playing on the beach with his brother, he unfortunately cut him with a blade of grass, making a deep gash on his neck. Although the cutting was purely accidental, the two boys having been at play, Armstrong, fearing the wrath of his father, who was a very stern parent, ran away from home, emigrating to America, and never again hearing from any of his people. He settled in North Carolina, where he married, and reared his family, living there until his death.

Born and reared in North Carolina, Joseph Brandon migrated to Tennessee in pioneer days, making the overland trip with teams, and being long on the way, often having to blaze his own trail. Taking up land in Cannon county, he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided the remainder of his years. He married Sally Tenpenny, who was of German ancestry.

Andrew J. Brandon was born, in 1829, on the home farm, near Woodbury, Cannon county, where he received his rudimentary education. Joining the Missionary Baptist church at the age of eighteen years, he studied for the ministry, and later held pastorates in the Missionary Baptist churches of Cannon, Smith, Wilson, Bedford, and Franklin counties, being active in his ministerial labors for nearly half a century. He spent his last days retired, in Christiana, Rutherford county, passing away in the eighty-first year of his age. He married Melissa Lowe, who was born in Rutherford county, a daughter of Alfred Price and Melissa (Jetton) Lowe, and is now living in Christiana.

The only child of his parents, Alfred J. Brandon received his early mental training in the public schools of his native county, after which he continued his studies at Union University, and at the Winchester Normal College, where he was graduated, in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately beginning his active career as a teacher, Professor Brandon taught for seven years in the Hermitage Institute, and the following two years was president of Woodbury College. Accepting then a position in Union University, he was an instructor

there for a year and a half, after which he was for a year connected with the Bethel Training School at Guthrie, Kentucky. Retiring then to his farm in Christiana, the professor spent a year there, resting and recuperating. Professor Brandon then established the Brandon Training School at Wartrace, where he conducted it successfully for eleven years, when he transferred it to Tullahoma, where he remained for three years. In need then of rest and recreation, the professor gave up teaching for a year, and went to Colorado to recuperate. After spending a year in the invigorating air of the mountains of that state, he returned to Tennessee to accept his present position as head master of the Brandon Training School in Shelbyville. This institution has flourished under his able management, and in 1912 opened its sessions in one of the best planned and best equipped school buildings in the country. In this, its first year, over six hundred pupils are enrolled, representing five states of the Union, and many of the counties of Tennessee.

Prominent and popular in educational circles, Professor Brandon has served as president of the Public School Officers' Association; as president of the Private School section of the State Teachers' Association; and as chairman of the Teachers' Conference of Cumberland University; and of the High School section of the Middle Tennessee Teachers' Association. He is an active member of the American Geographical Society, and in 1891 edited the *Cannon Courier*, at Woodbury. Fraternally Professor Brandon belongs to the Wartrace Lodge, No. 536, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and is also a member of Pythagoras Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons; and of the Knights Templar, Commandery No. 10. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church at Christiana, where he has served many years as deacon, and while in Murfreesboro he was superintendent of the Sunday School. He was moderator of Concord Baptist Association for seven years.

Professor Brandon married January 2, 1889, Addie Lyon, daughter of Reverend P. A. and Mary (Lowe) Lyon, and they are parents of four children, namely: Lyon W., Hazel P., James Dean, and Alfred J., Jr.

JOHN LAWRENCE HASTON. The career of John Lawrence Haston, cashier of the Moore County Bank, of Lynchburg, presents a striking example of twentieth century American progressiveness. Belonging to the younger generation of Tennessee financiers, he has been identified with the banking business almost since the close of his school days, and has steadily advanced in public confidence, his present connection with one of Moore county's most substantial financial institutions being indicative of the prestige he has attained among the men in whose hands rest the monetary interests of south central Tennessee. Mr. Haston

was born at Spencer, Van Buren county, Tennessee, March 29, 1890, and is a son of D. L. and Amanda (Bouldin) Haston.

The Haston name as used in this country is a derivation from the old English name of Hastings, borne by the progenitor of the family in America. As the years have passed, like many other names, this has gradually changed to its present form. The great-grandfather of Mr. Haston, who spelled his name Hastons, came to Tennessee from the Carolinas, and settled in Warren county, where he reared a large family. His son, J. H. Haston, was engaged in extensive agricultural operations in Van Buren county, and although he died while still in the prime of life, became known as one of the greatest promoters of the cause of Masonry of his day and himself attained high rank in that order. He was a Democrat in politics, and served in the Confederate army, the hardships of military life no doubt hastening his death.

D. L. Haston, son of J. H. Haston, and father of John Lawrence Haston was born in Van Buren county, Tennessee, in 1858, and for many years has been engaged in extensive farming and stock raising operations, in addition to conducting a general mercantile establishment at Spencer and dealing largely in mountain lands. A Democrat in politics, he has interested himself in local affairs, and has been delegate to a number of his party's conventions. Mr. Haston is vice-president of the Van Buren Bank, is prominent in Masonry, and a member of the Baptist church. He was married in 1880, in Van Buren county, to Miss Amanda Bouldin, who was born in that county in 1864, and to this union there were born five children, of whom four are still living, namely: Bouldin, who is cashier of the Van Buren Bank at Spencer; John Lawrence; and Clarence and Lester, who are still attending school.

John Lawrence Haston received his early education in the public schools, following which he entered Burritt College at Spencer. After his graduation, he worked with his father for eighteen months in the stock business, and then received his introduction into the banking business as assistant cashier of the Van Buren Bank, with which he was connected until 1910. In that year he went to Bethpage, Sumner county, and there organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank, but in May, 1911, disposed of his interests therein and came to Lynchburg, where he assisted in the organization of the Moore County Bank, under state supervision, with a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$3,000, and average deposits of \$75,000. In addition to capably discharging the duties of cashier of this institution, Mr. Haston is a member of the board of directors, holds membership on the finance committee, and is treasurer of corporation of Lynchburg. He has firmly established himself in the confidence of his associates, while his pleasant personality has served to popularize the bank's coffers among the depositors of Lynchburg.

On December 20, 1911, Mr. Haston was married to Miss Brownie Hays, daughter of Thomas A. Hays, of Lynchburg, one of the leading stockmen of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Haston are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat in political matters, and his fraternal connection is with Camp No. 14362, Modern Woodmen of America, at Spencer.

THOMAS GREGORY MOTLOW. The city of Lynchburg has become one of the most thriving and enterprising industrial and commercial centers of south central Tennessee, and its prestige in the business and financial world is due to such men as Thomas Gregory Motlow, whose efforts towards advancing the material interests of the city place him among that class of representative citizens who while gaining individual success also promote the public prosperity. His connection, during the past twelve years, with the Farmers Bank has made him well known in financial circles of this section, and he also has a wide acquaintance in social circles, attracted to him by his upright life and commendable career. Mr. Motlow was born in Moore county, Tennessee, May 19, 1877, and is a son of Felix and Nettie (Daniel) Motlow.

Zadock Motlow, the grandfather of Thomas G., came to Tennessee from Greenville, South Carolina, about the year 1825, he and his brother Felix locating on adjoining farms about one mile west of the present site of Lynchburg. He became one of the prominent and influential men of his locality, served in the state legislature for one term, and for many years was justice of the peace. His death occurred at Lynchburg about the year 1870. Mr. Motlow was married in his native state to Miss Polly Goodlett, and they became the parents of five children, of whom Felix was the third in order of birth. Felix Motlow was born in Moore (then Lincoln) county, Tennessee, in 1840 and was given an academic education, subsequently studying law until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the First Tennessee Regiment. He served with that organization until his capture in battle, following which he was confined in the Fort Delaware prison for many months. On the expiration of his military service he returned to Moore county, where for some time he was engaged in teaching school, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Motlow is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian church. In 1870 he was married in Moore county to Miss Nettie Daniel, who was born in Lincoln county in 1850, daughter of Calloway Daniel, and she died in 1891, having been the mother of ten children, of whom eight still survive, namely: Lemuel, J. B. and Mrs. Lillie Tolley, all living at Lynchburg; Felix, first lieutenant in the United States army; Thomas Gregory; Mamie; Ethel and J. D.

Thomas Gregory Motlow acquired his preliminary educational

training in the Webb school, at Bell Buckle, Bedford county, and subsequently entered Vanderbilt University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. Almost immediately thereafter he came to Lynchburg, where he became cashier of the Farmers Bank, a position he has held to the present time. This is a state institution, capitalized at \$40,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$20,000, and average deposits of \$125,000. His long connection with this institution testifies to the confidence in which he is generally held by the public and his business associates, and his personal popularity has served to attract added business to the bank's coffers. He is known as a shrewd, alert and sagacious business man, thoroughly acquainted with financial conditions, and one whose integrity and probity of character have never been questioned. In political matters he is a Democrat, but the honors of public life have never attracted him. Mr. Motlow takes some degree of interest in fraternal work, and is a valued member of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and S. E. H. Dance Lodge No. 180, Knights of Pythias. He has been made an honorary member of Vanderbilt University fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa.

ROY H. PARKS. One of Tennessee's native sons who has gained distinction in legal circles, and is now a resident of Lynchburg, where he has spent his entire career and has played no insignificant part in public, social and business affairs, is Roy H. Parks, of the well known law firm of Parks & Bean. Mr. Parks belongs to a family whose members for years have been identified with the progress and advancement of Moore county, and was born at Lynchburg, October 4, 1876, a son of R. A. and Susan (Holt) Parks.

Allen W. Parks, the great-grandfather of Roy H. Parks, was born in 1797, in North Carolina, and came to Tennessee at a very early date, locating in that part of Lincoln county which is now included in Moore county. He was engaged in farming, and for a number of years lived on the present site of Lynchburg, where he conducted a tavern. He married a Miss Frances Miller, and among their children was Rufus Burton Parks, who was born in Lynchburg in 1827. He grew to manhood in Moore county, and in his youth engaged in farming, being so employed at the time of the outbreak of the struggle between the North and South. Becoming a soldier in the Confederate army, he served throughout the war, and then returned to his agricultural operations. A prominent Democrat of his day and locality, in 1885 he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court, holding these offices at the time of his death, which occurred September 21, 1897. For a number of years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his religious connection was with the Christian church. Mr. Parks married Emily J. Rountree, of Tennessee, and they became the parents of a family of nine children.

R. A. Parks was the eldest son of Rufus B. and Emily J. Parks, and was born at Lynchburg in 1849. His education was secured in the public schools of Moore county, and as a young man he engaged in school teaching for some time, in the meanwhile assiduously pursuing his legal studies. Admitted to the bar in 1872, he was engaged in practice until 1901, when he entered the banking business, becoming one of the organizers of the Moore County Bank, although prior to this he had been vice-president of the Farmers Bank and acting president of that institution. At this time he is serving as president of the Moore County Bank, and is one of the most influential financiers of the county. In 1885 Mr. Parks was the founder of the *Lynchburg Falcon*, of which he was the publisher for three years. He is a Democrat in his political views, and in 1883 represented his district in the state legislature. For some years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Parks' business interests are large, and he is the owner and operator of a large farm in Moore county. In 1872 Mr. Parks was married in Moore county to Miss Susan Holt, who was born in Moore (then Lincoln) county, and they have had seven children, namely: Roy H.; Pearl, who is the wife of G. D. Bobo, connected with the mail service at Lynchburg; Harry R., a resident of this city; Maggie, who is the wife of G. F. Waggoner, of Denver, Colorado; Marion, who is the wife of Tom Pitts, of Lynchburg; Logue L., a student at Vanderbilt University; and R. B., Jr., who is attending the graded schools in Lynchburg.

Roy H. Parks received his early education in the public schools of Lynchburg and at the age of nineteen years, having decided upon a professional career, commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. On being admitted to the bar in 1897, he started practice in partnership with his father, this association continuing until the latter's entrance into the banking business in 1901, the younger man then forming a professional connection with James J. Bean, which still continues. Mr. Parks is known as one of the most able, astute and thoroughly learned of the lawyers practicing at the Moore county bar and has become a familiar figure in the courts here, but has still found time to devote to various other lines of endeavor. For some time he was editor of the *Lynchburg Falcon*, of which he has been associate editor since 1906. During the past ten years he has been city recorder of Lynchburg, and for fifteen years has been a member of the city council. His public services have been of a nature to advance the best interests of his city, the welfare of which he has ever had at heart. He has taken an interest in the work of various fraternal organizations, and at this time is affiliated with Lincoln Lodge No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Arcanum Lodge No. 1458; Woodmen of the World Camp No. 379; Lynchburg Camp No. 12926, Modern Woodmen of America; and S. E. H. Dance Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

In 1899 Mr. Parks was married to Miss Eva Colsher, daughter of William H. and Sue Colsher, of Lynchburg, and to this union there have been born four children: Nell; Roy H., Jr.; Robert and Jack. Mrs. Parks died May 4, 1913.

JAMES RICHARD HART, D. D. S. In speaking of the science of dentistry, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: "The dental profession has established and prolonged the reign of beauty; it has added to the charms of social intercourse, and lent perfection to the accents of eloquence; it has taken from old age its most unwelcome feature, and lengthened enjoyable human life far beyond the limits of the years when the toothless and purblind patriarch might well exclaim: 'I have no pleasure in them.' " Among the dental practitioners of Tennessee who have attained distinction in their chosen profession, which during recent years has made such rapid and pronounced advance in the elevation of standards and the perfection of scientific methods, Dr. James Richard Hart, of Lynchburg, is deserving of prominent mention. Since 1908 he has been engaged in practice in his present field of endeavor, and has not only built up a representative professional business, but has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Dr. Hart was born in District No. 22, Bedford county, Tennessee, September 28, 1877, and is a son of Jesse F. and Mattie (Petty) Hart.

Durrell Hart, the grandfather of James R. Hart, came to Tennessee from North Carolina, and at an early date located in District No. 22, Bedford county, where he became a prominent farmer. Here he married Rachael Morris, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, and she still survives him, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-four years. Mr. Hart's death occurred in 1880, when he was sixty years of age. Jesse F. Hart is the seventh in order of birth of his parents' children, and was born in July, 1854, in Bedford county. There he received a common school education and grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty years entered the ministry of the Baptist church, to the work of which he has since given the greater part of his time, although he is also the owner of a farm. His political views are those of the Democratic party. He was married in Bedford county in 1874 to Miss Mattie Petty, a native of that country, who was born in 1858 and died in 1906. They became the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living, and James R. is the second oldest.

The early education of James R. Hart was secured in the public school of Bedford county, following which he took a course in the Brandon Training School at Wartrace. He then entered the mercantile field as a clerk in a dry goods store, in which capacity he spent three years, and the succeeding two years were passed in traveling through the state of Texas as a salesman. At the end of this period, returning

to Tennessee, he entered the dental department of Vanderbilt University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1908, and at once located in Lynchburg, where he has continued in the enjoyment of a large practice. He has employed none of the methods of the charlatan, but has confined his work to strictly scientific lines, and the success which has rewarded his efforts is but the due appreciation of merit and ability. He is a valued member of the Tennessee Dental Association, and also is connected with Camp No. 379, Woodmen of the World, and S. E. H. Dance Lodge No. 180, Knights of Pythias. In June, 1913, Dr. Hart was representative to the grand lodge, K. P., at Ovoca, Tennessee. His political support has always been given to Democratic candidates and principles.

H. A. LAWS, JR., M. D. In the person of Dr. Hiram A. Laws, Jr., of Lynchburg, is found one who has attained to distinction in the line of his profession, who has been an earnest and discriminating student and who holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of his adopted city. Every profession has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, others by proficiency in their calling. Dr. Laws is made conspicuous among the physicians of Moore county not so much by the length of time he has devoted to his vocation, for he is as yet a young man, as by the success he has already made in it. He is a native of the Big Bend state, born in Williamson county, April 5, 1888, and is a son of Hiram A. and Mary Elizabeth (Thompson) Laws.

John Laws, the grandfather of Dr. Laws, came at an early date from Hillsboro, North Carolina, and located in Marshall county, where for some years he was engaged in teaching school, thus earning the money to purchase the land which formed the nucleus for the large fortune he accumulated in later years. He later went back to North Carolina and married the grandmother of Dr. Laws, who died after the birth of her sixth child, Hiram A. The grandfather was subsequently married to a widow, Mrs. Daisy, but they had no children. John Laws was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a Democrat in politics, and became one of the leading citizens of his day. At the outbreak of the Civil war, although too old for active service in the field, he secured a commission as colonel of militia, and spent a great deal of time in drilling recruits.

Hiram A. Laws was born near Farmington, Marshall county, Tennessee, November 10, 1850, and there grew to manhood and received his academic education. He began his medical studies at the age of twenty-one years in the University of Nashville, from which institution he secured his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1873. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession at Thompson Station, where he continued in the enjoyment of a large and representative

professional business until 1897, and in that year retired from active life and went to live on his well cultivated farm near the town. He is a Democrat in politics and has for years been connected with the Masonic fraternity. With his wife, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church South. In 1874 Dr. Laws was married at Thompson Station to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Elisha Thompson, M. D., for whom Thompson Station was named. She was born in September, 1851. To this union there have been born three children: Ewell Hatton, who is a ranch owner of David, Panama; Mary F., who is the wife of J. L. Meadow; and Hiram A., Jr.

Hiram A. Laws, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Thompson Station, and subsequently took a course in Brannon & Hughes College, Spring Hill, Tennessee. It not infrequently happens that the men in a family will choose the same profession or line of business, this being especially true in medicine, and such was the case with Dr. Laws. Commencing his medical studies at the University of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee, he was graduated from that institution in 1909, and after an internship in St. Thomas Hospital commenced practice at Thompson Station in May, 1910. In June of the same year, Dr. Laws came to Lynchburg, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Laws is one of those men who may be said to have chosen well. Possessed of a kind, sympathetic nature, a keen sense of discrimination, and a natural taste for the various branches of the medical profession, he has made a signal success, and has firmly established himself in the confidence of the community and in the respect of his confreres. He takes an active and intelligent interest in the work of the Lincoln County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Middle Tennessee Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of all of which he is a member, and for some time he has served as health officer of Moore county and the city of Lynchburg. He holds membership also in the Alpha Kappa Kappa and T. N. E. medical fraternities, and in S. E. II. Dance Lodge No. 180, Knights of Pythias. His politics are those of the Democratic party.

On January 8, 1912, Dr. Laws was married to Miss Cora Faulkinberry, of Lincoln county.

W. A. MENGES, manager of the Lynchburg distillery of the Jack Daniel Distilling Company, has had a varied and interesting career and one which entitles him to a place among the men who have been the architects of their own fortunes. He is a native of Bristol, Indiana, born December 24, 1876, and a son of J. J. and Sarah A. (Everingham) Menges.

E. R. Menges, the grandfather of Mr. Menges, was born in Pennsylvania, where he enlisted for service in the United States army during the Mexican war, and served as captain of his company. He was

appointed federal judge in Pennsylvania by President Buchanan, and after his migration to Indiana, where he became a prominent and successful farmer, he acted for many years in the capacity of circuit judge. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in Indiana in the faith of the Lutheran church, aged about seventy-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Ziegler, and was also a native of the Keystone state. J. J. Menges was born at Selins-Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and was a lad when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. He was given good educational advantages, attending the Bristol high school, the county normal school at Goshen, and the state normal school, and for several years was engaged in school teaching. He is now the owner of a large property in northern Indiana, where he is carrying on extensive farming operations. Mr. Menges belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, is a Democrat in his political views, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his wife is also connected, although she was originally a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Menges was married in Indiana in 1872 to Miss Sarah A. Everingham, born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, a member of an old Quaker family of that section, in 1851. Three children were born to this union, W. A. being the second in order of birth.

On completing the courses of the graded and high schools of Bristol, W. A. Menges learned the trade of cigar making and was so engaged in a Bristol factory when the Spanish-American war broke out. For some time he had been a skilled performer on the solo alto horn, and in January, 1899, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and enlisted in the Nineteenth Regular Infantry as a member of the military band, in which he became leader of the alto section. He accompanied this regiment to Porto Rico and then to the Philippines during the settlement of the troubles which followed the closing of the war, and while there was unfortunate enough to lose his hearing. Returning to the United States, he received his honorable discharge February 23, 1902, at Angel Island, San Francisco harbor. Mr. Menges almost immediately came to Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, where he secured employment as a school teacher for one year, and then again began to work at his trade as a cigar maker. Later he secured a position in the United States internal revenue service, and in this connection received his introduction to his present business. Entering the employ of the Jack Daniel Distillery, Mr. Menges succeeded Mr. Motlow, who is now owner, as manager of the local branch, and since that time has been a resident of Lynchburg. He has formed a wide acquaintance, and is today one of the most popular men in the city.

In 1898 Mr. Menges was united in marriage with Miss Cora B. Bertch, of Bristol, Indiana, and they have had five children, namely: Irene, Thelma, Dixie, Walter and Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Menges are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In political matters he

is a progressive Republican, although he has never sought preferment in public life, being too busily engaged with his business affairs. His fraternal connection is with the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, in both of which he numbers numerous friends.

WILLIAM B. RAY. The flourishing town of Monterey in Putnam county has been fortunate in the possession of citizens with exceptional enterprise, and their resources and abilities have been chiefly responsible for the building up of a large community of industry in this locality, which about twenty years ago was a country community without any distinguishing marks as a town. In this group of business leaders and builders, a conspicuous place is that occupied by William B. Ray, a banker, lumber and stave manufacturer and dealer, and an active factor both as a business man and citizen.

William B. Ray was born in Overton county this state, February 29, 1860, a son of John H. (who was familiarly known as Little Jack Ray) and Sarah (Officer) Ray. Both parents were natives of Overton county, the father born in 1837 and the mother in 1840. Further details concerning this well known old family of middle Tennessee will be found in the article concerning Dr. R. L. Ray, a brother of William B. Ray.

William B. Ray when a boy attended the Cumberland Institute in White county, was also in the schools at Elmwood in Smith county, and after his school days began his practical career on a farm, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age. Then entering his father's store, he acquired a half interest in the business at Beaver Hill in Overton county, and remained actively in the mercantile business for twenty-five years. He possessed the exact qualifications for the successful merchant, and his prosperity was generous. In December, 1892, he moved to Monterey, where he established and continued his store for some time, selling out about 1904. Since then he has given his principle attention to the stave and lumber business. He owns a planing mill at Monterey, and has financial interests in a mill and stave manufactory which he is identified is the Laurel Creek Stave & Lumber Company, incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, in which he owns a quarter of the stock. His various interests include numerous investments in Overton and Fentress counties.

In 1887 Mr. Ray married Miss Susie Jones Turner, a daughter of William Turner. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate army, and had one son who was likewise in the war. The Turner family have long been residents of Overton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ray were born the following five children: Ethel, Sallie Maude, Amelia, Christine, and William Turner, all of whom are at home. The family worship at the Methodist church. Mr. Ray was the first representative from the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Monterey to the grand lodge of

the state, and in his home lodge is now keeper of records and seal. A Democrat in politics, he is now one of the city aldermen and has served on the local school board and as school director for fifteen years. Recently Mr. Ray has completed a residence which is modern in every respect and one of the finest homes in Monterey. For several years he has been prominent in local financial affairs, and is now president of the Bank of Monterey, an institution which was established in 1901. He is a large land owner, but gives his chief attention to the lumber and stave business.

R. L. RAY, M. D. Both professional success and influential activity as a citizen have marked the career of Dr. Ray at Monterey, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession before there was a town, and where he has been successful as physician and surgeon for twenty years. Few physicians in the county have accomplished more or gained higher recognition in the profession than Dr. Ray.

Dr. R. L. Ray was born in Overton county, Tennessee, January 1, 1865, a son of James H. and Sarah (Officer) Ray. The Ray family has been identified with Tennessee for several generations, and the paternal grandfather, B. B. Ray, was born in Overton county. He married Miss Catherine Schon, who was born in Hammond county, Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a very successful farmer in his time, and owned a number of slaves, who operated his plantation. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Ray were William and Cynthia (Halford) Officer, the former a native of White county and the latter of Overton county. William Officer was a farmer and at his death was reckoned the wealthiest man of Overton county. J. H. Ray, the father, was born in Overton county in 1837, and his wife in the same county in 1840. An education in the country schools started him on his career and he followed farming all his active years, and owns and has always lived on the old homestead in Overton county. During the war he served in General Dibrell's command, and was captured and confined for eleven months in Camp Chase. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They were the parents of three children. The other two are W. B., who is a lumberman, and Lou Cynthia, the wife of J. C. Walker, who is in the lumber business at Monterey.

The doctor received excellent advantages as a young man and in 1891, after his graduation from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated in medicine in 1893. He soon afterwards located for practice at the site which is now the town of Monterey, and quickly built up a large patronage in the surrounding country. With the establishment of the town of Monterey, which he helped to plat and organize, he has been a pioneer doctor, and has retained in the larger population the esteem and estimation with which he was

regarded by the older residents of this point. Dr. Ray is a member of the Putnam County, the Tennessee State, the Upper Cumberland Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and has served as both president and secretary of the county society, having served in the reorganization of this local body of medical practitioners. He gives all his time to his practice and does considerable surgical work.

Dr. Ray was honored by election as mayor of Monterey and has always been willing to co-operate in every movement for the benefit of this community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

In 1891 he married Miss Etta Hoffmeister, of Knoxville. Their three children are Margaret, Henry J. and Robbie R.

JOHN W. WELCH. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's enterprise is perhaps the highest tribute possible to pay to human individuality. A visitor soon discovers that the flourishing town of Monterey in Putnam county bears in its present commercial organization and energy, the impress of the character and influence of John W. Welch, who as a business builder and man of large affairs is one of the chief men in his part of the state.

John W. Welch was born in Putnam county, February 21, 1859, a son of Nathaniel and Martha J. (Lee) Welch. The paternal grandfather was James M. Welch, who married Susie Rickett, both of whom were born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee early in the last century, about 1816, settling in Putnam county in the wilderness. Thus this family has been identified with Putnam county for almost a century. The maternal grandfather was Augustus Lee, who was also a native of North Carolina, and came to Tennessee in 1814, being a farmer and a well-to-do man for his day, spending all his active career in Putnam county. He belonged to a branch of the old southern Lee family.

Nathaniel Welch was born in Putnam county, was educated in the country schools and became a successful farmer and trader. As an avocation his greatest delight was in hunting, and he was perhaps as well known as a nimrod as a business man. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and he was a Democrat in politics and served for many years as a justice of the peace. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, John W. being the second. These children are named as follows: Dicy, wife of O. V. Billbrey of Overton county; John W.; J. M., a resident in Arkansas; T. P., a resident of Morgan county and superintendent of the east division of the Tennessee Central Railway; he married Maggie Buckner, a sister of D. B. Buckner; Mary, wife of D. B. Buckner, a farmer in Putnam county; Nathan T., a resident of Jefferson, Texas; Melissa, who died when

appointed federal judge in Pennsylvania by President Buchanan, and after his migration to Indiana, where he became a prominent and successful farmer, he acted for many years in the capacity of circuit judge. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in Indiana in the faith of the Lutheran church, aged about seventy-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Ziegler, and was also a native of the Keystone state. J. J. Menges was born at Selins-Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and was a lad when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. He was given good educational advantages, attending the Bristol high school, the county normal school at Goshen, and the state normal school, and for several years was engaged in school teaching. He is now the owner of a large property in northern Indiana, where he is carrying on extensive farming operations. Mr. Menges belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, is a Democrat in his political views, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his wife is also connected, although she was originally a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Menges was married in Indiana in 1872 to Miss Sarah A. Everingham, born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, a member of an old Quaker family of that section, in 1851. Three children were born to this union, W. A. being the second in order of birth.

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Dr. R. L. Ray was born in Overton county, Tennessee, January 1, 1865, a son of James H. and Sarah (Officer) Ray. The Ray family has been identified with Tennessee for several generations, and the paternal grandfather, B. B. Ray, was born in Overton county. He married Miss Catherine Schon, who was born in Hammond county, Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was a very successful farmer in his time, and owned a number of slaves, who operated his plantation. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Ray were William and Cynthia (Halford) Officer, the former a native of White county and the latter of Overton county. William Officer was a farmer and at his death was reckoned the wealthiest man of Overton county. J. H. Ray, the father, was born in Overton county in 1837, and his wife in the same county in 1840. An education in the country schools started him on his career and he followed farming all his active years, and owns and has always lived on the old homestead in Overton county. During the war he served in General Dibrell's command, and was captured and confined for eleven months in Camp Chase. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They were the parents of three children. The other two are W. B., who is a lumberman, and Lou Cynthia, the wife of J. C. Walker, who is in the lumber business at Monterey.

The doctor received excellent advantages as a young man and in 1891, after his graduation from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated in medicine in 1893. He soon afterwards located for practice at the site which is now the town of Monterey, and quickly built up a large patronage in the surrounding country. With the establishment of the town of Monterey, which he helped to plat and organize, he has been a pioneer doctor, and has retained in the larger population the esteem and estimation with which he was

regarded by the older residents of this point. Dr. Ray is a member of the Putnam County, the Tennessee State, the Upper Cumberland Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and has served as both president and secretary of the county society, having served in the reorganization of this local body of medical practitioners. He gives all his time to his practice and does considerable surgical work.

Dr. Ray was honored by election as mayor of Monterey and has always been willing to co-operate in every movement for the benefit of this community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist church.

In 1891 he married Miss Etta Hoffmeister, of Knoxville. Their three children are Margaret, Henry J. and Robbie R.

JOHN W. WELCH. That a community should be what it is largely as a result of one man's enterprise is perhaps the highest tribute possible to pay to human individuality. A visitor soon discovers that the flourishing town of Monterey in Putnam county bears in its present commercial organization and energy, the impress of the character and influence of John W. Welch, who as a business builder and man of large affairs is one of the chief men in his part of the state.

John W. Welch was born in Putnam county, February 21, 1859, a son of Nathaniel and Martha J. (Lee) Welch. The paternal grandfather was James M. Welch, who married Susie Rickett, both of whom were born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee early in the last century, about 1816, settling in Putnam county in the wilderness. Thus this family has been identified with Putnam county for almost a century. The maternal grandfather was Augustus Lee, who was also a native of North Carolina, and came to Tennessee in 1814, being a farmer and a well-to-do man for his day, spending all his active career in Putnam county. He belonged to a branch of the old southern Lee family.

Nathaniel Welch was born in Putnam county, was educated in the country schools and became a successful farmer and trader. As an avocation his greatest delight was in hunting, and he was perhaps as well known as a nimrod as a business man. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and he was a Democrat in politics and served for many years as a justice of the peace. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, John W. being the second. These children are named as follows: Dicy, wife of O. V. Bilbrey of Overton county; John W.; J. M., a resident in Arkansas; T. P., a resident of Morgan county and superintendent of the east division of the Tennessee Central Railway; he married Maggie Buckner, a sister of D. B. Buckner; Mary, wife of D. B. Buckner, a farmer in Putnam county; Nathan T., a resident of Jefferson, Texas; Melissa, who died when

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young. Like many successful men of the present day, John W. Welch began his career on a farm, and learned most of his book lessons in a country school. After he had spent about two years as an independent farmer, he began trading in stock and mules and made large shipments to Cincinnati, Atlanta and Louisville, continuing in this general line of business for fourteen years. At the end of this time, although he had begun his career as a poor boy, he was on the highroad to success. In 1900 Mr. Welch engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for several years. In 1905 he took up an enterprise with which his name is now familiarly associated, that of the stave and heading manufacturing business known as Welch Stave & Heading Company. Mr. Welch was one of the pioneers of the town of Monterey, where he and the Rays built the first store, and his residence was among the first built in the town, where he still owns a large amount of real estate. The growth and development of his various enterprises have made him one of the foremost men in business and he is president of the Cumberland Mountain Coal Company, president of the Welch Stave & Heading Company, president of the Monterey Realty Company. The company has three stave and heading factories in Arkansas and six in Tennessee and Kentucky, and the output of these various industries in the aggregate is among the largest produced by one business firm in the entire country. Mr. Welch deals extensively in real estate and owns some six thousand acres of coal lands, and other property. For three years he served as president of the Monterey Bank, finally resigning, and has since organized a bank at Hazen, Arkansas.

Mr. Welch was married in August, 1878, to Miss Julia Ford, daughter of Capt. W. A. Ford, who had attained the rank of captain in the Confederate army, and subsequently became a farmer and practicing physician, devoting many years to the latter profession. He was also for some time a minister of the Baptist church. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Welch are: George N., who at the present time represents the tenth senatorial district in the state senate of Tennessee; Abraham P., who is in the wholesale and retail feed and furniture business at Monterey, and also a local pastor of the Pentecostal Nazarene church; Charles, who is at home; Nancy E., wife of Fred Gill, a resident of Monterey, Ova E., wife of Robert McClain of Cookeville. Mrs. Welch is a member of the Pentecostal Nazarene church. Fraternally Mr. Welch is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and as a Democrat takes a great interest in political affairs.

JUSTIN O. ADAMS, M. D. Since 1895 an active member of the medical profession, Dr. Adams has had a career of varied achievements and experiences, and at his home town of Monterey, where he has

been located in practice since 1910, is regarded as one of the foremost citizens and a man secure in the possession of the material goods of life and in the solid esteem of his community.

Justin O. Adams was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, November 21, 1869. His paternal grandparents were R. A. and — (Darnell) Adams, who were among the early settlers of Bedford county, Tennessee, where the grandfather was a merchant and a very prosperous man for his time. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Adams were Dow and Eveline (Hill) Turner, who became early settlers of Marshall county, Tennessee. Dr. Adams is the only survivor of the three children born to W. H. and Candalara (Turner) Adams, both of whom were natives of this state, the father born in Bedford county in 1853, and the mother in Marshall county in 1849. The mother passed away in 1907. The father went to the district schools of Bedford county, and he and his wife both attended an institution of learning in Marshall county which had a high reputation among the schools of academic classes, which furnished such excellent training to many of the people of the preceding generation. His father began life on a farm, but subsequently turned his attention to merchandising, and has been a merchant for many years and a prosperous one. He and his wife were both members of the Christian church, in which she took considerable interest, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in politics. He is now proprietor of a general store at Lewisburg.

It was in the old town of Lewisburg that Dr. Adams was reared and obtained most of his early schooling. He subsequently entered the University of Knoxville, and was graduated in medicine in 1895, returning to Lewisburg and beginning practice. After five years of practice there he moved to the state of Florida, where he continued his professional work for a time, and then had charge of the mining camp at Wilder for eight years. He moved to Monterey in 1910 and has built up a nice practice in this locality. He is local surgeon of the Tennessee Central Railroad, is now health officer of the town, and among his other interests owns a drug store. Dr. Adams is also a present member of the town council.

In 1897 he married Mrs. Frances Sears, nee Glenn of Chicago. Her death occurred in 1904. In 1906 he married Maggie Livingston, a daughter of James T. Livingston of Jamestown, Tennessee. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Justine. The doctor and wife are members of the Methodist church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His politics is Republican. At one time he served as chairman of the fourth congressional district for his party. He was also for five years a member of the pension board of Shelbyville, this state. He has membership in the Putnam County, the Tennessee State and

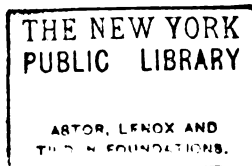
the Upper Cumberland Medical Societies, and has served one term as president of the county society.

CHARLES E. KEYES. A young lawyer of Cumberland county, whose ability has been bringing him rapidly to the front in the local bar, Charles E. Keyes belongs to a well known family in this section of the state and began his practice at Crossville five years ago after a very liberal education in the schools of Tennessee.

Charles E. Keyes was born in Cumberland county, Tennessee, March 9, 1879, a son of W. C. and M. J. (Tabor) Keyes. The Keyes family came from Virginia and North Carolina, and the Tabors from Kentucky and North Carolina. W. C. Keyes was born in Green county, Tennessee, in 1855, and his wife in Cumberland county in 1859. The father received a local school education and also attended Sequatchie College, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Crossville. He is one of the oldest merchants of the town, having begun business here thirty years ago, and has enjoyed a liberal share of success. He is the owner of considerable city property, has a large store, and also owns a hotel. There were six children in the family, five of whom are living, of whom Charles E. is the first. A. W. Keyes, a resident of Crossville, and a stockholder in the Cumberland Tie Company, was county trustee for two terms, and has been a very successful man. The daughter, Minnie A., is the wife of J. W. Cooper, an attorney at Maryland, Tennessee; U. C. is in business with his father; and Ethel lives at home unmarried. The parents are members of the Methodist church, and the father is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in politics.

Charles E. Keyes grew up in Crossville, and from the local schools entered the Grand View Normal Institute, and later the American Temperance University at Harriman, where he was graduated B. L. in 1898, took his master's degree in science in 1900, and was graduated from the law department in 1901. In 1908 he entered upon active practice at Crossville, and since that time has made his influence felt in both the law and in civic affairs. During the seven years following his graduation from law department, he was engaged in mining and in merchandising in Tennessee.

In 1901, Mr. Keyes married Miss Maude Pryor, a daughter of S. F. Pryor, a farmer and merchant at Whitwell, Tennessee, one of the well known and substantial citizens of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes are members of the Methodist church, and he has passed the chairs in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics a Republican, he has interested himself in local affairs, chiefly for the good of efficient government but never as an office seeker. He was at one time secretary of Harriman University and



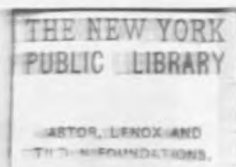
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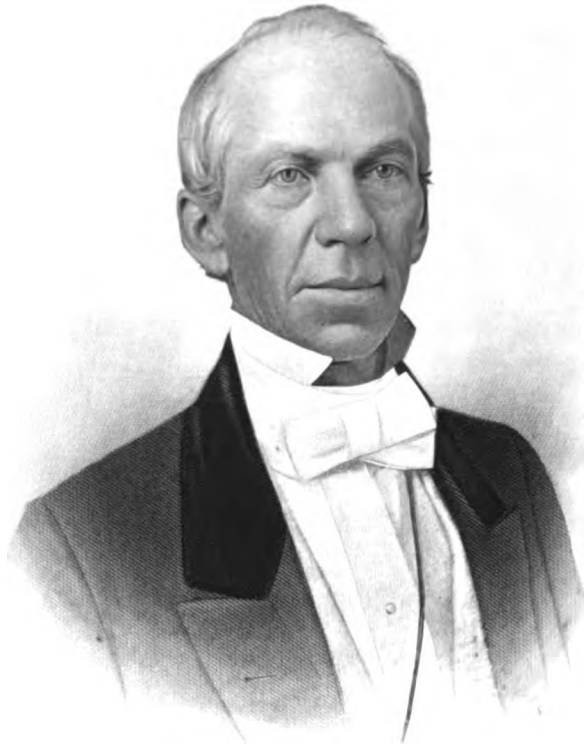
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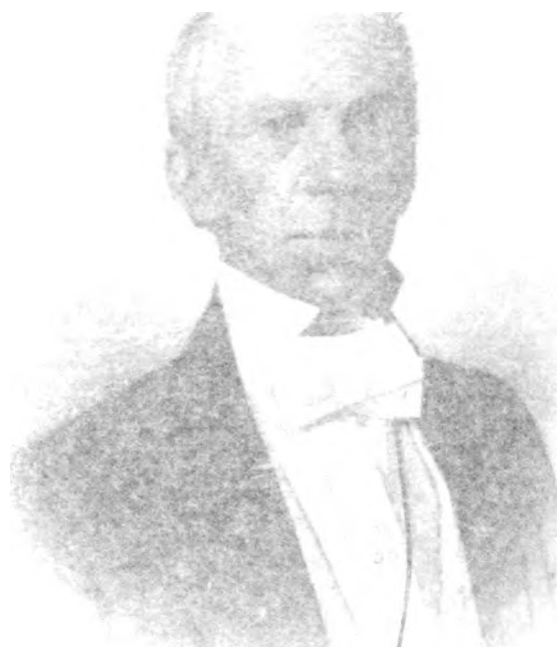
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James A. Whitridge



W. H. H. H.

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JAMES ANDERSON WHITESIDE. The Whiteside family traced back through Ireland to their Scottish home appear to have been a sept of the Bell clan of Annandale, and Mr. Hanna, in his important work, entitled, "The Scotch-Irish; or the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland and North America," supplies two lists of border clans for the years 1547 and 1597, in both of which the Bell clan appears (Vol. II, p. 438).

In the year 1685 John Bell of *Whiteside* appears to have been at the head of this clan, and Mr. Hanna gives (Vol. II, p. 258) the following account of his death, among other "Scottish martyrs who were killed in the open fields without trial, conviction or any process of law."

"Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, having the command of a party of Claverhouse's troop and Strachan's Dragoons, surprised John Bell of Whiteside; David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield; Andrew McCrabit, James Clement and Robert Lenox of Irlington and barbarously killed them after quarter given without time allowed to pray. When John Bell of Whiteside begged a little time to pray, Lagg answered: 'What the devil have ye been doing? Have ye not prayed enough these many years in the hills?' and so shot him presently in the Parish of Tongland in Galloway, February, 1685." (Indebted for this and some other items to Wm. H. Whitsett's "Annals of a Scotch-Irish Family.")

Fourteen years later, in 1699, was born William Whiteside, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the founder of his family in America.

This William Whiteside married to Elizabeth Stockton about 1735, emigrated from Ireland in the year 1738 or 1740 to Virginia via Pennsylvania, joining the Scotch-Irish settlement in what is now Albemarle County, whither Davis Stockton, the kinsman of his mother and of his wife, had preceded him. His first entry of land was for "four hundred acres on both sides the south fork of Mechum's river," and one memorial of his twenty-six years' residence here is the fact that this "South Fork" running through his plantation has ever since been known as Whiteside Creek. An old building called "The Battle Church" still stands on the bank of Whiteside Creek just above Batesville; there is a tradition in the family that the Rev. George Whitefield once preached in the tobacco barn of William Whiteside, and it is more than probable that this old building, which in 1904 was still doing service as a barn, may have acquired the name of Battle Church from being used by the neighbors as a place of worship when the journey to Mountain Plain Church was too dangerous, and used also as a block house during that long and painful struggle of the colonists with the French and Indians that raged from 1754 to 1763.

The Virginia regiment organized 1754 under Col. Joshua Fry of Albemarle county, with George Washington second in command, must have included the Albemarle militia of which William Whiteside was a member. (Hening Statutes at Large VII. 203.)

The religious faith of the community which included William Whiteside and his family is fairly indicated by the following call to the Rev. Samuel Black. "Ivy Creek, March 29, 1747. Whereas, it is agreed or proposed that ye inhabitants of Ivy Creek and ye Mountain Plain Congregation joyn together with ye congregation of Rockfish to call and invite ye Rev. Samuel Black, now residing in ye bounds of ye Rev. Mr. John Craig's congregation, to administer ye ordinances of ye Gospel among us: All we whose names are hereunto affixed, do promise and oblige ourselves to pay yearly and every year ye several sums annexed to our names, for ye outward support and incouragement of ye said Mr. Samuel Black during his abode and continuance among us, for ye one half of his labor in ye administration of Gospel Ordinances to us in an orderly way, according to ye rules and practice of our Orthodox Reformed Presbyterian Church: As witness our hands." Signed by Michael and Archibald Woods, Davis Stockton, William Whiteside and fifty-five others—Woods, Stocktons, Whitesides and others with such unmistakable Scotch names as Lockhart, Greer, William and Andrew Wallace, Robert Stuart, etc. The sums affixed ranging from £1 10s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

A few years before the Revolutionary war the patriarchal head of this family with his wife, nine sons and four daughters (Davis, Robert, James, John, Margaret, William, Thomas, Samuel, Adam, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah and Francis), removed southward to a place in Tryon, now Rutherford county, North Carolina, still known as Whiteside Settlement, and there he died. His last will and testament, dated October 24, 1777, is a model of terseness and clearness, though with an antiquated preamble which is practically a confession of faith.

The whole clan were Whigs and active patriots throughout the war for independence of the colonies, the older brothers, Davis and James, representing Rutherford county for years in the North Carolina House of Commons and Senate, as did Ann's husband, Major Richard Singleton, also serve in both houses. (Wheeler's History of N. C.)

Margaret married William Monroe, a cousin of President James Monroe. Elizabeth married her own cousin, Davis Stockton.

Robert, the grandfather of James A. Whiteside, though a farmer, was one of the volunteers who fought with six of his brothers, three brothers-in-law and many other relatives in that avalanche of intrepid mountaineers that turned the tide of invasion at the memorable battle of Kings Mountain. Mrs. Robert Whiteside was first cousin, and apparently double first cousin, to Col. Ben Cleveland, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain.

Four years after the war many of this large family had crossed the Alleghenies into Kentucky, where Robert and Samuel settled for life. In 1793 many of the others journeyed on into Monroe county, western Illinois, under the leadership of Capt. William Whiteside, whose military training and fearlessness well fitted him for such pioneer enterprise.

Again the family made a detached settlement which they called Whiteside Station, and the record of their adventures and tragedies show that they fought the constantly harassing Indians "with extraordinary bravery and success, and did much towards making the history of this part of the state."

Returning to Robert, the ancestor of our subject, he was born December 3, 1838, married about 1773 to Elizabeth Coffey, daughter of Rev. James Coffey and his wife Elizabeth, who was "one of the Clevelands of Prince William County, Virginia."

Both Robert and his wife died in Wayne county, Kentucky, about 1811-12, leaving six children: James, Jonathan, Mary, William, Joel and Lewis. Jonathan Whiteside, the second son of Robert, who was the second son of William the immigrant, was born April 13, 1776, in Burke county, North Carolina, and was married to Thankful Anderson July 19, 1796, in Madison county, Kentucky. After sixty-three years of wedded life, surviving all but four of their ten children, she died on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, September, 1859, aged eighty-five, and her husband died there October, 1860.

James Anderson Whiteside, the second son of Jonathan and Thankful Anderson, was born in Garrard county, near Danville, Kentucky, September 1, 1803, at a period when most men's opportunities in Kentucky and Tennessee were only those of pioneers in a rich but still unsubjugated country. The schools in these border lands were few and poorly equipped, but this boy seized every opportunity to learn, even by teaching in his father's barn during vacations a class of neighborhood boys who gathered about him, all possessed of a thirst for knowledge and a healthy ambition. When yet a boy and small for his age his manliness secured him employment as a mail carrier between Somerset, Kentucky, and Hilham, Tennessee, a service which in those years and through that blazed trail of about seventy miles required no little courage and fortitude; his mother often watching the little fellow as he rode forth alone into the dark forest, where wild beasts and sometimes wilder Indians roamed, made other plans for him. She directed him towards the profession of medicine under the preceptorship of his brother-in-law at Sparta, Tennessee. While studying with Dr. Robert Cox he acquired a good knowledge of Latin, but the study of medicine proved distasteful and instead of it he chose the law.

At Pikeville, Bledsoe county, Tennessee, where his father settled in 1826, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his

profession. The young attorney soon attracted attention by his ability, fidelity and the gift of leadership. At the age of twenty-four he was elected to the state legislature and the next year, during its session at Nashville, he met Miss Mary Jane Massengill, a beautiful girl of sixteen, whom he married February 5, 1829. Their five children, John Bridgman, Penelope Porter, Anderson, Foster and Thankful Anderson, were all born in Pikeville.

At this time, during the third decade of the last century, while the United States Government was engaged in the final forcible removal of the Cherokees from their native homes in an ideal region and climate to the far western plains, attention was often called to the trading post, Ross' Landing. This was the home of that able Cherokee Chief, John Ross, most beautifully located on the Tennessee, just where the great river is turned back from Georgia by Lookout Mountain and forms the outline of an immense Indian moccasin before it winds through the mountains into Alabama. This river was then the main highway between Virginia, through the long fertile valley of East Tennessee and the great country west and south.-

The same year that the Indians were removed and the Cherokee lands were opened to white settlers Mr. Whiteside removed his family, September, 1838, from Pikeville to Ross' Landing, being strongly impressed by the beauty of the place and its fine location for the building of a city. That year the town was laid out and the name changed to Chattanooga. Within a few years Mr. Whiteside had become the leading man of the community through his public spirited activity. One of his first great services to the town was accomplished, it is said, almost single handed when riding horse-back to Milledgeville, the capitol of Georgia, he secured the selection of Chattanooga as the northern terminus of the state railroad, "The Western and Atlantic," instead of Harrison, Tennessee, or Gunter's Landing, Alabama, both towns exerting strong influence and each confident of securing it; the coming of the railroad was the decisive factor in the destiny of these three places, two of them scarcely known to modern geography, and the other, one of the greatest industrial centers of the southeastern states.

To James A. Whiteside belongs the credit for securing to Chattanooga its first railroad and subsequently he did more than any other one man to make it the railroad center it now is.

He was not a politician, in the insidious sense of that word, but more than once when measures of special public interest were to be acted upon by the legislature he was re-elected, as in 1845-46, when the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway was wanted. In 1836 he served as Presidential elector. Later he was nominated for United States Senator, but John Bell defeated him by one vote. From that time Mr. Whiteside interested himself more and more in railways and other internal improvements. He was one of the two principal projectors of the Nashville,

Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and his persuasive powers made the building of the road a possibility. At the same time the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga was projected, and largely through his influence the City of Charleston, S. C., donated half a million dollars to its building. He was also instrumental in bringing the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, of which he was a director, to Chattanooga and his prediction, made in 1856, that the branch of this line connecting Cleveland, Tennessee, and Chattanooga would become a portion of a great through trunk line, has been amply verified. Soon after was projected the Will's Valley Railway, now called the Alabama Southern, and Mr. Whiteside was both an active promoter and one of the financing directors of this line, Chattanooga's direct avenue into the southwest.

One of the most competent observers of American life remarked the fact which distinguished many American lawyers from the English bar in that on this side of the Atlantic the lawyers were more apt to be business men combining their profession with activities in large commercial and industrial undertakings. In this respect James Anderson Whiteside was a pioneer and was essentially a "business lawyer."

April 12, 1843, Mrs. Mary Whiteside died. Mr. Whiteside afterwards married Miss Harriet Leonora Straw; this second wife was the mother of nine children—James Leonard, Florence, Helen, Ann Newell, Vernon Stevenson, Hugh, William Mowbray, Charles and Glenn. She survived her honored husband many years and a sketch of her life appears following this memoir.

Although projecting, directing or managing railroads was the dominant activity of Mr. Whiteside's later years, his interest and influence extended in many other directions. He had been connected with more than one of the first land companies and came to own large tracts of mineral land, beside lands in and adjoining the town, also most of that part of Lookout Mountain which lies in the State of Tennessee. He, himself, surveyed and caused to be built the first chartered turnpike to the top of the mountain. There his summer home was, on the beautiful plateau above the bluffs or palisades crowning Lookout—at first in the neighborly settlement of log cabins where each man's lot began in the center of Holman's Spring, the only permanent water known until Mrs. Whiteside, who delighted to roam the mountain woods with her husband, discovered another spring under the Eastern bluffs; then another cottage home was built above this Leonora Spring, where the magnificent view could be constantly enjoyed in addition to the delightful climate.

To make these and other advantages better known to those obliged to leave the far South every summer, he had three large hotel buildings erected and many cottages near his own, his idea being that the best way to promote the development and prosperity of the region was to make

its beauties and advantages truly known to the right kind of people, the people needing just these things.

The first Bishop of Tennessee, James H. Otey, was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Whiteside, always welcomed in their home, as, however, were all travelling clergy gladly and often entertained by them; so it came about that the meeting to organize the first parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chattanooga "met at the house of Col. Whiteside January 17, 1853;" the parish was "Regularly organized under the name St. Paul, Chattanooga," and though Mr. Whiteside was not then a member of the church, he was elected a vestryman and proceeded at once to build at his own expense a small chapel near the corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets to be used till the new parish was able to build a church for itself. There were only eleven Episcopal Church families in a population of fifteen hundred, and the Rev. John Sandels taught a private school in the chapel on week days for the better support of his large family. Mr. Whiteside gave the lot on which the first St. Paul's Church was built, southwest corner of Chestnut and Eighth Streets, besides a generous donation to the building fund. Later, January 13, 1861, he was confirmed by Bishop Otey in Christ Church, Nashville, where he then lived.

His liberality of thought expressed itself in many ways; he might always be depended upon to encourage education, art and whatever he understood to be for the public weal. Mr. Whiteside was a Master Mason and gave to the Order a tract of land for a school site with the stipulation that it should always be used for school purposes or revert to his estate. There were no public schools in the town then and when the old Masonic Academy was burned, wherein Prof. von Aldehoff taught the children of that generation, the community would have lost one of its finest school sites, where is now the Second District City School but for this far-reaching provision—the Masons must maintain a school there or sell to one who would.

In the autumn of 1857 Mr. Whiteside, though retaining his property interests in Chattanooga and his summer home on Lookout Mountain, moved to Nashville because of its fine schools and to take up the active management of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad as its vice-president; his old friend, V. K. Stevenson, the president, was at this time a non-resident banker, living in New York City, so the heaviest burden and responsibility fell upon the vice-president. He was painstaking and thorough in acquainting himself with every condition of the road and its workings, frequently inspecting the entire line by hand-car and taking a kindly interest in every employe, especially noting and commending good work. This was before the day when railroad presidents had private cars, even before the comfortable sleeping coaches were invented, and his life was doubtless shortened by the hardships and exposures of much travel, added to the anxieties brought on by the



THE JAMES A. WHITESIDE HOME, CHATTANOOGA

In possession of the Whiteside family until the early '70's; the first brick residence built in Chattanooga 1839-1840

awful Civil war just beginning. Two of his sons enlisted, Foster in the 2nd Regiment of Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, Company "I," and James L., about April, 1861, enlisted as a private in "Company B, Rock City Guards," First Tennessee Confederate Infantry, but the hardships of that first campaign under General Lee in the mountains of Virginia prostrated the fast growing youth of sixteen and Mr. Whiteside's last journey was made late in the summer to bring the boy home on a short furlough.

Mr. Whiteside died in Chattanooga November 12, 1861, and the resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company December 20, 1861, are in part as follows:

"* * * Mr. Whiteside obtained a conspicuous position among the distinguished men of the State many years since, and by the influence which his talents gave him contributed largely in obtaining the charter of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad at the legislature of 1845-6, of which he was an active and influential member. He subsequently rendered efficient aid in getting subscriptions to build the road. He was elected a director of the company at the first election in January, 1848, and has filled that position continuously until his death. In December, 1857, he was elected vice-president, and since that time has devoted himself wholly to the interests and the business of the road with an untiring energy and assiduity which has contributed in no small degree to the high position it has now attained among the railroads of the South." "Mr. Whiteside's mind was of a clear and discriminating character, and his talents were of a high order, which, united with amiability and suave manners, won for him the regard and respect of every member of this Board and of all who knew him." "He was emphatically one of the leaders in the cause of internal improvement in this State, and her citizens owe to his memory a lasting debt of gratitude. * * *"

The picture at the end of this sketch is of the old Whiteside homestead as it appears nearly forty years after passing out of possession of the family; its environment is greatly changed since it ceased to occupy the entire block on Poplar Street between Fourth and Fifth. It was probably the first brick residence built in Chattanooga; its architecture, one type of the Southern Colonial. The kitchen, which cannot be seen in the picture, was twenty feet away from the wide back porch that extended the whole length of the "L," upstairs and down, the circular brick columns of this porch, like those in the front portico, were about two feet in diameter.

Two of the servants' houses were near the kitchen and one for the third family of negroes was across the street from the well lot and adjoining the cow lot, where, when I was a child, four or five cows were driven up every evening to be milked and sheltered for the night.

The well, located by a "water-witch" (William, son of the Mr. Thomas Crutchfield whose slaves made the brick and built the Whiteside mansion), was eighty feet deep and its waters very cold hard limestone; close by was a brick bath-and-spring house whose roof extended over the well. Think of the inconvenience of a bath room a hundred feet away from one's house where ice cold water must be drawn eighty feet by hand in buckets, then the chill taken off by hot water from a far-away kitchen. The little children always bathed at home in green hat-shaped tins. Later a cistern was dug between the house and kitchen.

The well lot, an enclosure about eighty feet square, was nearly filled every fall with hickory and oak cordwood piled high in the open. Usually eight fires were kept all winter in the big house, and the cordwood was never cut or split for the negro houses and kitchen fireplace; there crane and hooks hung in the wide stone chimney, and there beaten biscuit and all sorts of good things were baked or fried in iron hollow-ware on the ten-foot-square stone hearth. Soon as coal began to be mined near Chattanooga, the fireplaces were bricked up for grates, the brass andirons given away, and Aunt Mahala was persuaded to use a cook stove reluctantly. This was done with no thought of forest conservation, but in the spirit of progress and to encourage home industry. There was no cellar for fuel, so a new coal-and-carriage house was built on Fifth Street, near the log barn, more than two hundred feet from the house. Years after the slaves were freed, the practical Mrs. Harriet Whiteside decided to sell the old mansion and build a modern and convenient residence. The place was antiquated soon as the slaves were gone, a relic of a social order that could never return.

FLORENCE WHITESIDE

HARRIET LEONORA WHITESIDE, the second wife of James A. Whiteside, and herself one of the most notable women of Tennessee, was the daughter of Leonard Straw, Jr., born near Wytheville, Virginia, May 3, 1824, and she died in Chattanooga on February 19, 1903, survived by a family of seven children and sixteen grandchildren.

This sketch of her life is drawn mostly from an account written by Colonel Tomlinson Fort, and it increases the interest and value of the tribute paid by him to this noble woman, to know that Colonel Fort was one of the opposing counsel against her in nearly every important law-suit in which she was engaged for thirty years.

She was educated at the old Moravian School in Salem, North Carolina, and one of her last acts was to send this college a thousand dollars in gratitude for the education which had enabled her, after her father's fortune was lost, to support herself as a governess and teacher of music, until her marriage to Mr. Whiteside, on February 1, 1844.

As a girl of eighteen, when Miss Harriet Leonora Straw first appeared in the social circles of Chattanooga, Colonel Fort describes her



Ala. L. L. L.

W.

1891
1892



Portrait of Mrs. Mary L. Whitely

H L Whiteside

Portrait of Mrs. Mary L. Whitely

There is a small, dark, and very old building, the old schoolhouse, which is now a store. It is built of wood and is very old. It is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village.

The old schoolhouse is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village.

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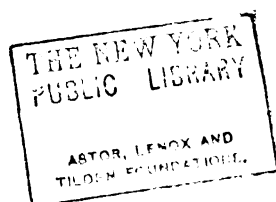
The old schoolhouse is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village. It is the only building of its kind in the village.



Eng. by F. S. Williams & Son N.Y.

H. L. Whiteside

The Lewis Publishing Co.



as she truly was, "a most beautiful and accomplished woman, a graceful dancer and fine musician with a voice, thoroughly trained, of great natural strength, sweetness and compass; a splendid conversationalist, queenly in her style and capable of filling any station to which she might be called." Her life even then had been one of deep sorrows and romance.

Left a widow at the age of thirty-six, Mrs. Whiteside, hitherto shielded by a devoted husband from every business annoyance, had to take up the management of a large estate, the work of which was complicated by debt, besides the responsibility of bringing up and educating her eight children in a time of social revolution and Civil war, when incomes suddenly ceased, and only the liveliest imagination can realize what she was called upon to face in solving her problems. Ever impatient of debt, she forced the sale of sufficient property to pay these off, in Confederate money, of course, leaving a large interest in stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, in coal mines near Whiteside, and other lands in and about Chattanooga. There was disputed authority for some of these transactions, and litigation resulted, but the courts sustained her and ratified her action in every instance.

No brief sketch, as this must necessarily be, could do justice to her trying experiences during the siege and battles around Chattanooga and afterward. Her many ministrations to the sick and wounded prisoners gave her some sustaining spiritual strength, but the "crowning grace of meekness" she had not yet attained, and her unconquerable spirit that feared and suffered intensely but never quailed before any earthly power that conflicted with her sense of right, might be shown by many incidents of her war time experiences that one is tempted to remember and record.

Knowing something of the miserable straits of many who had refuged before the advancing armies, Mrs. Whiteside decided to stay at home. She prudently invested her Confederate money in tobacco, filled one of her servant's houses with the boxes, packed to the ceiling, and the green-back money for which this tobacco was sold was invested by her good friend, Mr. Benjamin Chandler, proving more than enough to keep her two daughters at school in New England, whither she sent them in January, 1864, to get a self-supporting education.

At this time the confiscation or destruction of their inheritance seemed inevitable. During the siege when her store of provisions ran short and all such dainties as canned fruits and domestic wines had been exchanged at the nearest hospital for bread, the kind surgeon sent word that she might buy food of the Commissary if she would consent to board a few Federal officers. In this way she supported her family for many months.

The presence of so many non-combatants in the country may have increased the difficulty of feeding the army. However, large numbers of citizens were from time to time ordered "by direction of Major General

Sherman, sent north of the Ohio, there to remain during the war," and conveyed under guard to Louisville. In July, 1864, Mrs. Whiteside received such an order. She protested earnestly against the cruelty of sending her with five children and *without money* from her home to a strange country, after she had obediently taken and kept the oath of allegiance to the United States, but only a delay of twenty-four hours was granted, in which to raise money by selling the things in her house. While she was packing the necessary things to take with her, kind neighbors helped her to sell all else at whatever price was offered. One of the best private libraries in Tennessee, including Mr. Whiteside's law library, was bought by a Federal officer for \$150.00. That last night when she counted the money, which had been thrust into a bureau drawer as the sales were made, it amounted to more than three thousand dollars, so that her immediate needs were met. One of the boarders kindly boxed the family portraits while she sat up most of the night burning documents and letters that then seemed to her of minor importance, there being quantities more than she could possibly take, yet must not leave in the desks of her husband's vacant office. The troubles of the journey culminated at Louisville, where, with no charge ever made against her, she was thrust into prison. The horrid surroundings, mystery and sleeplessness had almost exhausted her endurance, when after two weeks she was released through the influence of Mr. Chandler, an east Tennessee Union man, most favorably known to the Federal authorities. No explanation was ever given of this cruel injustice, except that such sealed orders had accompanied Mrs. Whiteside. Most of the following year she spent peacefully in the Episcopal Rectory at Springfield, Ohio, devoting all her energies to her children and learning to keep house without servants.

In June, 1865, she returned to Chattanooga by permission of Major General Thomas, but was required to prove that she had taken the oath of allegiance September 22, 1863, had kept the same inviolate and was required to give twenty thousand dollars additional security that she would continue to keep the oath before her residence was restored to her. Still another year elapsed before she could get possession of all her property.

As soon as business was resumed after the war, and courts opened, Mrs. Whiteside began to realize the importance of many of the papers and explanatory letters burned at the time of her forced exile. The destruction of certain public records from the Register's office increased the confusion, but when claimants attacked the reputation of her husband, no surer means could have been devised to hold her year after year in the courts until his honor was fully vindicated and judgments that accorded with her sense of justice were attained. The law-suits were never begun by her; they were forced upon her in every instance, as Colonel Fort says, and he adds: "Her fight in one law-suit or rather

combination of law-suits for twenty years, in which the courts found it necessary to make new rules to fit the cases she brought before them, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the jurisprudence of any country."

The hardest battle, perhaps, of her long life, was to hold Lookout Mountain, her summer home. After the burning of the hotels, used when captured as convalescent hospitals, the Lookout turnpike was her only means of paying the taxes and keeping up the roads. The public had been so long and so freely welcomed to that magnificent outlook that when interested parties built another turnpike up the mountain and efforts were made to have "The Point" and her private roads declared public property, "Long ago dedicated by Colonel Whiteside to the public," she fenced the mountain across from brow to brow, half a mile south of the point, her sons and servants guarding the gates with shotguns (admitting those only who traveled her road) until she could prove her rights, and though every selfish element of public opinion, with the press and most of the bar, seemed arrayed against her, she courageously held the mountain until ill-advised, special legislation was declared unconstitutional and her rights acknowledged.

For nearly forty years Mrs. Whiteside was an active and devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Many heart-breaking sorrows and troubles had greatly impaired her health, and as soon as she heard, in 1886, that the Christ-healing was come again to human consciousness, she sought for it, and she was the first person known to be healed by Christian Science in this part of Tennessee. After years of prayerful study and investigation, she became one of the charter members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Chattanooga.

It was a satisfying solution of one of her problems when the United States added to its system of parks a portion of Lookout Mountain, whose brow is now crowned by the fair "Peace Monument," erected by the state of New York. The shadow of old Lookout gently falls on her last resting place in the valley,—the valley hallowed by the graves of many thousands of brave soldiers, but none of them braver than this true woman, faithful wife and devoted mother,—Harriet Leonora Whiteside.

GLENN M. WHITESIDE. The youngest of the children of the late James A. Whiteside, Glenn M. Whiteside, was born July 27, 1859. From a child he has been noted for his energy and persevering character. He was educated in Chattanooga in the select schools and academies, and at the University at Knoxville. His practical career began in the offices of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Memphis, and he remained there for many years. With John B. Weaver, agent of the line, Glenn Whiteside went along and continued as cotton and transfer clerk for some years, moving to St. Louis in the fall of 1878 where he entered the service of the Chicago & Alton R. R. and continued until 1880. During

this time he developed special qualities as a railroad man, and eventually no doubt would have attained to a high place in the railroad world. However, he returned to Chattanooga, and entered politics as candidate for alderman from his ward. He was elected for two years. He was very active as a member of the common council, and has shown his aggressive leadership in many ways. During President Cleveland's administration Glenn Whiteside was appointed post office inspector in charge of the Chattanooga Division of P. O. Inspectors, a position of trust and responsibility in which he served four years. He has for a number of years been engaged in manufacturing and real estate operations in and about Chattanooga.

WILLIAM MOWBRAY WHITESIDE, born December 4, 1856, in Chattanooga, enjoyed the educational advantages which were so liberally supplied to all the members of the family. He never had good health, and consequently has been less active than some others of the family. Having liberal means he has sought health and strength by varied and extended travels, especially in America. Few excel him as a narrator, especially concerning his experiences and personal adventures. He has always acted with the Democratic party, but has not been prominent officially. He is now connected with one of the city offices. Mr. William Mowbray Whiteside was married February 15, 1888, to Mrs. Matilda Williams Meyers, daughter of General Williams of Texas. They have three children, Edward, Maude, and Josephine, two of whom are living.

J. R. MITCHELL. One of the young leaders in politics and public affairs in Cumberland county, Mr. Mitchell is now serving as assistant attorney general for this circuit, and has gained distinction and success as a lawyer. He belongs to one of the oldest families in this part of the state, and during his own career has made his way on merit and ability, and stands high in the esteem of his community.

J. R. Mitchell was born at Livingston in Overton county, Tennessee, September 26, 1877. His parents were Isaiah W. and Sophronia C. (Winton) Mitchell. The paternal grandparents were Dennis and Margaret (Goodpasture) Mitchell, his grandfather having been one of the earliest settlers to locate in Overton county, where he was a farmer and slave owner before the war and unusually successful for his time. The Mitchell family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The maternal grandfather, William Winton, was also an early settler of Overton county. The late Isaiah W. Mitchell was born in Overton county in 1845, and died December 18, 1890. His wife was born in 1852 and now makes her home near Crossville with her two sons, J. R. and E. W. Mitchell. The father had a common school education, was a farmer and stock raiser, and left an estate at the time of his death. There were four

children in the family, mentioned as follows: Hettie, the wife of B. L. Speck, a farmer, merchant and stock dealer at Livingston; J. R., who is the second in the family; Walter W., a farmer at Livingston; and Dr. E. W., a physician at Crossville. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics the father was a Democrat.

Mr. J. R. Mitchell completed his education at Peabody College in Nashville, in 1896, and after that was engaged in teaching and different occupations for several years. He took up the study of law at Georgetown University while private secretary of C. E. Snodgrass, M. C., and was graduated in law from the Cumberland University in 1904. He began practice at Crossville in partnership with Mr. C. E. Snodgrass, a former congressman. Mr. Mitchell had served four years as private secretary for Mr. Snodgrass and was Democratic elector for fourth district of Tennessee in 1904. A short time after the beginning of the partnership of Snodgrass & Mitchell, Mr. Snodgrass was elected circuit judge, and Mr. Mitchell then engaged in practice with L. D. Smith of Knoxville and W. T. Smith of Sparta. The firm of Smith & Mitchell still exists, Mr. W. T. Smith being the senior member. Mr. Mitchell has enjoyed a splendid practice in all the courts and on September 22, 1909, was appointed, without solicitation from him, assistant attorney general of the fifth circuit of Tennessee by Gen. W. R. Officer of Livingston. He was reappointed in 1911. He has also served as deputy clerk and master of chancery. Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having passed all the chairs in both orders.

For one year he taught in the public schools at Monterey. His present standing and success are a pleasing result following many years of consistent application and a proved value in professional and civic affairs. He is a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and one of the influential men in his party in his section of the state. The fifth judicial circuit, over which his duties extend, is one of the largest circuits in the state. Mr. Mitchell is also vice president of the First National Bank of Crossville.

ELMO W. MITCHELL, M. D. A brother of J. R. Mitchell, Dr. Elmo W. Mitchell has found his work in life and enjoys success and standing as a physician at Crossville.

He was born in Overton county, July 28, 1884, was educated in the public schools and in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He was graduated in 1909 with honors in the medical department of the same university at Nashville, Tennessee. He had begun his practice in 1907 at Crossville by certificate from the state board, and immediately on graduating resumed his work in this town. He has served as county health officer, having been appointed to that place before he graduated from medical school, and has since been twice re-elected and has

held the position six years. He is also county and city physician, has membership in the Upper Cumberland and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Mitchell makes a specialty of surgery, and considers himself only fairly launched in his profession, having years of preparation and work before him before he attains the meridian of his achievements. He largely educated himself, and has been a profound student ever since leaving college.

Dr. Mitchell is a Democrat in politics, is present member of the city council of the city of Crossville, and lends his influence to good government in county and state. During his college career he served as president of the Alpha Kappa Kappa, and was delegate of his fraternity to New Orleans. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, having gone through all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias lodge.

Dr. Mitchell is interested in farm and timber lands in Overton county. Most of this land was left by his father, and he and his brother, J. R. Mitchell, bought out the other heirs, and are planning to develop its resources for lumber and agriculture. Dr. Mitchell owns a considerable amount of town realty, and has a nice brick office, with modern facilities and equipment, constructed especially for his use. Dr. Mitchell is unmarried.

THOMAS F. BROWN. Now giving all his time to his duties as clerk of the circuit court of Cumberland county, with residence at Crossville, Mr. Brown has had a long and successful career both in teaching and as a farmer in this section of Tennessee. His family has been identified with Cumberland county since pioneer times, and three generations have done their part and contributed their lives and influence to the improvement of material and social conditions in this locality.

Thomas F. Brown was born in Cumberland county, December 26, 1869, a son of John M. and Lavinia (Stonecipher) Brown. The paternal grandfather was Fenton Brown, a native of North Carolina, who moved across the mountains early in the nineteenth century and settled in Cumberland county. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, and represented the hardy virtues of the mountaineer folk of western North Carolina. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Stonecipher, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was an early settler in Morgan county, Tennessee.

The late John M. Brown, the father of the present circuit clerk, was long an active citizen in Cumberland county. He was born in the county in 1833 and died in 1910. His wife, who was born in Morgan county in 1829, is still living at her home in Crossville at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Both of them were reared in this section of the state, and had the advantages of such primitive schools as existed

during that time. The father devoted all his active career to farming. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Elizabeth, wife of G. H. Watson, of Crab Orchard, Tennessee; Abbie, the wife of Rube Potter of Morgan county; Sarah, the wife of J. C. Watson of Morgan county; Mahala, who married James Nelson and lives in Morgan county; Thomas F. is the next in order of the family; Olive married W. H. Grassham and lives in Georgia; T. H. Brown has his home in Morgan county. The parents were members of the Baptist church, and the father was in politics a Republican.

Thomas F. Brown grew up in Cumberland county, had a common school education, and his ambitions early led him to a line of work which is one of the greatest of social services, teaching. He qualified himself for the duties of a school master, and gave about twenty years of his career to that vocation. In 1910 he was elected to his present office as circuit clerk of Cumberland county, and is now one of the most efficient and popular officers of this county.

In 1892 Mr. Brown married Miss Alice Farmer, a native of Cumberland county. Her death occurred in 1903, and she left three children, namely: Della, W. C., and Fred, all of whom are attending school. Mrs. Brown was a member of the Christian church. In 1906 Mr. Brown married Nora Pullin, who was born in Cumberland county. She has membership in the Methodist church North. The three children by the second marriage are Mary Gray, Stanley, and Elmo. In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican and is affiliated with the Masonic order. He belongs to the class of self-made men, has relied upon his own energies for his advancement since he was a boy, and by his position and his accumulations and the possession of a fine home and family must be accounted as a successful man. Mr. Brown is the owner of a farm in Cumberland county.

G. A. HALEY. A prominent citizen of Cumberland county, where he has spent all his active career, Mr. Haley is now serving as county trustee and has made a more than ordinary success as a farmer in this section. He represents one of the oldest families in eastern Tennessee.

G. A. Haley was born in Cumberland county, February 22, 1857, a son of E. G. and Letitia (Winton) Haley. The paternal grandparents were E. G. and — (Alexander) Haley. The grandfather was born in North Carolina, and settled in Roane county, Tennessee, at a very early date. He was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Haley were James and Rhoda (Mitchell) Winton, who came to Tennessee from Virginia. James Winton was a successful farmer, and lived for many years in Roane county.

E. G. Haley, the father, was born in Roane county, August 26, 1810, and died in October, 1891. His wife was born in the same county in 1820, and her death occurred July 5, 1886. Both grew up in Roane

county, and had limited educational advantages by attendance at the private subscription schools then conducted and practically the only sources of education for that time. E. G. Haley was a farmer all his active career, and a man of versatile accomplishments. He practiced medicine, and also followed the trade of carpenter. In business he was more than ordinarily successful and at one time was owner of twenty-two hundred acres of land, including what is now the town of Crab Orchard, and was the proprietor of the old Crab Orchard Inn, the only brick building in this section at that time. There were ten children in the family, five of whom are now living. John B. Haley is a retired farmer at Hill City, Tennessee; Mary C. Haley lives at Crab Orchard, Tennessee; Harriet, now living at Crab Orchard, is the widow of D. V. Hatfield; Martha J. married Robert F. Rose, and they live at Crab Orchard. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church prior to the Civil war, but the father in later life belonged to the Missionary Baptist faith. In politics he was a Republican, and before the war owned a number of slaves. Two of his sons, John B. and Albert A., were soldiers in the Union army.

Mr. G. A. Haley grew up in Cumberland county, attended the common schools when a boy, and all his early experiences and associations were with farm life, to which he has since devoted all his energies. Besides farming he also for a number of years has conducted a saw mill.

In 1910 Mr. Haley was elected county trustee of Cumberland county, and by re-election in 1912 still discharges the duties of his position with credit and much service to his community. In 1889 he married Sarah M. Rose, a daughter of McKenzie Rose, who was a native of Tennessee, and a substantial farmer. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Haley are: Martha Rose Haley, a successful school teacher in Cumberland county; Violet W., in school; T. Raht, in school; Robert, attending school, and Georgia R., also in school. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and Mr. Haley is a Republican in politics. Since his election to the office of trustee Mr. Haley has devoted all his time to its duties, but still owns his fine farm in Cumberland county.

HON. JOHN H. FAUCETTE. Head of the wholesale house of Faucette-Peavler Shoe Company, incorporated, and now mayor of Bristol, Hon. John H. Faucette is one who has made a truly creditable ascent in the business career he chose for himself and has long occupied a place of no little prominence in Bristol. He began his career as a clerk, and by close attention to his work and with exceptional ability in the handling of the complications of business, has promoted himself to a place of leadership among the merchants of east Tennessee. His fight for the office of mayor was a well merited compliment to his standing in

his home city, and it is to be expected that his service in that office will, if anything, transcend his former services in public capacities.

John H. Faucette was born in the state of North Carolina on May 18, 1866, and was one of three children born to Edward W. and Sophie (Dunlap) Faucette. His father, Prof. Edward W. Faucette, was a well known educator, a native of North Carolina, and for many years lent distinction and invaluable service as principal of the Finley high school at Lenoir, North Carolina. He was one of the ablest educators of his time, and he died on November 1, 1901.

Mr. Faucette received most of his education in the academy of which his father was the head, and was graduated from the school in due time. As soon as he had completed his studies he determined to take up a business career, and his first position was that of a clerk in a store. He continued that work in North Carolina until 1895, when he located at Bristol, here becoming connected with the wholesale grocery trade. His growing experience and his splendid natural ability soon caused him to become a real factor in the local business circles of the city, and he was not long in recognizing his opportunity, when he organized the Faucette-Peavler Shoe Company. This incorporated firm does a wholesale business in shoes, and its trade has been extended over a wide territory about Bristol.

Mr. Faucette has been an active Democrat and a constant worker for good government, and his election to the office of mayor of Bristol came on May 6, 1913, under the old charter. Steps were recently taken to establish the commission form of government in Bristol, and the success of the plan brought about the recent election, when Mr. Faucette defeated Dr. J. A. Dickey for the office of mayor under the new charter. Mr. Faucette served thirty days of his former term under the old charter, and then assumed the oath under the new charter at once and continued in the office. At the time of his election on May 6th, he resigned from his place on the board of aldermen to assume the duties of his office, and during his year of service with the aldermen he was chairman of the water committee. During that time the water department showed a large increase in revenues, and is now paying interest on a \$450,000 investment, as well as paying the interest on the water bonds, and gradually paying for the system,—facts that speak well for the work of the new commission mayor in the city's behalf during the term which he is about to inaugurate.

In June, 1901, Mr. Faucette was married to Miss Ruth Wright, daughter of Robert Wright, of a well known Virginia family. Mr. Faucette and his wife have one child, Robert E. Faucette. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church of Bristol.

HENRY C. MARTIN, M. D. During nearly thirty-five years, Dr. Henry C. Martin has been engaged in the practice of medicine at

Cookeville, and during this time has thoroughly established himself in the confidence of the people of this city and won a place of prestige in the ranks of his profession. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Van Buren county July 9, 1853, and is a son of Dr. J. P. and Permelia (Price) Martin.

Dr. J. P. Martin was born in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1824, and received his early education in the public schools of McMinnville, subsequently reading medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Springer and Price. He began the practice of his calling in his native locality, and for upwards of fifty years was one of the leading physicians of Warren, White and Putnam counties and also practiced in Fentress county, and was for a long period the proprietor of a drug store. He was widely known in fraternal circles, taking a great interest in lodge work and organizing branches of the Masons and Odd Fellows throughout the state. He was also prominent in Democratic politics, and at one time was sent to represent Putnam county in the state legislature. Dr. Martin was a supporter of education, morality and good citizenship, and was a life-long adherent of the cause of temperance. His religious connection was with the Christian church, in the faith of which he died in 1901. He married Miss Permelia Price, who was born in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1822, daughter of Dr. Price, who for a number of years practiced medicine in Warren county, and she died in 1906, having been the mother of six children, of whom three still survive: J. B. S., a physician of Cookeville; Dr. Henry C.; and Miss Z., who is engaged in teaching music and makes her home in Cookeville.

The son and grandson of physicians, Henry C. Martin early turned his attention to the study of medicine, and as early as 1875 commenced practice in Cookeville. In later years he entered Burritt College, at Spencer, Tennessee, and in 1894 was graduated from Vanderbilt University, at Nashville. He has continued in active practice to the present time, having a large and representative business, and for the past twenty years has served in the capacity of surgeon at Cookeville for the Tennessee Central Railroad. He belongs to the Putnam County Medical Society and the Tennessee State Medical Society, in the work of which he takes an active interest, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic Lodge of Cookeville, No. 266. With his family, he attends the Christian church, while his wife is identified with the Presbyterian faith. Dr. Martin is a Democrat, but the honors of public life have never tempted him from his practice. He has been successful in a material way, has shown excellent judgment in various investments, and in addition to his comfortable residence in Cookeville, has a fine farm in Putnam county.

In 1877, Dr. Martin was married to Miss Lou E. Shields, daughter

of Dr. P. C. Shields, of Smithville, Tennessee, who was a captain in the Confederate service. Mrs. Martin died July 8, 1911, and in July, 1912, Dr. Martin was married to Mrs. Hettie E. Sims.

OSCAR K. HOLLADAY. This man, distinguished alike as legist and legislator, has occupied a pre-eminent position in the councils of the state of Tennessee since 1906. Not alone by native talent and devoted service has he attained prestige, but also by inheritance of qualities which had raised his ancestry above the level of the ignoble and common herd. His ancestry was of English stock, one of his direct forbears having been Lord Mayor of London, and the family name became prominently connected with the early colonial history of this country.

Two branches of the Holladay family came to the American colonies from England prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, one settling in Massachusetts and the other in Virginia, and it is from the latter that Oscar K. Holladay is descended, his great-grandparents, Thomas and Martha (Whitehorn) Holladay, natives of the Old Dominion, being early settlers of Tennessee. Among their children was John Holladay, who was born in Virginia in 1821 and came to Tennessee in 1833, settling in Putnam county, where he passed the remaining years of his life in successful agricultural operations. He married Emmeline Ensor, and they had several children, one of whom, William A. Holladay, became the father of Oscar K. Holladay. William A. Holladay was born in Putnam county, Tennessee, in 1850, received his education in the public schools, and as a youth adopted the occupation of agriculturist, which he has followed in connection with stock raising throughout his career. He is essentially a self-made man, has been uniformly successful in his ventures, and at this time is the owner of valuable farming property in Putnam county. In political matters he has ever been a stalwart Democrat, and his fraternal connection is with Pekin Lodge No. 508, A. F. & A. M., of which he is master. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Holladay married Martha J. Jared, who was born in Putnam county in 1856, and died in 1911, and they had two children: Oscar K. and Bessie, the latter unmarried and engaged in keeping house for her father. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Holladay, Moses and Malinda (Price) Jared, were born in Tennessee, and were early settlers of Putnam county, where Mr. Jared was for many years engaged in farming. He was exceptionally well educated for his day, was a recognized leader among the people of his community, and for years served in the office of justice of the peace. A faithful member of the Methodist church, he took an active part in its work, raised his children in the faith, and two of his sons became members of its ministry. By his first wife he had a family of thirteen children, and after her death he was married

to Sarah Thompson, by whom he had seven children. His last years were spent in Ozark county, Missouri, and there his death occurred.

Oscar K. Holladay received his early education in the public schools of Putnam county and at Washington Academy, Cookeville, following which he took a scientific course at Dixon Normal College, Dixon, Tennessee, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1894. Following this, he started teaching school, and for three years continued as an educator, but in 1897 resigned his position as principal of the Cookeville High School to enter upon the study of law at Cumberland. After his graduation, in 1898, and his subsequent admission to the bar, he became a member of the firm of Denny, Holladay & Bockman, an association which continued two years. Succeeding this he was engaged in a professional partnership with Mr. Bockman, under the firm style of Holladay & Bockman, and after his marriage was associated for some time with Judge Denny. Since 1909, Mr. Holladay has been in practice alone. He has brought to the practice of his chosen vocation the natural aptitude which is inherent in a mind of rare logical and analytical power, as well as the culture which is the product of a thorough education, aided by intelligent and persistent study. His high attainments have attracted to him a practice of the most valuable and responsible character, and in no case has he proved inadequate to the task laid upon him, or failed to show that the confidence reposed in him was well placed. It has, however, been in public life that he has been able to demonstrate his abilities in the fullest manner. As a member of State Senate from 1906 to 1912, and youngest member ever sent to that distinguished body, he was chairman of the committee on Charitable Institutions, and during his second session was leader of the majority. He also became the author of the famous Holladay Law, legislation for the regulation of State-wide temperance, and during his last term served as chairman of the committee on Corporations. At the present time he is chairman of the board of education of Putnam county, having been elected to this office without opposition. For two years he has been a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Mr. Holladay has been successful in a material way, being the owner of four or five valuable farms as well as a quantity of city realty.

In September, 1902, Mr. Holladay was married to Miss Margaret Denny, daughter of the Hon. T. L. Denny, who for thirty years was engaged in the practice of law in Cookeville, and who became special judge and later county judge. Three children have been born to this union: Mabel, born December 24, 1903, who is now attending school; John, born January 7, 1906; and Nan, born September 7, 1907. Mr. Holladay is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, while his wife belongs to the Christian faith. He has been well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Cookeville Lodge of Masons No. 266, of

which he is past master, to the Masonic Consistory; to the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past chief patriarch of his camp; and to the Modern Woodmen of America. His wide acquaintance and numerous friendships in these orders, as in other walks of life, testify eloquently to his popularity.

HON. JOHN BYRD DOW. Among the men of extensive business interests who have not been content to merely discharge the duties of private citizenship but have also brought to bear the force of their abilities and energy in contributing to the public weal in high official office, the Hon. John Byrd Dow holds a deservedly eminent position in Tennessee. A native of this state, he has long been identified with its lumber and manufacturing industries, while as a member of its legislative bodies and as mayor of the city of Cookeville he has rendered his fellow-citizens signal services. Mr. Dow was born in Cookeville, March 5, 1860, and is a son of D. L. and Emily (Harris) Dow.

David Dow, the paternal grandfather of John B. Dow, was a native of Vermont, and in 1820 migrated to the state of Illinois, where during the remainder of his life he followed the trade of blacksmith. He married Cordilla Hull, a native of New Hampshire, who was closely related to Commodore Hull, and they became the parents of a large family of children. D. L. Dow was born in 1830, in Clinton county, Illinois, and in 1854 removed to Putnam county, Tennessee, settling on a farm about three miles from Cookeville. Later he became engaged in contracting and building, and for three years after the close of the Civil war resided at New Middleton, Smith county, but subsequently returned to Cookeville, engaged in the mill and lumber business, and so continued until his retirement in 1902. Mr. D. L. Dow was for many years engaged in political affairs. Originally a Whig, during the Civil war he transferred his support to the Democratic party, and in 1883 was sent to represent the new county of Putnam in the state assembly. For sixty years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal connection is with the Masons, in which he has attained to the Knights Templar degree. Mr. D. L. Dow was married to Miss Emily Harris, who was born in 1828, in Jackson (now Putnam) county, Tennessee, daughter of Jordan K. and Rachael (Richardson) Harris, natives of Virginia, the former of whom came to Tennessee as a child with his parents and was engaged in farming throughout the active years of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Dow had a family of nine children, of whom five are living, and John Byrd was the fifth in order of birth.

John Bryd Dow was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the New Middleton Academy and Washington Academy at Cookeville, after completing his schooling from the latter institution. He began teaching in the public school of Putnam and Smith counties

and continued for a period of five years. He then received his introduction to commercial life in connection with his father's lumber business, a line of activity in which he has spent the greater part of his career. During the last few years he has been the owner of a mill and has been engaged in the manufacture of Colonial porch columns. This business has extended throughout the surrounding states and has rapidly grown to large proportions, exacting the highest business qualities in its management and control. Mr. Dow's political allegiance has been ever given to the Democratic party. In 1901 he was sent to the state legislature as a member of the lower house, where he acted as chairman of the committee on public grounds and buildings and as a member of the penitentiary committee, and was also secretary of the joint caucus which nominated the Hon. Edward Carmack for the United States senate. In 1911 he was elected mayor of Cookeville, an office which he has continued to hold to the present time, and in which he is giving the people of his native city a clean, progressive and business-like administration. Few men have been as earnest in promoting and supporting measures for the public welfare, and his zeal and ability have resulted in establishing him in a place of public confidence where he is looked to for counsel, advice and leadership. Mayor Dow was active in promoting and establishing Dixie College of Cookeville, and is a member of the board of trustees of this institution. A charter member of Lily Lodge No. 91, Knights of Pythias, he holds the offices of past chancellor and past representative and is widely and favorably known to the members of this order.

In 1897 Mayor Dow was married to Miss Elizabeth Owen, of Franklin, Tennessee, daughter of T. P. and Susan M. (Farmer) Owen, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Owen, who served as a soldier during the Civil war, was the proprietor of a meat business in Franklin for upwards of thirty years. To Mayor Dow and his wife there have been born six children, namely: Emily Sue, who graduated from Cookeville high school, class of 1913; John B., Jr., Elizabeth Owen, and Janie Rose, all of whom are attending school; and David Thomas, and Della Miriam, aged four and two years, respectively. Mayor Dow, wife and daughter Emily Sue are members of the Church of Christ.

ELMER L. WIRT. Like many of his contemporaries of the Tennessee press, Elmer L. Wirt, editor of the *Putnam County Herald*, of Cookeville, began his connection with journalism at the case, steadily working his way upward through the various branches of newspaper life to a position at the head of one of his section's most influential molders of public opinion. Possessing intellectual qualities of the highest order, embracing a wide range, he has also brought to bear upon his activities practical executive abilities and excellent business management which have served to make the publication a financial success. Mr. Wirt was

born in Olmsted county, Minnesota, June 5, 1863, and is a son of Alvin and Catherine Lois (Howard) Wirt.

Noah and Mary Wirt, the paternal grandparents of Mr. Wirt, were born in Pennsylvania, and some time after their marriage went to Ohio. Later they moved on to Wisconsin, and on their journey the ox-cart in which they were traveling frequently became mired in what would now be the locality of some of the busiest streets of Chicago. They finally settled in Minnesota, where Mr. Wirt engaged in milling. He was also a local preacher in the Christian church, or Disciples of Christ, being a personal friend of Alexander Campbell, the founder of that denomination, and was a man of fine character, prominent in all movements of importance in his community. Alvin Wirt, son of this sturdy pioneer, and father of Elmer L. Wirt, was born at Willoughby, near the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1838, and accompanied the family as a child to Wisconsin. There he was married in 1857, to Catherine Lois Howard, and in 1862 they removed to Minnesota, where Mr. Wirt became successfully engaged in the flour milling business. He was a Democrat in politics, although never a politician, and a faithful member of the Christian church, as were all the members of his family. He and his wife had four children, as follows: Charles N., whose home is at International Falls, Minnesota; Elmer L.; Walter A., of Cookeville, Tennessee; and Nellie, who married James F. Ford and lives in Cookeville. Catherine Lois (Howard) Wirt was born near Oswego, New York, in 1840, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary (Tubbs) Howard, the former of whom was born in New York and moved to Illinois, where he carried on farming and blacksmithing, became well-to-do for his day, and died high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Elmer L. Wirt received his early education in the public schools of Minnesota and the State High school, and entered upon his business career as a printer. Later he became proprietor of a small newspaper in Minnesota, known as the *Alliance*, at Elbow Lake, where he continued to reside until 1894, and at that time came to Cookeville, where, in 1903, he established the *Putnam County Herald*. Mr. Wirt has continued to direct the policies of this newspaper to the present time, and from time to time has added to his staff, as the circulation has grown. He has been generously supported by the people of Cookeville, now having a circulation of about 3,300, while the advertisers have also given him a full share of the business in this line. In return, he is giving the reading public a clean, reliable newspaper, endeavoring to print the whole news and to print it reliably. His plant is equipped with a linotype and a powerful modern press, and the equipment for every kind of job work is complete in all respects.

In 1887 Mr. Wirt was married to Miss Catharine B. Dimond, who was born in Georgia in 1861, daughter of John Dimond, a native of Connecticut, and Sarah L. (Hollenbeck) Dimond, a native of New York

state. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Ralph H., who is in the newspaper office with his father; Sara Lois, living at home; Melva R., also at home; Alvin B., who is also assisting his father in his newspaper work; William D., who is attending school; and Raymond E., the baby. With his family, Mr. Wirt attends the Methodist Episcopal church. His political tendencies make him a Democrat.

RUTLEDGE SMITH. The title of Rutledge Smith to a place among the biographies of prominent citizens of Tennessee rests upon the fact that he is connected in a responsible capacity with one of the principal transportation companies of the state, that he has for years been widely known in newspaper and literary circles as editor and author, that his activities in public and political life have been of such a nature as to keep his name prominently before his fellow-citizens, and that at all times he has manifested a commendable zeal in advancing the interests of his native community. The career of Mr. Smith is unique among the men who have lived and labored for the welfare of the Big Bend state, for its varied character and its rare personal disinterestedness. A native of Putnam county, Tennessee, he was born August 1, 1870, and is a son of Walton and Marion Richardson (Black) Smith.

Thomas J. and Melvina (Puckett) Smith, the paternal grandparents of Mr. Smith, were natives of Virginia, and came at a very early day to DeKalb county, Tennessee, where the grandfather became an extensive slave owner and for years carried on large agricultural operations, although he lost the greater part of his property, along with others, during the war between the states. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Smith was Cornelius Black, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, a well-to-do plantation owner who lived but two years after his marriage. His wife, Margaret (England) Black, was a granddaughter of Edward Rutledge, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and after the death of her husband came to Tennessee with her daughter, here spending the rest of her life.

Walton Smith was born in 1837, in DeKalb county, Tennessee, and after receiving his early education took up the study of law, in which he was engaged at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Securing a commission as captain in the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, the next four years of his life were passed in the Confederate service, and his entire military career was marked by valiant fighting and numerous narrow escapes from death. He was wounded five times, once each at Chickamauga, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Mumfordsville and Nashville, including serious wounds in both legs, and by the close of the war he had been advanced to a colonelcy on account of bravery and distinguished service in action. At the close of his military services, he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he entered the practice of law, and where he served as a member of public works for a number of

years. He was there married in 1865 to Marion Richardson Black, who was born in that city in 1841. He became a member of the firm of Rutledge & Young, but soon left Charleston and came to Cookeville, Tennessee, where in subsequent years he became recognized as one of the most brilliant lawyers practicing before the state bar. A Democrat in his political views, he served as master in chancery and judge of the circuit court, and his public services were of an extensive and valuable character. He was one of the organizers and first subscribers to stock in the Knoxville & Nashville Railroad and was instrumental in inducing the railroad to build its lines through Putnam county. Fraternally he was well known as a charter member of Cookeville Camp, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was first chief patriarch, and also held membership in the Masonic lodge and chapter in this city. He died in the faith of the Presbyterian church in 1904, while his wife, a Catholic, passed away in 1896. They were the parents of two children: Rutledge; and Elva Cecil, who married C. H. Thoman and now lives at Sparta, Tennessee, where Mr. Thoman is a merchant.

Rutledge Smith received his education in the public schools of Cookeville and had as private tutor Dr. Morrison. It was his intention to enter upon a career as a civil engineer, but in 1887 he became connected with newspaper life, which has claimed his attention to a greater or less degree to the present time. The *Cookeville Press*, founded by him, is still under his control, and he was also the organizer of the Southern Press Syndicate, in which he writes on a number of subjects for Saturday and Sunday newspapers. His contributions are in constant demand by leading periodicals, and for the past fifteen years he has been chairman and secretary of the Tennessee Press Association. For some years he was cashier and president of the Peoples Bank of Cookeville, and is still a member of the executive committee of the State Bankers Association. In 1911 Mr. Smith became industrial agent of the Tennessee Central Railroad, and also served that company in the capacity of tax commissioner for about two years, becoming thoroughly familiar with practically every detail of railroading. During his holding of the office of industrial agent, he was instrumental in bringing large colonies of first-class citizens to make their homes along the line of the Tennessee Central, and as a fitting appreciation of his efforts, on March 1, 1913, he was promoted general agent of the company, the announcement being made in the following circular:

"Nashville, Tennessee, March 1, 1913.—Effective this date Rutledge Smith is appointed general agent, with office in Cookeville, Tennessee. Mr. Smith will continue the duties of industrial agent. The office of industrial agent is hereby abolished. Mr. Smith will perform the duties of tie agent in addition to such other duties as may be assigned to him by the receivers from time to time. H. B. Chamberlain, W. K. McAllister, Receivers." Mr. Rutledge Smith was one of the organizers

and chief promoters of the Southern Settlement and Development Company, an organization for the development of the South.

Mr. Smith is essentially a self-made man, owing his success to his own efforts and abilities, and has succeeded in a material way, being the owner of some valuable farming property, on which he makes a specialty of raising standard Jersey cattle. In 1898 he was the organizer of the Putnam County Fair Association, of which he has been president to this time. A Democrat in his political views, from 1896 to 1900 he was an official in the Ways and Means committee, at Washington, D. C., was assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of the state from 1900 to 1906, and from 1908 to 1911 was secretary to United States Senator Frazier. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church. He has reached the Shriner degree in Masonry, and is a Knight Templar; holds membership in the Knights of Pythias; is past chancellor commander and past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past great sachem of the state of Tennessee, Improved Order of Red Men.

In 1897 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Graeme McGregor, daughter of Andrew McGregor, of Wilson county, Tennessee, who following the loss of his fortunes during the war between the states, was able to accumulate another handsome property before his death. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Albert, who is attending Dixie College, at Cookeville; McGregor, a highschool student; and Dollie, who is a pupil in the Cookeville graded schools.

SHELAH D. DAVIS, M. D. Engaged in the practice of his profession in Cookeville since 1900, Dr. Shelah D. Davis has been so closely identified with every important movement which has interested the medical faculty of this city or concerned the public health that he has won a well-earned place among the leading physicians of his native county, while the signal services he has rendered in his official capacity as postmaster have added to his value as a citizen. He has spent his entire career within the borders of Putnam county, where he was born April 7, 1877, a son of William G. and Caroline (Stover) Davis.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Davis, Samuel Davis, was born in Tennessee, and was here engaged in agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the Union army, and subsequently met a soldier's death in battle. William G. Davis was born in Tennessee, in 1840, and was still a small child when brought by his parents to Putnam county. Here he was educated and reared to manhood, and when the Civil war began, like his father entered the Union ranks, becoming captain of Company K, Eighth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He was a brave and gallant soldier, was wounded and captured in battle, and for some time was imprisoned by the Confederates. On the close of his military career, he returned to

his home and resumed farming, and also engaged for a time in guaging and store keeping, and was uniformly successful in all his ventures. Mr. Davis was a Republican in his political views, but took only a good citizen's interest in politics. His fraternal connections were with the Masons, in which he had attained to the Royal Arch degree, and with his family, he attended the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Davis married Miss Caroline Stover, who was born in Tennessee, daughter of Samuel Stover, and she died in 1901, he surviving until 1907. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are now living: Avo, who married A. R. Austin, a successful farmer of Putnam county; S. E., a farmer and mill owner of Putnam county; William A., who is engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits in White county, Tennessee; and Shelah D.

Shelah D. Davis received his early education in the public schools of Cookeville, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, but early decided upon a professional career, and after some preparation entered Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900, and immediately opened offices in Cookeville. His practice has been of a general nature and has grown steadily, as his abilities have become recognized, and at this time he is known as one of the leading medical men of the county. Dr. Davis is a member of the Putnam County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary, of the Tennessee State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and takes a keen and active interest in all these organizations. He keeps fully abreast of the various advancements and discoveries made in his profession, is a close and assiduous student and a careful and steady-handed surgeon, and his success in a large number of complicated cases has won him the confidence of his patients and the respect of his fellow practitioners. Dr. Davis has implicit faith in the future of Cookeville and the vicinity and has invested in realty, being the owner of a well-cultivated farm. In political matters a stalwart Republican, in 1910, he was appointed postmaster at Cookeville, a position he has continued to occupy to the present time, giving his fellow-townsmen able and courteous service. With his wife and daughter, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Davis has taken more than ordinary interest in fraternal matters, being a member of Cookeville Lodge No. 266, F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Knights of Pythias he holds the office of chancellor commander and has passed through all the chairs.

In 1901, Dr. Davis was married at Cookeville to Miss Eunice Haynes, of this city, the daughter of James Haynes, a native of Smith county, Tennessee, who is engaged as a locomotive fireman and now holds a position at Nashville, Tennessee, under Governor Hooper. One child

has been born to this union: Marie, who is now attending the graded schools of Cookeville.

JOSEPH LEIGHTON EWELL. The bar of every state, county or small community, has its acknowledged and accepted leaders, the men whose ability is respected and admired, and feared among their associates, and whose presence on one side of the case gives the litigants particular confidence in the outcome of the trial. In the Coffee county bar, such a leader at the present time is Joseph Leighton Ewell, who has been in the practice of his profession for the past twenty-four years, during which time he has enjoyed a distinctive place among the lawyers of Coffee and adjoining counties.

Joseph Leighton Ewell was born in Cannon county, Tennessee, on a farm, November 6, 1864. His grandfather, Dabney Ewell, came from Virginia to Tennessee, about 1820, locating near Beech Grove, in what was then Bedford, but now in Coffee county. He attained a large tract of land on what is known as the Garrison Fork of Duck river, and was a larger planter in his time. He owned a number of slaves, using them to operate his plantation. By profession he was a physician, having been educated in his native state of Virginia, and after coming to Tennessee was one of the early pioneer physicians of Bedford, Coffee and other contiguous counties. He was noted for his skill as a doctor and his kindly services as a professional friend, and had a host of admirers and patrons throughout his career in this locality. Dr. Dabney Ewell married Dovie Davidson, of Rutherford county, Tennessee, and they were the parents of five children.

Leighton Ewell, the father, and the oldest of the five children, was born in Coffee county, in 1826, and died in 1891. He grew up to man's estate in his own county, had a common school education, and was always a deep student and an eager reader. For many years he followed the vocation of school teacher in Coffee county, and also farmed on the lands which his father had settled. Financially he acquired a generous property and lived and died with the respect and esteem of his community.

In politics he was conservative, and was a member of the Christian church. He married in Cannon county, in 1862, Miss Millie Williams, who was born in Cannon county in 1834, and who died in 1864. Their one child was Joseph Leighton Ewell.

Mr. Ewell by reason of home association and a moderate liberality on the part of his father in directing his education, and also as a result of his individual effort and ambition for advancement in the world has never lacked for those advantages which schools and study imply. He was graduated from Bell Spring Academy, Beech Grove, Tennessee, and began the study of law in the offices of Jones & Houston, at Woodbury, Tennessee; he was admitted to the bar in 1888, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Woodbury.

In 1894, he located at Manchester, and has practiced law there since that date.

Mr. Ewell has been the leading counsel in two of the most celebrated law cases of Coffee county—W. E. Hickerson vs. Mrs. Fannie D. Hickerson, a damage suit; and the will case of Mrs. J. F. Ashley, et al., vs. Mrs. Wattie Smartt, et al. He won both of these cases for his clients. He prosecuted in the case of State vs. George Duke, a noted murder case, and this was his first criminal case in Coffee county, and gave him his reputation as a trial lawyer and counsellor, since which time he rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Ewell is prominent in politics and has always taken an active part in public affairs, being especially interested in the advancement of the cause of education. In 1896 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and at the present time is a member of the Democratic executive committee of Coffee county. At one time he served as special judge in the seventh judicial circuit, and has also frequently acted as attorney general pro tem with marked ability.

In August, 1894, Judge Ewell married Miss Annie Hall Green, daughter of W. M. and Sarah E. Green, of Manchester. Their three children are Leighton, Pauline and Justin, all at home. Leighton and Pauline are graduates with the class of 1913, from the Coffee county high school.

JOHN P. GRAHAM. Maury county is signally fortunate in having at the head of its public-school system a man of so distinctive pedagogic and executive ability as its present superintendent of public instruction, John Patton Graham, who has long been numbered among the able, popular and enthusiastic factors in educational work in Tennessee and who is known as a man of scholarly attainments and much administrative talent. Under his regime the schools of Maury county have been advanced to a specially high standard, the work has been unified and expanded, effective co-operation has been given by teachers and the general public and the schools of the county compare most favorably with those of the highest reputation in the state. Professor Graham has identified himself most thoroughly with the county of his adoption, is the owner of valuable farm property within its borders and is also president of the Bank of Culleoka, in the village of Culleoka, where he maintains his home. He is well known throughout Maury county and it may consistently be said that here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Professor Graham claims the historic Old Dominion commonwealth as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a family that was there founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the lineage being traced back to the staunchest of Scotch-Irish stock. Professor Graham was born in Lee county, Virginia, on the 26th of October, 1869, and was

the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, all of whom are living except the youngest. He is a son of Dr. John Patton Graham and America (Pennington) Graham, both natives of Lee county, Virginia, where the former was born April 6, 1830, and the latter on the 7th of February, 1830, their marriage having been solemnized in the year 1850. Both passed their entire lives in their native county, honored by all who knew them, the father having passed away on the 7th of February, 1894, and the mother on the 6th of February, 1909, Dr. Graham was a son of Henry Graham, who was born in Lee county, Virginia, in 1807, shortly after his parents had established their home in that state, to which they immigrated from Ulster, Ireland, their Scottish forebears having settled in Emerald Isle upon leaving their native land, by reason of religious troubles, both families having been closely identified with the Presbyterian church of the stern Calvinistic order. The grandfather of Dr. Graham became a prosperous agriculturist in the Old Dominion commonwealth, and the same vocation was followed by his son Henry, who was one of the honored citizens and substantial farmers of Lee county, that state, at the time of his demise. Each generation has shown forth the sterling characteristics that ever mark the true Scottish type and the representatives of the name have lived lives of honor and usefulness. Dr. Graham obtained his early education in private schools of his native county, and he continued an appreciative reader and student throughout life. As a young man he took up the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship and in connection with the management of his valuable homestead farm he continued in the active and successful practice of medicine for many years, a loved friend, counselor and guide in many of the homes of the county in which he passed his entire life. He served for a brief period as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, but impaired health soon rendered him ineligible for such military duty and he was accorded his honorable discharge. He continued to be actively identified with the work of his profession and the supervision of his homestead farm until he passed forward to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and though never imbued with ambition for public office, he served eight years as treasurer of Lee county, a preferment which came to him as a concrete evidence of popular confidence and esteem. Both he and his wife were zealous and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and their lives were guided and governed by the earnest Christian faith which they thus professed.

John Patton Graham, Jr., whose name initiates this review, gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and supplemented this by a course in Emory and Henry College at Emory, Virginia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of

Arts. For one year thereafter he was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Louisiana, and he then entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, in which he took a special post-graduate course in English and other academic studies of advanced order. After leaving Vanderbilt University Professor Graham went to the state of Arkansas, where he taught one year as coprincipal of Hamburg Academy and he then returned to Tennessee and became principal of Culleoka Academy, Maury county, where he continued his successful pedagogic labors for ten years, and up to the time he received further distinction in his chosen profession through his election to his present important office.

In 1907 Professor Graham, who has become well and favorably known for his specially effective work in the schools at Culleoka, was elected superintendent of public instruction for Maury county. The most emphatic evidence of the efficiency and acceptability of his administration is that given in his re-election in 1909 and again in 1911, and his continued retention of office after the expiration of his present term is virtually a matter of his consenting to become a candidate for re-election, this dictum being pronounced on the authority of statements made to the writer by representative citizens of the county. Professor Graham had no opposing candidate in the elections of 1909 and 1911, and he is deeply appreciative of the popular estimate placed upon his services as well as of the popular support which has been accorded him in his earnest efforts to systematize and broaden the work of the schools in his jurisdiction. He maintains his official headquarters at Columbia, the judicial center of the county, but his home is still in the attractive village of Culleoka. In 1904 he became one of the organizers of the Culleoka Bank, incorporated under the laws of Tennessee as a state bank, and of this institution he has served as president from the time of its incorporation. The bank has been most successful in its operation, which is based on a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. It has a reserve of three thousand dollars, representing surplus and undivided profits, and its depositors are in excess of forty thousand dollars. Professor Graham also owns a valuable farm property in Maury county, as well as his attractive residence property in Culleoka, this home being known for its gracious and refined hospitality, with Mrs. Graham as its popular chatelaine. Professor and Mrs. Graham are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church South; in politics he accords unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party; and he is affiliated with Clover Leaf Lodge No. 177, Knights of Pythias, in his home village.

On the 27th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Graham to Miss Clabie Taylor, daughter of Claiborne Taylor, a representative citizen and business man of Culleoka, and the one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Mary Virginia.

DAVID GILES. Many notable careers have entered into the foundation and solid superstructure of Chattanooga's great industrialism. The associates and friends of forty years would hardly concede a higher place to any of the local leaders in this line than to the late David Giles, who came to this city in 1877, was the chief factor in the upbuilding of the great local plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, and only left off with active supervision of that factory when death called him on July 23, 1910. The late Mr. Giles possessed great inventive ability and was an expert mechanic, so that he was never in the ordinary sense of the term a business promoter, but a manufacturer from the ground up,—one of the old-fashioned types who believed in the efficacy of personal service and personal acquaintance among all his employes. It would have been contrary to his nature to have left his plant, even after he had put his lifetime of energy into building it up, and allowed it to be conducted through subordinates, and without his own attention daily bestowed upon its workings. The late Mr. Giles was one of the creators of the present industrial city of Chattanooga, and as such his name has a permanent place in the records of Tennesseans of achievements and enduring prominence.

David Giles was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836. He came of a Welsh family, his father, Thomas Giles, coming to America with his parents, as did also his wife, or the woman who in later years became his wife, their marriage later occurring in Pittsburg, where the respective families had settled.

In 1856 David Giles accepted a position as foreman in a large foundry at Nashville, Tennessee, and he held this position until the close of the Civil war. During the long siege between the north and the south this foundry was engaged almost exclusively in making shot and shell for the Confederate army. When peace was declared Mr. Giles engaged in business for himself at Nashville under his own name, later taking in a partner of the name of C. B. Isbester.

In 1877 when Mr. Giles thought Chattanooga offered better facilities for manufacturing and shipping, he moved the works to this city, and in 1882, in connection with several prominent gentlemen, he succeeded in forming a stock company under the firm name of the Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works, of which he was elected president. He held that office until the plant was merged into the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, of which he became a director and resident manager, continuing so until his death. He also served as a member of the directorates of several prominent banks and other important industries.

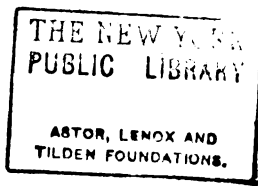
A successful business man, he was also devoted to the public welfare. From 1900 to 1906 he was a member of the county court, serving from the district comprising Lookout Mountain. In 1906 he built a beautiful home on Lookout Mountain and this place has been one of the most



2.5m



T. Giles



attractive private residences in this vicinity. The late Mr. Giles was an extensive traveler and a man of broad culture and versatile interests. He made a trip to Europe in 1897 for the purpose of establishing a branch office in London, and subsequently toured Europe several times in company with his daughter, Mrs. Howard.

Mr. David Giles was three times married. His first wife was Mary Ann McPhail, who became the mother of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Howard. His second wife was Margaret Gillespie, who was of Scotch-Irish family, and a native of Missouri. Her death occurred in 1871, and her son Thomas, now resident-manager of the Chattanooga Plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, is the only surviving child of that marriage. A daughter, Clara, died in infancy. For his third wife Mr. Giles married Miss Tennessee Thornton, whose death occurred in 1876.

J. THOMAS GILES. Now resident manager at Chattanooga for the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, Mr. J. Thomas Giles has proved a worthy successor of his late father, and is one of the most successful and vigorous directors of Chattanooga's manufacturing activity.

J. Thomas Giles was born at Nashville, on December 18, 1867, a son of David and Margaret (Gillespie) Giles. He was educated in the public schools of Nashville, and by private study and hard application in later years. When he was fifteen he became an apprentice at the moulder's trade at Chattanooga, which has been his home since 1879. Under his Father's direction he learned every detail of the business and has been connected with the present industry in some capacity for more than thirty years. He became superintendent of a branch plant at Bridgeport, where he remained for about six years, and in 1899 became superintendent of the Chattanooga plant. Then on his father's death he was promoted to the place of resident manager. Mr. Giles is also interested in the Richmond Spinning Mills.

Mr. Giles is always willing to cooperate in any movement for the advancement of the city, though he has never held office and is not active in party affairs. He is a member of the Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association, and of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republican. His church is the Episcopal, and he is a member of Thankful Memorial Church.

Mr. Giles was married on November 27, 1894, at Bridgeport, Alabama, to Miss Mary S. Frank, a daughter of Lewis Frank, whose home was formerly at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children—David and Margaret Louise, both of whom are at home. Their residence is at Lookout Mountain.

VIRGINIA INTERMONT COLLEGE. Among the educational institutions which should be properly included within the scope of a Tennessee his-

tory, because of their direct influence upon the life of Tennesseans, the Virginia Inter mont College has a prominent place on the eastern borders of the state. Located at Bristol, this is a school for girls that has had thirty years of successful existence. From the opening of the school in September, 1884, until June, 1893, the institution had its home at Glade Spring, in Washington county, Virginia. Bristol has long been noted for its enterprise, not only in business but as an educational center and in 1891 the citizens took steps to secure the Inter mont College, and following their invitation to the managers of the college, Bristol citizens built and had ready for occupancy a new building to which the college removed and began its work in the fall of 1893.

Virginia Inter mont College was founded by Rev. J. R. Harrison, D. D., who was one of the three teachers who had charge of the school when it first opened and when thirteen boarding pupils were the nucleus and charter students. Since then the institution has grown steadily, and at the present time there are one hundred and eighty pupils enrolled and a staff of eighteen teachers. Among the advantages which might be concisely stated as featuring the Inter mont College are the following: Healthful and invigorating climate; outdoor sports; magnificent buildings and grounds in a suburb of a thriving city; a strong faculty of university and conservatory specialists; thoroughness of training, and at rates which place the opportunity of the college within the reach of those possessing only very moderate means.

Perhaps the best statement of the ideals which guide the management of the Inter mont College is the following: "Education that looks alone to intellectual development is incomplete and may prove hurtful. The higher type of womanhood can only be obtained by symmetrical development of all the capabilities of both body and soul. The institution that would educate wisely and truly must give physical vigor and noble character as well as scholarship and intellectual power. The ideal woman is able to think, feel and do. . . It is our aim to send from the halls of Virginia Inter mont College strong and cultured Christian women—such women as have upon their character the stamp of nobility."

The buildings of Inter mont College are among the most handsome and complete to be found in any of the young ladies' colleges of the South. They comprise administration and school quarters, dining rooms and dormitories, chapel and auditorium, music buildings and all the other equipment and facilities for successful work. The site of the college is the crest of a beautiful hill in the center of a ten-acre campus, the location being near the city of Bristol, an important railway center, affording transportation to all parts of the country. The trolley line extends from the center of the city to the college grounds.

J. T. HENDERSON, M. A. The president of Virginia Inter mont College, under whose management and scholarly guidance the institution has come to its highest point of efficiency has a source of Christian education for young women, is J. T. Henderson, who has been identified with educational work in the South for the past thirty years.

J. T. Henderson was born in Tennessee, July 27, 1858, in a family of eight children, whose parents were Benjamin P. and Margaret A. (Hammontree) Henderson. His father was a farmer, and was also a native of Tennessee, in which state he died. Mr. Henderson was reared in his native state, and finished his education at Carson & Newman College, where he was graduated from the Arts department in 1883. During the following twenty years he was a member of the faculty of Carson & Newman College, as professor of mathematics, and was president for ten years of this period. He left that institution to accept the presidency of the Inter mont College in 1903. Mr. Henderson was also a graduate student of the George Washington University of Washington, D. C.

His wife before her marriage was Miss S. C. Williams, a daughter of Henry P. Williams. They have one child, Maude L. Mr. Henderson and the family are members of the Baptist church.

J. WILL TAYLOR. In the selection of Mr. J. Will Taylor as insurance commissioner of the state, Governor Hooper and the legislature made one of its best appointments in 1913. Mr. Taylor is a young lawyer, has had a large amount of experience in practical business lines, and gained special distinction in his home town of LaFollette and in east Tennessee as an official and political leader.

J. Will Taylor was born in Union county, Tennessee, August 28, 1880, a son of James W. and Sarah Elizabeth (Rogers) Taylor. The paternal grandparents were George and Catherine (Gray) Taylor, both of whom were from Monroe county, Tennessee. The grandfather was a farmer and a strong Confederate sympathizer, but five of his sons were soldiers in the Union army, serving for three years, and came out of the war uninjured. The maternal grandparents were F. H. and Emily (Beeler) Rogers, both natives of Claiborne county. The Rogers family was among the very early settlers of that section of Tennessee. F. H. Rogers was a country lawyer and justice of the peace, and well known throughout this section of the state. He was a strong Union man during the war, and did considerable scout duty with the northern forces.

James W. Taylor, the father, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, January 9, 1841, while his wife was born in Claiborne county in 1848. He accompanied his father to Campbell county, when a boy, and received only limited school advantages. He entered the Union army as first sargeant of Company C in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and among the many engagements in which he participated was the Battle at Franklin. After three years as a Union soldier, he returned

to Campbell county, where for a short time he taught school, and then entered the mercantile business in Union county. He has spent almost half a century as a merchant and is still located in Union county. The maiden name of his first wife was Catherine Sharp. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living. After her death he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rogers, and there were two children by their marriage, J. Will and Thomas, the latter dying in infancy. The parents are both members of the Methodist church North. The father was for thirty years a member of the county court of Union county, and represented Union, Campbell and Scott counties in the state legislature in 1891, and was also sent to the state senate from the third senatorial district in 1905. He has long been one of the influential members of the Republican party in his section of the state. As a business man he has acquired a generous prosperity, and owns a large amount of land.

Mr. J. Will Taylor, therefore, belongs to one of the old and substantial families of Tennessee. He was educated in the common schools of Union county, and then earned every dollar which was applied to his higher education. He is a man of liberal schooling, having attended the Holbrook Normal College at Knoxville, the American Temperance University at Harriman, and the Lebanon Law School, where he was graduated a LL. B. in 1902. On being admitted to the bar, he located at LaFollette in 1902, and threw his best energies into his profession. Prior to his admission to the bar, he was engaged in teaching school for several years, was an insurance man doing field and office work and has a very successful business and official experience.

In 1904 he was appointed postmaster at LaFollette and served five years in that position, when he voluntarily resigned. His resignation was prompted by his desire to make the race for mayor of his town. He made his campaign on a law enforcement platform, and was elected after a sensational campaign and in spite of the most vigorous opposition of the big corporate and other interests opposed to a law-enforcement administration. During the two years he held the office of mayor he kept the town of LaFollette dry and gave an exhibition of administrative vigor which set a high standard for community government. After his term of mayor he resumed private practice as a member of the firm of Owens & Taylor, his partner, Mr. W. A. Owens, being a well-known lawyer and prominent Democrat in Campbell county. He continued in active practice until his induction into the office of state insurance commissioner, on March 1, 1913. As a lawyer, Mr. Taylor represented many corporations and had a large general practice which drew its clientage from Campbell, Union and other counties in that district.

On October 4, 1905, Mr. Taylor married Miss Mossie Kincaid of Union county, a daughter of M. D. L. Kincaid, one of the wealthy men

of Union county, who now makes his home with Mrs. Taylor. For several terms Mr. Kincaid served as trustee in Union county, and was elected on a Democratic ticket, the county being overwhelming Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one daughter, Elizabeth Kincaid Taylor, born September 20, 1906. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Southern Methodist church. Mr. Taylor is prominent in fraternal organizations, especially in Masonry, being a Knight Templar, and has membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The political career of Mr. Taylor has been almost unique. As regards affiliation he has always been a Republican in principles. When he was fifteen years old he made his first political speech, and has been on the stump and platform in nearly every campaign since boyhood, and has attended every state convention of the party since that time.

Having for several years advocated the Progressive doctrine of government, in 1912, he joined the Progressive party, and was a "Bull-Moose" elector for the Second Congressional district of Tennessee. He was not an active candidate for the office of state insurance commissioner, but was chosen on the strength of his record in public life, and in practical business and professional affairs. Mr. Taylor owns considerable property in city and country real estate, and still has his family residence at LaFollette.

W. S. FARMER, M. D. Many of the men in the medical profession today are devoting themselves in a large measure to the prevention of disease as well as its cure. In this way their efficiency as special factors has extended much beyond the scope of the old-fashioned practice when the doctor was related to his patients only as an individual. One of the finest representatives of the modern physicians, who has enjoyed special prestige as a physician and surgeon, is Dr. W. S. Farmer of Cookeville. His father before him was a noted old time doctor, and for two generations the Farmer family has given efficient and devoted service to the cause of humanity.

Dr. W. S. Farmer was born in DeKalb county, Tennessee, May 17, 1867, son of William M. and Miranda (Smellage) Farmer. The Farmer family has long been identified with Tennessee, Absalom the paternal grandfather, having come from his native state of Virginia to Tennessee in 1823, settling on a farm in Smith county, where he lived until his death. The maternal grandfather was Jephtha Smellage, who also came to Tennessee at an early day. The father was born in Smith county, October 30, 1827, and died in 1908. The mother was born in 1838 and died in 1883. William M. Farmer was a poor boy and it was his ambition that guided him through the hard and self-sacrificing labors necessary to gain an education and fit himself for a learned profession. He

attained his first schooling in Smith county and completed his training in Cumberland University at Lebanon. He became a teacher at an early age and in this way earned money for completing his schooling. When he had finished his college education he possessed twenty-five cents, which he lost on the way home. In 1863 he graduated at the University of Nashville in medicine, but had studied and begun practice in 1858, practicing for four years before he attained his degree from the University. His early practice was in DeKalb and Putnam counties, and as an old time doctor his practice kept him almost constantly riding or driving over an area bounded by three counties. He continued in the hard work for fifty years and during that time had seen thousands of people into the world and had been at their bedside when many of them passed out of life. The late Dr. Farmer was for **sixty years a member of the Masonic order**, and was affiliated with Royal Arch degree. His wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In politics, during his early career, **he was a Whig and later, previous to and during the war, he was a Union man**, but during his practice in the war he showed no discrimination in giving his services to the representatives of either side. He was noted throughout his community for his originality and keen wit, and had some special attributes of character which should make him well remembered to this state. He never bought a single article on credit, never gave his note for any sum, and consequently was never in debt. There were five children in the family of the late Dr. Farmer and wife, Dr. W. S. being the first, and the others named as follows: Cordelia, the wife of J. W. Kerr, a grain dealer at Nashville; Philena, wife of R. L. Kerr, of Buffalo Valley; Leona, wife of W. W. Jared, of Buffalo Valley; Ura, wife of John Birch, a merchant at Paden, Oklahoma.

With the splendid example of his father's successful and beneficent career before him, Dr. W. S. Farmer early determined upon medicine as his vocation. He obtained his education in the Elmwood schools of Smith county, and then was a student for a time in Burritt College at Spencer. In 1888, after having begun his medical reading under the direction of his father, he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1890. His first practice was in Buffalo Valley, and after a number of years as a special practitioner in that locality, he moved to Cookeville in 1908. Dr. Farmer has shown a very progressive attitude in his profession and has never been content with present attainments. Since his graduation from the medical college he has taken special courses at the New York Polyclinic, at University of Nashville, at the Harvard Medical College and at the Post-Graduate College of Medicine in New York.

In March, 1891, Dr. Farmer married Miss Fannie Vaden, daughter of H. B. C. Vaden, who was a well-known farmer and tobacco raiser in Putnam county, and whose death, resulting from appendicitis was the

first case of that disease to be diagnosed and described as such in Putnam county. The children of Dr. Farmer and wife are as follows: William C., who is now twenty years of age, and is a student in Dixie College at Cookeville; Jesse Douglas, fourteen years of age; and Estelle, now seven years old. Mrs Farmer is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in politics is a Democrat, and has active membership in the Putnam county, the State and Upper Cumberland Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Farmer in September, 1911, was delegate to Washington at the convention of the International Congress of Hygiene. Dr. Farmer has given very enthusiastic attention to the broad field of education, especially in its relation to the mental, moral and physical welfare of the child. At the present time he is chairman of the Cookeville Board of Education, and once a week takes time from his private practice to deliver a lecture on hygiene before the students. The general subject of hygiene has always been with him an absorbing study, and he has encouraged at every opportunity the diffusion of information concerning health and health conditions among the people of his locality. In order to increase the knowledge of health and hygiene in the city schools he gives a prize of \$10.00 to the boy or girl who most successfully presents a formal speech on the subject of Hygiene. Dr. Farmer owns a fine farm and has much other property as well as his practical achievements in his profession to show for his career.

T. K. SISK. Prominent among the educators of Tennessee, Mr. T. K. Sisk is head of the public school system at Cookeville and by his practical work in the profession is well known among educators throughout the state. He has made educational work his vocation, has given it his best energy, and has won a most creditable position in this profession.

T. K. Sisk was born in North Carolina, February 7, 1878, a son of John L. and Mary (Spainhour) Sisk. The paternal grandparents were B. H. and Salina (Warlick) Sisk, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The Sisk family came to America from England, the founder in this country being six brothers. One of these brothers was killed in the battle at Kings mountain during the revolution. B. H. Sisk was a planter and slave owner in North Carolina, and during the Civil war served as a soldier in the Confederate army. Subsequently he returned to the old estate and spent the rest of his years in North Carolina. The maternal grandparents were Michael and Lettie Spainhour, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and belonged to substantial and well to do farmers and before the war, were large owners of slaves. The Spainhour family was of Dutch origin. John L. Sisk, the father, was born in North Carolina in 1857, while his wife

was born in the same state in 1855. They were reared and educated in their native vicinity, and have spent all their lives in North Carolina where the former has been a successful farmer. They were the parents of seven children of whom T. K. was the oldest, the other children being as follows: M. E., who is cashier in the Copeland National Bank at Greensboro, Georgia; C. N., who is a practicing physician in Portsmouth, Virginia; B. H., who is employed on the Louisville & Nashville Railway in Nashville; Roscoe, who is a student in the medical department of Vanderbilt University; Elma, who is a stenographer at Athens, Georgia, and Eva in the State Normal School at Athens, Georgia. The parents are both members of the Southern Methodist church, and the father in politics is a Democrat, and a quiet unassuming man who has never sought conspicuous position in his community.

Mr. T. K. Sisk was reared in his native state and by much self sacrificing effort attained an educational equipment which allowed him to pursue his favorite vocation. He was graduated at Peabody College in 1902, and at once entered upon school work, teaching for two years in the West Nashville school, now known as the Mark Cockrell school. The next location was at Bethpage in Sumner county, where he taught for one year, and in 1905 came to Cookeville to take charge of the public school system of this town. As superintendent he has the direction of five hundred and seventy students and a large corps of efficient teachers. During the year 1912-13 there was added to the course of study of the Cookeville school, a series of lectures on personal and school room hygiene.

On September 8, 1902, Professor Sisk married Miss Mattie Sewell, daughter of J. K. Sewell, who was a well known farmer of Davidson county. The three children born to their marriage are Glenn, in school, and Mary Louise and John Kelley. The family worship at the Methodist church and Mr. Sisk is in politics a Democrat. His interest and activities in his profession extend beyond the horizon of his own school and his immediate work. He has been actively identified with the Teachers Association and at one time was vice president of the Middle Tennessee Teachers Association. Each summer he engages in institute work, and during the summer of 1911 was at Fayetteville and in 1912 at Cookeville. In 1913 he was made conductor of the State Institute held at Cookeville.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL B. YEARGAN. Among the eminent educators of middle Tennessee during the latter decades of the previous century none held a higher place by reason of distinguished service and scope of individual attainments than Professor Yeargan, whose character is held in the highest esteem by hundreds of men now eminent in the professions and in business and civil life, who at some time in their

early careers came under his instruction and stimulating direction. Until his retirement a few years ago, Professor Yeargan was head of the well known Yeargan School at Cookeville, which he built up from a small private institution until it ranks on an equal plane with the best institutions of academic and higher instruction in this state.

Samuel B. Yeargan was born near Murfreesboro in Rutherford county, Tennessee, August 7, 1850, a son of Dr. H. H. L. and Fruzenia E. (Jarrette) Yeargan. For fully a century, has the Yeargan family been identified with Tennessee, and the name has always been associated with industrious and honored work. Professor Yeargan belongs to old Welsh stock, and the family records go well back into that antiquity when the Welsh were the leading people of ancient Britain. The founder of the Yeargan family in America was Reverend Andrew Yeargan, who came from Wales and settled in Virginia in 1755. He was a contemporary of Charles and John Wesley, of John Whitfield and of other eminent Protestant divines of that period. A son of this pioneer minister was conspicuous in the early history of Chappel Hill, North Carolina, and he gave much of the land on which Chappel Hill College was built, that institution have been in successful operation for more than one hundred years.

Bartlett Yeargan, grandfather of Professor Yeargan, and a son of the donor of the land for the Chappel Hill College, was born at Chappel Hill, North Carolina, February 18, 1790, and in 1812 established his family in Williamson county, Tennessee. Thus the century has passed during which the Yeargan family have been residents in Tennessee. Bartlett Yeargan married Mary A. Lawrence in 1813.

At Salem, seven miles southwest of Murfreesboro, resided for many years, one of the finest representatives of the old-time physicians, Dr. H. H. L. Yeargan, son of Bartlett Yeargan, and father of Professor Yeargan. Dr. Yeargan was born near Triune in Williamson county, May 29, 1820. He was reared on a farm, educated in medicine at Transylvania, University of Kentucky, where he graduated March 6, 1846, and at once located at Salem in Rutherford county, where for sixty years he was continuously and actively identified with the splendid work of his profession. His career in the annals of Tennessee medicine is almost unique. He began practice in almost the pioneer period of Tennessee, when the state was without railroads or other important improvements and when the old country doctor spent much of his time in riding horseback with his saddle-bags filled with medicine across a country with most primitive roads, and when a doctor had a practice which oftentimes almost covered several counties, and it required almost the labor of night and day to make the rounds during the seasons of greatest illness. For nearly two generations he was the kindly friend and physician to the people of Rutherford county. He was throughout the greater part of his life an active member and official

of the Southern Methodist church. His wife accompanied in devotion to the church and their home was for years the favorite stopping place of the ministers of that denomination. Dr. Yeargan was affiliated with the Masonic order, and in early years took much part in the fraternity.

On January 12, 1848, he married Fruzenia E. Jarrette, daughter of Thomas and Elmira (Dodd) Jarrette, who came to Tennessee from Charlotte Courthouse, Virginia, in 1808. Her father was a farmer and during his early years in Tennessee made several trips by wagon and over the old trails across the Allegany mountains, where he laid in a stock of goods and then retraced the weary trail to Tennessee. His death occurred in the early '90's of the preceding century, while his wife passed away in 1890. Dr. Yeargan and wife were the parents of six children, Professor Yeargan being the second and the others named as follows: Sallie Elmina, now Mrs. Fount Love, her husband being a farmer of Rutherford county; Mark S., who died in 1903; Robert Andrew, who has charge of the old home farm; Marietta wife of Dr. DeWitt Huff, a practicing physician and resident on a farm in Rutherford county. Benjamin Thompson, who was accidentally drowned in 1896 at the age of thirty-eight.

Samuel B. Yeargan attained his education at Murfreesboro, where he finished his course of study in the local schools in 1872. At that time began his career as teacher at Salem, and he continued actively as a teacher in Rutherford county for ten years. Professor Yeargan came to Cookeville in 1882, and for fully a quarter of a century was identified with education in this locality. During seven years he had charge of the public schools of Cookeville, and then began teaching in private schools, a result of which labors was the founding and upbuilding of the noted Yeargan school, which was established about 1894. During the high-tide of this school's successful existence, he maintained a corps of able associate teachers and the curriculum of study was such that students were prepared for the junior year of regular colleges. The higher collegiate branches were also taught those who desired them. For many years nearly all the teachers in this and surrounding counties had at some time come under the influence and instruction of Professor Yeargan, and as an individual instructor and through his important place as the head of the Yeargan school, he left a profound impress upon the educational activities and the personal characters of the section of the state.

During his boyhood Professor was a student of, not only books but of men and events. He possesses an original mind, capable of forming its own judgments on current affairs, and in his community he has always been known as a man possessing the courage of his convictions, so that his judgments have been correspondingly respected, and have had their influence in many ways. He has read extensively in the best literature of the ancient and modern world, and possesses

that splendid fund of mental resource which is the highest form of personal wealth. He has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge and in 1903 was delegate to the grand lodge of the state.

On November 22, 1886, Professor married Miss Tina Reagan, a native of Cookeville, and a daughter of Isaac and Louisa Reagan. Mrs. Yeargan's father, who died at the age of forty-four years, was for many years popularly known as proprietor of the Reagan Hotel at Cookeville. Her mother died in 1902 at the age of sixty-six years. The three children in the Reagan family were Mary Ann, wife of Ed. Staley of Cookeville; Lizzie Lucile, wife of Joshua Brown of Decatur, Alabama, and Mrs. Yeargan. The five children of Professor Yeargan and wife are: Mary Beatrice; Reagan L.; Elizabeth Lucile; Louise, and Eugene, who died in 1902 at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Yeargan are members of the Methodist church, and he was for many years an officer of the church and superintendent of its Sunday school.

HON. SAMUEL EDWARDS. The life of this gentleman, presenting as it does a worthy example to the rising generation, has been one of hard work since his early boyhood, and includes the performance of arduous professional duties in the several relations in which he has been placed during the past several years. The position to which he has attained is evidence in itself that the qualities of industry and perserverance afford the means of distinction under a system of government in which the places of honor are open to all who may be found worthy of them. From obscure boyhood, forced to work to secure means with which to prosecute the studies of his chosen calling, he has worked his way to his present position in the field of law, and as Judge of the County Court of Putnam county is proving himself a worthy and dignified member of the bench. Judge Edwards was born August 29, 1880, in Putnam county, Tennessee, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mary P. (Grimes) Edwards.

The Edwards' family was founded in America by three brothers who emigrated from Ireland, among whom was Edward Edwards, the great-grandfather of Judge Edwards. One of the sons of Edward Edwards was William Edwards, who was born in eastern Tennessee and spent his entire life there. At one time he was a very wealthy man, but heavy investments in the Eastern Tennessee Railroad nearly ruined him financially. He married Mary Parks, also a native of eastern Tennessee, and they had a large family of children one of the sons being Thomas J., the father of Judge Edwards.

Thomas J. Edwards was born in 1837, in Loudon county, Tennessee, and was educated and reared to manhood in his native locality, coming to Putnam county in 1867. Prior to this he had served for some time in Company B, First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, in the Union service during the Civil war, and participated in a number of engage-

ments, being wounded in battle. On his return to private life, he engaged in farming and stock raising, and was so engaged until his death, which occurred February 1, 1912. He was a member of the Baptist church and a Republican in politics, but took only a good citizen's interest in affairs of a public nature. Mr. Edwards was married in Putnam county to Miss Mary P. Grime, who was born in 1850, in Putnam county, Tennessee, daughter of John Grime, a native of North Carolina, who came to Kentucky and thence to Tennessee as early as 1848. He became one of the well-to-do men of Putnam county, and for many years was engaged in loaning money. Mrs. Edwards still survives her husband and now lives on the old homestead in Putnam county. She has been the mother of three children: Olive, deceased; Lois, who married J. F. Gentry, and lives on the Putnam county farm; and Samuel.

Samuel Edwards was given his early education in the public schools of Putnam county, and was reared on the home farm, it being his father's intention that he should follow agricultural pursuits. The young man, however, had decided upon a professional career, and started teaching school in the county, thereby earning the means whereby to attend Cumberland University, at Lebanon, where he was graduated in 1907, with honors. Subsequently, he took a course in Carson Newman College, at Jefferson City, and upon graduation from that institution, in 1910, entered upon the practice of his profession at Cookeville. In the same year he was elected county judge, an office which he has continued to fill to the present time. He has the well-balanced impartial judicial mind, has been able to maintain the best traditions of the Putnam county bench, and has won the esteem and respect not only of the members of the bench and bar, but of the general public, and Putnam county has had no more popular judge.

In 1911, Judge Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Cleo Walters, daughter of Thomas B. Walters, a successful farmer of Union county, Tennessee. Judge Edwards met his wife while a student at Carson Newman College, where she was a teacher. She graduated at American Temperance University, at Harriman, and prior to becoming an educator at Carson Newman College, was a teacher in the Knoxville public schools and Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap. The pleasant family home is located in Cookeville, in addition to which Judge Edwards owns a farm in Putnam county. He is a progressive Republican in his political views, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Edwards is also a member.

ROBERT E. L. PROFFITT. One of the most encouraging facts that can anywhere exist is that, in this country, a large proportion of those individuals who, by their public service, have attained a greater or less degree of eminence—or, mayhap, by their professional or business ac-

quirements and talents have risen by their own efforts. In the sketch of the career of Robert E. L. Proffitt, clerk of the circuit court of Putnam county, there will be found something to encourage the exertions of those youths who, without fortune or influential friends, are struggling to overcome obstacles in the acquirement of position and financial independence. Like many of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Proffitt belongs to a family whose fortunes were swept away in the disasters that followed the outbreak of the war between the North and South, and his life from earliest boyhood has been one of constant industry and preserving effort, culminating in well-deserved success. He is a native son of Putnam county, and was born June 4, 1864, a son of James and Lucinda (Slagle) Proffitt.

The Proffitt family originated in Ireland, from whence came the progenitor, John Proffitt, the great-grandfather of Robert E. L. Proffitt. Among his children was James Proffitt, who was born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee at an early day, engaging in farming and becoming a successful man for his time. He married a Miss Keener. James Proffitt, son of James, and father of Robert E. L. Proffitt, was born in Carter county, Tennessee, in 1812, and there received a somewhat limited education. He made the most of his opportunities, early engaged in farming and stock raising, and became a successful man for his day, but the great struggle between the states cost him heavily, and his fortunes were lost with those of the South. He was a Democrat in politics. He died August 29, 1871. Mr. Proffitt was married in Sullivan county, Tennessee, in 1851, to Miss Lucinda Slagle, daughter of Frederick Slagle, a Sullivan county farmer. She was born in that county in 1830, and survived her husband many years, passing away December 2, 1909. They had nine children, of whom Robert E. L. was the eighth in order of birth, and of these five are still living: Emily, who married H. J. Mayberry and lives in Jackson county, Tennessee; Lorinah, who became the wife of W. E. Henley and lives in White county; Franklin P., who is a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; Robert E. L.; and Samuel H., who lives in Hamilton county.

Robert E. L. Proffitt was but seven years of age when his father died, and his education was limited to attendance at the public schools of Putnam and White counties. He studied assiduously, however, and succeeded in securing a teacher's certificate, subsequently spending seven years as an educator. Later, he entered mercantile pursuits, in which he became successful, for ten years being proprietor of a general store in Putnam county, a Democrat in his political views, in September, 1902, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Putnam county, and in 1910 again became the successful candidate of his party for that office, in which he is still efficiently serving. He has rendered his fellow-citizens signal service, and Putnam county has no more popular official.

On September 30, 1894, Mr. Proffitt was married to Miss Annie Goodwin, daughter of James T. Goodwin, a farmer and merchant of White county, who served as a soldier in the Confederate army under Gen. Dibrell. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Proffitt: Notie, Roscoe, Hollis, Herman, Charles and Harvey, all of whom are attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Proffitt are faithful members of the Christian church, in the work of which they take an active part.

A. R. DEAN, cashier of the Bank of Cookeville, is another of the men whose careers should prove of an encouraging nature to aspiring youths who feel that they are handicapped by lack of opportunities and capital. From youth he never received any help from home, yet his earnest, untiring efforts to make his life of some account have been crowned with success, as his ample means, his position in business and society, and the esteem in which he is held splendidly testify. Mr. Dean is a member of the Big Bend State, born December 27, 1864, in Smith county, Tennessee, and is a son of Jefferson M. and Sophia (Holland) Dean.

Isaiah Dean, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Dean, was born in Virginia and came to Tennessee at an early date, settling on a farm in Smith county, where he spent the remainder of his life, becoming successful in his operations and dying one of the best known men of his section. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Dean was Richard Holland, a South Carolinian, who was an early settler of eastern Tennessee, where he resided for a number of years, and later became a resident of Simpson county, where his death occurred. Jefferson M. Dean was born in 1836, in Smith county, Tennessee, and as a young man was engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the First Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A., in which he became lieutenant, and subsequently served at Mill Springs, Chickamauga and other hard-fought battles, and died in 1865 from the effects of exposure. In 1854, Mr. Dean was married in Smith county, Tennessee, to Miss Sophia Holland, who was born in Simpson county, in 1838, and was an own cousin of the Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, her mother and the Southern hero's mother being sisters. She died in 1909, in the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, the mother of four children: Mary, who married Elisha Cox and lives in Warren county, Kentucky; Susie, who married Samuel Wallace, and lives in California; A. R.; and Jefferson M., who is engaged in farming and merchandising in Smith county.

A. R. Dean was still an infant when his father died, and he was compelled in large part to educate himself. After completing the course in the public schools of Willette, Macon county, he went to Burritt College, in Van Buren county, and on graduating from that institution entered the mercantile field as the proprietor of a store at Bagdad, Jackson county.

Mr. Dean continued in business at that point for fifteen years, meeting with well-deserved success, but in 1900 left the commercial field for that of finance, going to Lafayette, Macon county, and organizing the Bank of Lafayette, of which he became the first cashier. In July, 1908, he left that place and made removal to Carthage, where for two years he was cashier of the Carthage National Bank. His advent in Cookeville was in 1911, when he became cashier of the Bank of Cookeville, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. This is one of the solid and substantial banks of Putnam county, having a capital of \$30,000, a surplus of \$6,000 and average deposits of \$75,000, and much of its success must be accredited to Mr. Dean, whose sound judgment, combined with an affability of manner which renders him at all times easy of approach, makes him exceedingly popular, while, perhaps, there is no man in the city whose advice is deemed more reliable or whose opinion carries more weight.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced to the Royal Arch degree, and has held all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. He has also passed through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias, and is very popular in fraternal circles of Cookeville. In political matters he is a Democrat, but has never desired public preferment, although he takes a keen and intelligent interest in matters that affect the welfare of Cookeville or its people, and at all times endeavors to support good men and measures. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been successful in his business ventures and has invested in property in his adopted section, where he is also the owner of a comfortable modern home.

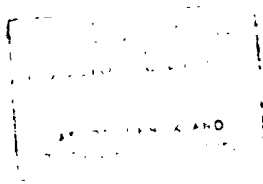
B. G. ADCOCK. Among the men of Putnam county whose fine legal attainments have raised them to positions of eminence at the bar, B. G. Adcock, of Cookeville, takes prominent rank. His career, from humble and obscure boyhood to his present high standing, has been marked by steady and continuous advance, and during his almost thirty years of practice in the courts of Tennessee he has ever been noted for his devotion to his profession and his adherence to its best traditions. Mr. Adcock is a native Tennessean, and was born on a farm in DeKalb county, September 20, 1861. His paternal grandparents, David and Sarah (Cantrell) Adcock, were early settlers of DeKalb county, while on the maternal side he is descended from James and Catherine Wynne, who early located in Warren county.

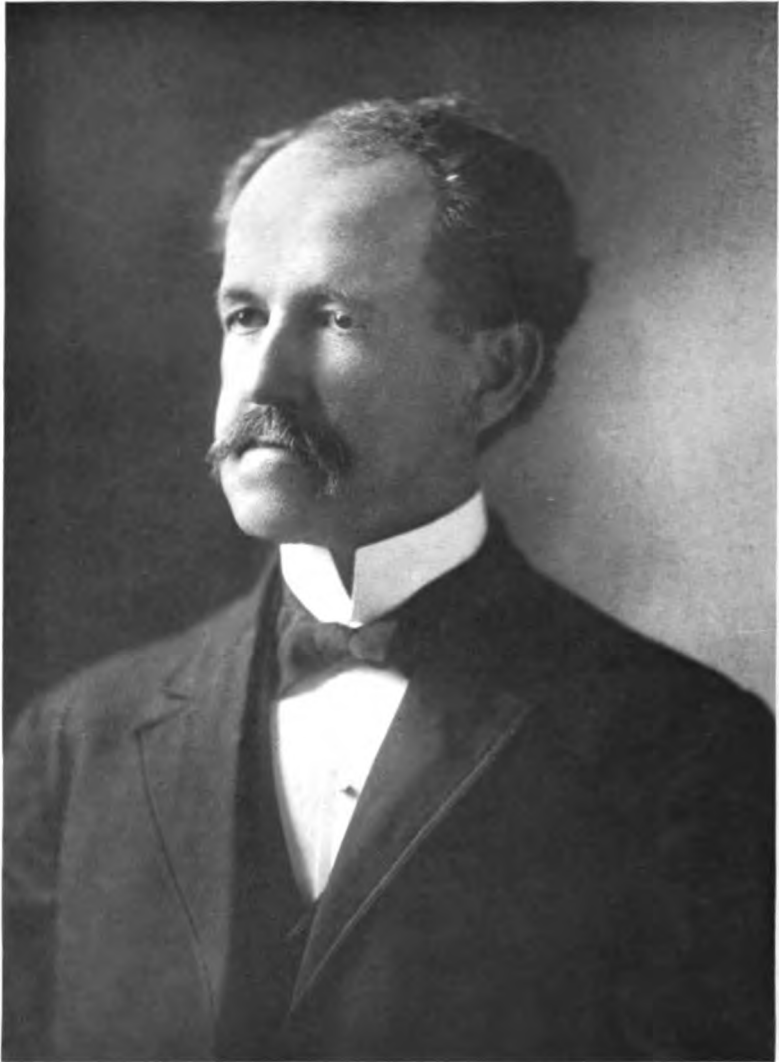
Perry Adcock, father of B. G. Adcock, was born in 1831, in DeKalb county, and as a young man enlisted for service in the Mexican war, through which he served. This experience gained him a captaincy in Combs Battallion, in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and with this organization he participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, including that at Chickamauga. On the expiration of his

military service, he returned to his farm in DeKalb county, there spending the remaining years of his life in tilling the soil and raising cattle, his death occurring in 1909. Mr. Adcock was a Democrat in politics, and with his family was connected with the Baptist church. He married Miss Mary N. Wynne, who was born in 1845 in Warren county, Tennessee, and died in 1904, and they had a family of four children, of whom three are now living: B. G.; William, a farmer and stock raiser of Texas; and Callie, who married S. T. Wall, a farmer and stock man of Rutherford county.

After completing his preliminary educational training in the public schools of DeKalb county, B. G. Adcock entered Burritt Spencer College, where he was graduated in 1884. Having decided upon a professional career, at that time he began to read law in the offices of R. C. NeSmith, of Smithville, under whose preceptorship he studied until his admittance to the bar in 1885. He immediately entered practice at Smithville, where he formed a partnership with R. C. NeSmith which lasted for one year and he then became a partner of Judge J. S. Gribble, which partnership was dissolved four years later when he moved to Sparta, Tennessee, remaining there until 1905. Removing to Cookeville in that year, Mr. Adcock then practiced alone until the latter part of 1912, when he was joined by his son, Milburn K. Mr. Adcock has devoted his entire time and attention to his profession, and has not cared for public life, although on the one occasion when he consented to be a candidate, in 1893, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Rutherford, Cannon, and DeKalb counties in the Tennessee State Senate, and there served as a member of the Judiciary committee. Recognized as one of the most learned representatives of his profession in Cookeville, he has become a familiar figure in the various courts, and his connection with a number of cases that have attracted widespread attention has given him an established prestige. One of these cases was that of a Kentucky so-called "Night Rider," the case being taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, where it was decided in favor of Mr. Adcock's client.

In 1885 Mr. Adcock was married to Miss Lee Kendrick, daughter of Jackson Kendrick, a Tennessee farmer, and to this union there have been born five children: Etoile, who married Lee Weir, a son of Dr. Weir, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Beulah, who became the wife of Thurman Whitson, of Cookeville; Tula, who is single and resides with her parents; Milburn K., who is his father's law partner; and Lorelle, who is also single and lives at home. The oldest daughter was educated at Murfreesboro, while the other children attended school at Cookeville, Sparta, and Lebanon. Mrs. Adcock is a member of the Christian church.





William E. F. Milburn

ROBERT L. FARLEY. Among the business men of Cookeville who have attained a position of prominence in affairs in Tennessee, one of the most conspicuous is Robert L. Farley, who is a young business man who has been remarkably successful, having started out without any important capital or influence and by force of ability and energy has become one of the largest lumber dealers and manufacturers in the state. He is associated with Mr. A. G. Maxwell, and with that well known capitalist owns lumber interests in Tennessee and other states, has three mills in Mississippi, and is closely in touch with the industrial and commercial interests of his home state.

Robert L. Farley, whose family originally came from Scotland was born in White county, Tennessee, October 20, 1868. His paternal grandfather was John Farley, and the parents of the Cookeville business man were Howard and Carolina (Dyer) Farley, both of whom were natives of this state. The father was born in 1834 and the mother in 1829, and she died in 1907. The father was a substantial farmer, by occupation. During the Civil war he served in the quarter master's department for four years, under General Dibrell. He now resides on a farm in White county, being retired from active duties, and now nearly eighty years of age. Of the four children in the family, the oldest was Landon, a resident of White county, Robert L. was second; Etta, is the wife of Mr. Whitson of Cookeville, and Pasco is the wife of Mr. Williams in White county. The parents were both members of the Methodist church and the father is affiliated with the Masonic order, and in politics is a Democrat.

Robert L. Farley received his early education in the White county schools and in preparation for a commercial career graduated from the Gem City business college at Quincy, Illinois. His first important position in life was as cashier of the bank of Cookeville, a position in which he continued as a reliable banker for twenty-two years. He finally left the bank in order to engage actively in the lumber and lumber manufacturing business. As stated he has been very successful in this line and is now interested in mills in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Mr. Farley in 1896 married Miss Florence Fowler, whose parents now live in Oklahoma. Mr. Farley and wife worship in the Christian church and he is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM ELBERT FRANKLIN MILBURN. For thirty-seven years a lawyer, Mr. Milburn is one of the ablest members of the Greeneville bar. He has had a long and varied career, beginning with his experience as a Union soldier in his early manhood, subsequently following the calling of a school teacher until he took up the study of law, and for a number of years past has been quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City.

William Elbert Franklin Milburn was born at Milburnton, Tennes-

see, on November 15, 1842, and is of English descent, being the tenth of the eleven children born to his parents, William and Martha (Frame) Milburn.

The first of the name to settle on these shores, William Milburn emigrated from England to America about the beginning of the eighteenth century, settled in the valley of Virginia, near what is known today as Winchester. His son, John Milburn, was a soldier in the American Revolution, and was the father of Jonathan Milburn, who became a soldier under General Wayne and fought in the Indian wars of 1792-5 in Ohio. In the battle of Maumee Rapids he was severely wounded. He married, in 1795, Nancy Emerson, a descendant of the Emerson family of London, and moving to the state of Tennessee, settled in Greene county, in 1802. Thus is traced the early American ancestry of this old family, which has been through succeeding generations worthily identified with the best phases of American life.

William Milburn, the eldest child of Jonathan and Nancy (Emerson) Milburn, was born near Winchester, Virginia, on the 16th day of September, 1797. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the Civil war he was a staunch Union man, noted in his country for the fervency of his enthusiasm in the matter. At the time when the railroad bridges were burned throughout East Tennessee, he was arrested and taken before Colonel Ledbetter, who was in command of the Confederate forces then stationed at Greeneville, Tennessee. It appearing from the evidence that he did not aid in the bridge-burning, he was offered his liberty by Colonel Ledbetter if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, but this offer he refused emphatically. He was released, however, in a few days on his own parole, under the provision that he would not preach, travel or attend public meetings. When General Burnside took possession of East Tennessee, in 1863, Mr. Milburn aided in raising the Eighth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry for the Union army, and he became Chaplain of the regiment. He died in 1877, in Greene county, Tennessee. He married Martha Frame in the year 1818. She was of English descent and like himself a native of Virginia. She was born on April 10, 1802, and died on February 14, 1861, the mother of eleven children.

William Elbert Franklin Milburn was brought up on the home farm of his parents. During the summers he worked on the home place and attended the old field school in the winter seasons. He loved books, and was a zealous student always. He was just past eighteen years of age when his mother died and the Civil war began. His father and almost the entire population of East Tennessee were opposed to secession and to the Southern Confederacy. He shared in this loyalty to the Union. In the fall of 1862 he was recruited by a Federal officer, William McClain, for service in the Union army. At that time the Confederate forces held all East Tennessee and Southeastern Kentucky, and the

recruiting work was carried on in the most adroit manner possible, young Milburn being sworn into the United States service by the light of the stars, many miles inside the Confederate lines. To get through to Kentucky, the nearest point held by the Union forces, was a feat most difficult and hazardous. Every ferry had its Confederate sentinel, every mountain pass was guarded, and all the leading roads were vigilantly patrolled. The only available means of escape was on foot, through the fields and forests, traveling by night and hiding by day in the coves of the mountains. Each recruit furnished his own subsistence and carried it on his back. Thus many thousands of the loyal sons of East Tennessee evaded the Confederate forces to swell the army of the union. It was thus that young Milburn made his escape from Greene county, Tennessee, across the Cumberland mountains to Louisville, Kentucky. The journey consumed several days and nights, and was attended by many perilous incidents. His shoes wore out. He lost his hat in the brush on the mountain because in crossing Powell's Valley the unarmed squad of raw recruits were attacked by the Confederate cavalry, forty-seven being killed, many wounded and about two hundred captured, the remainder, Mr. Milburn among them, escaped, only by swift-footedness, night and the cliffs affording protection against the cavalry pursuing. He threw away his coat to lighten his burden, and when he entered the lines of the Union army he was barefooted, bareheaded and coatless. He served in Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, first as private, then as sergeant and later as first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, on October 7, 1865. With his command he participated in a great number of skirmishes, battles and campaigns. Some of the most important were as follows: Florence, Alabama; Sulphur Trestle, Alabama; Pulaski, Tennessee; Shoal Creek, Spring Hill, Campbellsville, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, all in Tennessee, and fourteen days' continual fighting and skirmishing in the pursuit of General Hood on his retreat to Alabama. Mr. Milburn, while in the service, determined that if he survived the war he would endeavor to obtain an education, and with that end in view he saved all the money he earned as a soldier, knowing that he would return to a home made desolate and impoverished by the bloody hand of civil war.

On his return home from the war he immediately entered a private school to prepare himself for college. He was admitted to the Freshman class of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University in September, 1867, and after his first year in college he was appointed tutor in Latin and Mathematics. In 1870 he received in the class contest in oratory the gold medal, and he was valedictorian of his class in 1871, when he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He was in the same year, 1871, elected professor of mathematics in his Alma Mater. He gave eminent satisfaction in that position, resigning July, 1873. He then took a post-graduate course in the University of Michigan and upon examination in the year 1874 received the degree of A. M.

While teaching, Mr. Milburn read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Athens, Tennessee, where he formed a partnership with W. H. Bryant, and at once sprang into prominence in the community. In 1879 he moved to Greeneville, Tennessee, where he still resides. He has been very successful in his legal practice and in business affairs generally.

Mr. Milburn has long been prominent in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been successively Assistant Adjutant General, Commander of the Department of Tennessee, and a member of the National Council of Administration. In 1903 he was commissioned as Captain and Quartermaster of Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which position he is still occupying at this writing (1913), and in which he has given a service in every way satisfactory and worthy of himself.

He was one of the organizers and is now a director and stockholder in the Greene County Bank, Greeneville, Tennessee, and has been prominent in a public way in connection with the political affairs of his county. He represented Greene county in the General Assembly of Tennessee during the years of 1887-8 and 1893-4, and in connection with his legislative activities, it should be mentioned that he is the author of the Age of Consent law, which now stands valid on the statute books of the state, and he is also the author of many other statutes now in force in Tennessee. He was defeated for Congress on the one hundred and forty-fourth ballot by one vote majority in a Republican convention at Morristown, Tennessee, in the year 1894, Hon. W. C. Anderson being the successful opponent of the five contestants. In the hotly contested primary election of 1896 he was defeated by a small majority for Congress by Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, the contestants being Milburn, Brownlow and Anderson.

Mr. Milburn was married October 1, 1878, to Miss Florence Ella Williams, of English ancestry, who died on January 16, 1910. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom died in early life. The living members of the family are Lulu Belle, the wife of Paul E. Divine; Frank Emily, who married Ralph D. Miller; and Blaine Milburn. On July 3, 1912, Mr. Milburn was married to Miss Mary Winifred Hardy, a native daughter of North Carolina. The family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Greeneville.

STEPHEN B. ANDERSON. Although a resident of Cookeville only since January, 1912, Stephen B. Anderson has already firmly established himself in financial circles of the city, where his judgment, sagacity and thorough knowledge of financial matters have given him high standing. As cashier of the First National Bank of Cookeville, he has helped to popularize that institution's coffers, and his long connection with ventures of a monetary nature has given him a well-earned place in public confidence. Mr. Anderson belongs to that class of men who appreciate their success the more because it has been self attained. A product of the farm, he worked his own way through school, and the position he

now holds has been gained through the medium of persistence, indomitable energy and well-directed effort. He was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, June 29, 1864, and is a son of William C. and Aletha (Draper) Anderson.

The Anderson family was founded in Tennessee by the grandfather of Mr. Anderson, Caleb Anderson, who came to this state at an early day and spent the remainder of his life here in agricultural pursuits. On the maternal side, Mr. Anderson's grandfather was Joshua Draper, who was reared in Jackson county, and who went to the gold fields of California in 1850 and never was heard of afterward. William C. Anderson was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, was there reared and educated, and spent his entire life within its limits, being engaged for the greater part of his career in agricultural pursuits. During the early years of his life he was extensively engaged in tobacco trading, taking his product by flat-boat to New Orleans, and was also the proprietor of a milling business. A quiet, unassuming man, he was nevertheless well known all over the county, and was noted for his honesty. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in his political views was a Democrat, although he never aspired to public office. In his death, in 1882, his county lost one of its best citizens. His wife, who was also a native of Jackson county, passed away October 8, 1901, having been the mother of twelve children, of whom nine are still living, and Stephen B. was the eleventh in order of birth.

Stephen B. Anderson received his education in the schools of Elmwood, Smith county, and was reared to manhood on the homestead farm. He continued to remain under the parental roof and assist his father until he reached the age of twenty-five years, at which time he received his introduction to the banking business as a bookkeeper in a bank located at Gainesboro, Jackson county. Subsequently, he went to Celina, Clay county, where he became cashier of the Bank of Celina, and continued to be identified with that institution until January, 1912, when he came to Cookeville to become cashier of the First National Bank. This is recognized as one of the firmly-established banks of Putnam county, having been organized in 1910, and having a capital of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$3,000, and average deposits of \$180,000. Mr. Anderson has numerous outside interests, but devotes his time and attention to the duties of his position. He has become a general favorite with the depositors at the bank, and his advice and judgment are invariably sought in matters of an important nature.

In political matters Mr. Anderson is a Democrat, but has never entered the public arena. He is well-known in fraternal circles and has attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry.

JOHN B. S. MARTIN, M. D. For more than forty years sucessfully engaged in practice at Cookeville and now the oldest physician in point of years in practice in that locality, Dr. Martin has represented the highest ability and best personal qualities of the medical profession. Three generations of the Martin family have been identified with this profession in this section of Tennessee, Dr. Martin's father having doctored many of the older residents in earlier years, while a son of the doctor has during the last ten years entered upon active practice and enjoys a large patronage on his own account.

John B. S. Martin was born near McMinnville, in Warren county, Tennessee, March 19, 1848. His parents were John Preston and Permelia W. (Price) Martin. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, hence representatives of old pioneer families of this state. The father was born in 1823 and died in 1899, while the mother was born in 1824 and passed away in 1908. Their marriage was celebrated in 1847. The father attained his early education in the schools of White county, and subesquently attended medical college and after fitting himself for the profession began practice at Spencer, and continued in the active work and duties of his vocation for a period of forty years. Both parents were members of the Christian church, and the father was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking much interest in fraternal work. He served as district grand master of the state for the Odd Fellows. At the beginning of his career he was a poor boy, dependent entirely upon his own resources, and after winning his way into professional life became one of its successful and prosperous representatives. In politics he was a Democrat and for one term represented Putnam county in the legislature. The latter years of his life were spent in practice at Cookeville, so that this town has been the scene of the labors of three successive generations of physicians in the same family. The three children now living of these parents are Dr. J. B. S.; H. C., and Z., who is a teacher of music and makes her home with her brother, the doctor.

John B. S. Martin received assistance from his father during his early life, put after the foundation of his education had been laid he became dependent upon his own resources for further advancement. He attended the Cumberland Institute in White county and Sparta, Tennessee, and subsequently entered the University of Nashville and the Vanderbilt University, graduating from the latter institution in 1892. He had become proficient in medicine and had engaged in practice for some time previous to his graduation at the Vanderbilt University. For more than forty years now he has maintained his office and enjoys an extensive practice at Cookeville and vicinity.

In 1875 Dr. Martin married Miss Lillie D. Crutcher, a daughter of Joe Crutcher, who was a merchant and a native of this state. To their union have been born four children, namely: Claude P., who graduated

from Vanderbilt University in the medical department in 1900, and since that date has been associated with his father in practice at Cookeville; Daisy D., who married T. J. Cleibron, of Nashville; Henry C., who resides with his father; and John Crutcher, who is a school boy. Dr. Martin and family are members of the Christian church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, both in the Chapter and Council, and also is a past master of his Masonic lodge and has attained 32nd degree, Scottish Rite. He is past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In politics he is a Democrat and has given public service as a member of the school board, and in other local capacities. Dr. Martin owns considerable real estate in Cookeville, but gives all his best energies and time to his profession.

GEORGE N. GUTHRIE, JR., D. D. S. In Dr. Guthrie, who for ten years has been enjoying the larger rewards of success in his practice as a dentist, the town of Cookeville has one of its most enterprising citizens, and a representative of an old and respected family in this section of Tennessee.

George N. Guthrie, Jr., was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, December 14, 1878, a son of George N. and Ellen Cary (Hobson) Guthrie. The paternal grandfather was Isaac Newton Guthrie, who was formerly a resident of Kentucky, and who established his family in Sumner county, Tennessee, a number of years before the war. He was a farmer and a successful and influential man in his community. He served as a soldier during the Civil war. The senior George N. Guthrie was born in Sumner county in 1849, and his wife in 1846. He attained an education in the schools of his native county, and subsequently graduated in law at the Cumberland University. For a long number of years he has been identified with the bar at Gallatin, and has gained many distinctions in the law. Of the children of himself and wife, the three now living include Dr. Guthrie; Clara Louisa, at home; and Joseph Hobson, who is in the life insurance business at Sumter, South Carolina. The daughter, Virginia Randolph, is deceased. The father is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belongs to the Episcopal denomination. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs in the lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows. In the uniform rank of Knights of Pythias he has held the highest offices in the state. A Democrat in politics he has served as mayor of Gallatin for sixteen years, and for many years has held the offices of justice of the peace and magistrate. At the present time he is practicing law at Gallatin, and still enjoys a large and representative clientage. In a business way he has been successful, and is one of the influential men of his county.

Dr. Guthrie was reared in an excellent home, and in an environment betokening the better things of life and the higher aspirations to effort are always present with him. His schooling was attained in the city high school at Gallatin, the Gallatin Male Seminary, and in 1901 he graduated at the dental department of the Vanderbilt University. The first six months of his practice were in Gallatin, and in September, 1901, he located and opened his office at Cookeville, where he has enjoyed a growing practice from that time to the present. During his professional career he has prospered in a material way, and owns considerable property both in Cookeville and Gallatin.

On November 18, 1903, Dr. Guthrie married Edna M. Smith, a daughter of P. M. Smith, who was a native of Clay county, Tennessee, and at the present time is one of Cookeville's prosperous merchants.

The doctor and wife have one child, Eleanor Virginia, aged eight years. Mrs. Guthrie has active membership in the Christian church while Dr. Guthrie is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has passed through all the chairs of both lodges. In the work of these fraternities he has taken a keen interest, and is past national delegate to the national convention of the Modern Woodmen. He was the first national representative of his order in this state. In politics, Dr. Guthrie is a Democrat.

JOHN BURTON FRIERSON. A man of pronounced business acumen, energetic and progressive, John Burton Frierson, a leading citizen of Shelbyville, has contributed in no small measure towards industrial progress and prosperity of this city, being actively identified with the advancement of its lumber and cotton interests. He was born in Shelbyville, Tennessee, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Robert Payne Frierson, coming from a long line of honored ancestry. He is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation of William Frierson, the immigrant ancestor, the line being traced as follows: William,¹ William,² William,³ Ervin J.,⁴ Robert Payne,⁵ and John Burton.⁶

William Frierson,¹ a native of Scotland, came from County Down, Ireland, with his wife and their two children, in 1730, as given in the Genealogy of the Frierson Family, compiled by Chancellor William S. Fleming, and published in an historical sketch of Zion church, Maury county. He located in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, where he spent his remaining days. He was a strict Presbyterian in religion, and one of the organizers of the Williamsburg Presbyterian church. He and his wife reared six children, John and James, born in Ireland, and William, Thomas, Robert and Agnes, born in South Carolina.

Captain William² Frierson was reared to manhood in Williamsburg District, and fought with the Colonists during the Revolutionary war, commanding a company at the battle of King's Mountain. He married

Margaret Gordon, who was born in South Carolina, of Scotch parents. Their son, William³ Frierson, with others, came to Tennessee in 1806, and the story of their coming as told by Chancellor Fleming is as follows:

In the year 1805 the first Friersons came to Tennessee. Early in that year Moses B. Frierson, James Armstrong, James Blakeley and Paul Fulton made an overland journey from the Williamsburg District to Tennessee, and spent a few months near Nashville, afterwards settling near Franklin. In the spring of 1806 Mrs. Margaret Frierson, Mrs. Jeannette Blakeley, Samuel, William, Elias, and William J. Frierson, Thomas and John Stephenson, and Mrs. Mary Fleming, came with their families from the same district to Tennessee, and after stopping for a time near Franklin settled as pioneers in Maury county. William³ Frierson bought land in Maury county, and was there engaged in farming, with the help of his slaves, during the remainder of his life. He married Jane Frierson, a daughter of Robert Frierson, and among their children was Ervin J.⁴ Frierson, grandfather of John Burton⁶ Frierson.

Ervin J.⁴ Frierson acquired a good education in his youthful days, and after his admission to the bar settled in Shelbyville, forming a partnership with Edmund Cooper, the firm name being Cooper & Frierson. A son and a grandson of Mr. Frierson was afterwards associated with Mr. Cooper, the firm of Cooper & Frierson continuing in existence for upwards of three score years. He gained considerable note in his profession, and was engaged in the practice of law until his death, in 1846. He married Ann Payne Harrison, who survived him several years, making her home with her children, who were five in number, as follows: Mary A., who married John W. Burton; William, who served as colonel in the Confederate Army, was fitted for the bar, and was for some years in partnership with Edmund Cooper, in Shelbyville; Albert, who also served as soldier in the Confederate service, and later was a partner of John W., a successful grain and lumber firm. None of the children are now living.

A native of Shelbyville, Robert Payne⁵ Frierson, the fourth child in the family, received his preparatory education in the public schools of this city, and began his collegiate studies at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, being there at the breaking out of the Civil war. Immediately returning to Tennessee, he enlisted, at Nashville, in the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment of Virginia, where he first served under Stonewall Jackson, afterwards being under General Bragg. With his comrades he took part in many of the important battles of the war, and was never captured, although he was twice slightly wounded. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, when the war closed, he returned from there to his home, and began the study of law in the office of Mr. Edmund Cooper, with whom he subsequently associated as a partner. He was successful as an attorney, and continued in the practice of his chosen profession until his death, 1893.

Robert Payne⁵ Frierson married Mary Little, who was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, a daughter of William Little. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Little, was born in Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. Immigrating to America in colonial days, he settled in Virginia, and subsequently served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He reared six sons and four daughters, as follows: John, William, Benjamin, Samuel, Chauncey, Montgomery, Emily, Martha, Elizabeth, and one other daughter, all of whom came to Tennessee. Benjamin Little, Chauncey Little, and Montgomery Little used to spend their winters in New Orleans, where they dealt extensively in cotton. At the breaking out of the Civil war the three brothers started home to enlist. The boiler of the boat on which they took passage burst, and Benjamin and Chauncey lost their lives. In the spring of 1862 Montgomery Little raised a company for service in the Confederate army, and was commissioned its captain. The company became General Forrest's escort, and its commander, Montgomery Little, was killed at battle of Thompson's Station. John Little removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he resided until his death.

William Little became a very successful agriculturist, owning several farms in Bedford county, Tennessee, where his death occurred in the seventieth year of his age. He married Caroline Clary, who was born in North Carolina, and was brought by her parents to Tennessee when a girl. She survived her husband but a few months. She bore him the following children: William, Lawson, Tennessee, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Benjamin, Francis C., Henry Clay, Eliza, and John. William, Lawson and Thomas served in the Confederate army. John Little, the youngest son, born in 1861, entered the West Point Military Academy in 1878, at the age of seventeen years, and was there graduated with honors. He served in the Spanish-American war, was promoted to captain, and for sometime was acting major. He died of typhoid fever at Governor's Island, New York.

Of the union of Robert Payne⁵ and Mary (Little) Frierson, four children were born, as follows: William L., an attorney, was for awhile a member of the firm of Cooper & Frierson, in Shelbyville, being of the third generation of Friersons to belong to that firm, but is now practicing law in Chattanooga; J. Burton; Carrie, wife of W. G. Evans; and Robert P., who started for Alaska in 1898, and was drowned while en route for the gold fields.

John Burton⁶ Frierson was graduated from the Shelbyville schools, and later attended the Southwestern Presbyterian University, in Clarks-ville, Tennessee. Completing his studies in that institution, Mr. Frierson entered the Farmers Bank, in Shelbyville, with which he was associated for sixteen years. In 1904 he embarked in the lumber business, and at the same time became interested in cotton manufacturing as president of the Sylvan Cotton Mills. In some of these enterprises Mr.

Frierson is associated with his brother-in-law, W. S. Ransom, under the firm name of Ransom & Frierson, and is carrying on a substantial business, in handling lumber and operating a cotton gin.

Mr. Frierson married, in 1896, Lizzie Mai Ransom, a daughter of George W. and Margaret (Buchanan) Ransom. Mr. and Mrs. Frierson have three children, namely: Elizabeth Ransom, Robert Payne and J. Burton, Jr. Although he takes no very active part in politics, Mr. Frierson has rendered good service as alderman. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. Fraternally Mr. Frierson is a member of Shelbyville Lodge, No. 122, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Tannehill Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arch Masons; and of Trinity Consistory, No. 320, of Nashville.

HON. JAMES N. ADAMS. Furnishing another example of the self-made manhood of which our country has such good reason to be proud, the career of the Hon. James N. Adams, farmer, merchant, attorney and legislator, of Wilson county, is one eminently worthy of emulation by the aspiring youth of this or any other section. Starting in life a poor boy, with no capital save his indomitable energy, a willingness to meet any and all conditions and an ability to cope with them, he has steadily worked his way to the forefront in the various fields of activity in which he has been a participant, until today his country has no better known nor more widely esteemed citizen.

James N. Adams was born on August 17, 1852, in Davidson county, Tennessee, and is a son of Harvey and Mariah (Wasson) Adams. The family originated in Kentucky, but the paternal grandfather of Mr. Adams was born and reared in Missouri, where he spent the greater part of his life. Harvey Adams was born in 1814 in Lexington, Kentucky, and came to Tennessee in 1847, where he was engaged in laboring for a short time, subsequently kept the Buena Vista ferry for a number of years, and in 1858 rented a farm. Three years later he removed to another farm which he rented until he purchased a farming property in Wilson county, and there he developed a fine farm, and was in comfortable circumstances at the time of his death. He was a member of the Christian church and in politics was originally a Whig and later a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of two children: John M., who died in 1863, and James N., of this review.

When James N. Adams was born, his father was employed as a day laborer on the famous Belle Meade farm. The boy, at the age of seven, began attendance at a private school near the site of the old penitentiary, and it is told of him that he played "hookey" the first day of his supposed attendance. That early departure from duty, however, did not manifest itself in his later educational career, and he continued in school from then on without a lapse. Until 1865 he attended school in and about Nashville, when his father moved to Green Hill, where he

now lives. He was for some time a pupil of Prof. James E. Scobey at Oakland, where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1871 he entered Bethany College, in Virginia, an institution founded by Alexander Campbell, also the founder of the Christian church, and he was graduated in 1873 in a class numbering twenty-two, of which Champ Clark, one time speaker of national house of representatives, was a member. After his graduation the young man returned home and for a year thereafter was concerned in the business of merchandising, and in January, 1875, entered the law department of Cumberland University, among his classmates at that time being Jordan Stokes, Andrew Price, now deceased, and Professor Anderson. Mr. Adams was the winner of the Amassagassee medal, an honor of some distinction, and upon his graduation in 1876 opened an office in Nashville. The first suit the young attorney conducted was an action for damages, where General Bate, Mr. Williams and Hon. Ed East were counsel for the plaintiff, all of them being prominent and experienced legal men of the city. Notwithstanding the imposing counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Adams conducted the defense alone, and while his client was guilty indeed, he won a signal victory of his distinguished opponents and won the congratulations of the court at the time.

After five years of practice, failing health induced Mr. Adams to withdraw from the profession for a time, and he accordingly identified himself with the dairy business in Wilson county, which he found so lucrative a field of employment, and withal one so congenial to him, that he continued for eleven years in that business. In 1885 he retired from dairy farming, returned to Green Hill, and engaged in the mercantile business, with some little attention to agricultural matters on the side. In August, 1888, he was elected justice of the peace for the first district of Wilson county, winning his election over the heads of three popular candidates, himself a candidate for only three days before the election. He has been re-elected continuously ever since that time, and it is of record that he received more votes at the August election in 1912 than any other candidate for the office of magistrate in the entire state. In January, 1890, he was elected chairman of the county court. He was hailed into service against his protest, and entered upon his duties with no slight misgivings, but with a determination to exert every atom of influence he might in the adjustment of an extremely unhealthy condition of affairs that existed in the business of the county. The chairman of the sinking fund committee was struggling with a load of debt aggregating \$200,000, the result of the county's aid to the old Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, and soon after the election of Judge Adams to the office of chairman of the County court, that venerable official died, with the debt still hanging over the county. After nine years of continuous service on the part of Judge Adams, the debt of \$200,000 was completely wiped out, and today the county has a surplus of \$60,000 to her credit.

a fact that loudly attests the efficiency of his service to his county, the character of which has long been a matter of the highest praise and satisfaction to the voters of the county, and to which they have given their approval and appreciation by retaining him in the office for more than twenty years.

During Judge Adams' incumbency a new jail has been built, and a system of road work by convicts has been inaugurated, which has proved to be a highly successful arrangement, resulting in the building of some thirty-five miles of macadam road. The county owns all the necessary equipment for road building, and the work is carried on at the lowest possible rate of expenditure. In recent years a number of steel bridges have been built throughout the county, in spite of which the tax rate for roads, schools, bridges and general county purposes has not exceeded twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars. All this has been accomplished by Judge Adams and his force of magistrates, and to him and them all the county owes a debt of gratitude. When asked on one occasion how he managed to "stand in" with the county court so successfully, the judge replied, "I am in front, and every now and then I look back to see if the magistrates are following; if they are not, I head about and get in front of them again."

In 1903 Judge Adams was elected to the state legislature as the result of his nomination at a primary wherein his majority was so immense that it was never counted. His record as a legislator was a most excellent one, and he served therein as a member of the committees on judiciary, agriculture, roads and highways, finance and ways and means. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Democratic county central committee, and in 1912 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national committee at Baltimore. He has ever manifested a telling interest in the affairs of education in the county, and for seventeen years served as a member of the school board. In business circles the judge is held in the highest confidence by his associates, in his profession he is known as an able, astute and learned legist, and he is looked to by the public for counsel, guidance and leadership. His position in the county has been one of a four-fold nature, and in all his official and private services he has displayed the qualities that make for the highest and most beneficent type of citizenship.

In 1893 Judge Adams was united in marriage to Mrs. A. B. (Gleener) Adams, the daughter of Dr. John D. Gleener, one of the well known practicing physicians of Wilson county, where he has resided for many years. One child has been born to them, Brownie E., who is engaged in teaching school. Judge and Mrs. Adams are faithful members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are participants in all its good works along its varied branches.

W. F. ALBRIGHT. A successful man in the most comprehensive meaning of the term is W. F. Albright, of Gallatin, one of the present state senators of Tennessee and a lawyer of high standing at the Sumner county bar, who has held a place of usefulness in his community along professional lines for a number of years and by his demonstrated merit, substantial attainments, creditable work and genuine worth is well deserving of recognition among the representative men of his native Tennessee. He is a university man, but one who struggled for his opportunities, and is of that class who by that same energy and indomitable will with which they strive for an education enter as aggressive competitors for success in life and seldom fail.

Mr. Albright is a son of W. L. and Catherine (McGee) Albright, both natives of Sumner county. The father, born in 1837, was a teacher for a short time during his earlier career but spent the most of his life as a farmer, in which vocation he was quite successful. As a Democrat he took an active part in local political affairs, while in church associations he was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic order. He passed away in his native county in 1911. Thomas Albright, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, who moved from that state to Kentucky, thence to Sumner county, Tennessee, and finally passed into Illinois, where he died. Catherine (McGee) Albright, the mother, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, in 1840, a daughter of Samuel McGee, who came to Tennessee from his native state of Georgia and became a large planter and slave holder in this state. His father emigrated to Georgia from Ireland and followed farming as his vocation. Mrs. Albright is yet living and remains a resident of her native county. Of the six children born to these parents, four are residents of Sumner county and all are living; they are: Elizabeth, the widow of J. C. Wallace, who resides on her farm in Sumner county; Belle, now Mrs. James R. Wright, of South Dakota; W. L., of this review; Amanda, who became the wife of John Oldham and resides near Gallatin, Tennessee; Europe, a farmer near Gallatin; and Walter M., a merchant at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

W. F. Albright was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, August 25, 1868. After completing his common school education in the public schools of Gallatin he became a student in the male seminary located there, and following that course he matriculated at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1891. The same institution conferred on him the degree of LL. B. in 1894. In the meantime, from 1891 to 1894, he taught school to earn his way as a student. The indomitable will displayed by him in pursuing his purpose to obtain a thorough education well illustrates the stamina of the man, and the self-denial he practiced in accomplishing success so early in life exemplified the strong qualities that have distinguished him throughout his career. His own accomplishment made

him a more forceful leader of other youth in his subsequent work as an educator. He began the practice of law in 1894 immediately after his graduation and has continued it to the present time, though he has at the same time been very actively and prominently engaged in educational work. In 1896 he was elected superintendent of public instruction in Sumner county, in which office his services were of that efficient order that he was retained continuously fourteen years, or until he was elected to the state senate in 1910 to represent Sumner, Trousdale and Macon counties. As a senator he but continued in able, industrious and useful service, having been chairman of the committee on education and a member of the committees on charitable institutions, public buildings and military affairs. He was also appointed a member of the text-book commission, in which capacity he is still serving. In political views he is a Democrat and an active worker in behalf of his party, his talent for concise and tactful expression making him a forceful and effective campaigner, and in 1912 he was renominated by his party for election as senator from this district.

In 1903 Mr. Albright was married to Mamie U., daughter of Samuel Martin, a well known citizen of Sumner county. Mr. Albright is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has filled all the local offices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has represented his lodge in the Tennessee grand lodge six years. In a business way he is interested in farming and stock-raising. He is distinctly a self-made man and one whose order of life has been such that he stands high in public esteem, not only in his own county but throughout the state.

SUPT. WILLIAM MCNEELEY. Too much credit can hardly be given to that class of faithful "servants of the public" who make education their life-work and who patiently toil, year after year, to imbue care-free and light-hearted youth with the serious material of practical knowledge. Not merely a love of learning, but love of the young student as well, make pedagogical duty—with its intellectual repetition and its gracious bending to the plane of the immature—a task well done, a purpose effectively accomplished. Among the exponents of this altruistic profession, the historian notes with interest the life of William McNeeley, superintendent of Orlinda schools, a self-made man of superior character and of pedagogical ability.

Genealogically, Superintendent McNeeley represents several generations of southern blood. As his name suggests, the Emerald Isle, home of many brilliant minds, has been the ancestral habitat of one branch of the family. His grandfather, William McNeeley, came across the sea to prosperity and liberty, first settling in Pennsylvania, later locating in Maryland, subsequently going to Virginia and eventually coming to

Tennessee, where he spent his last days. His son, George McNeeley, was born in the Old Dominion state, was a child at the time of the family's removal to Tennessee and here spent the entire residue of his life. George McNeeley was the father of William H. McNeeley (the father of our subject) who was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, on March 16, 1832. William H. McNeeley became a successful farmer and has been well known as a Republican of pronounced views, though not an office seeker. He married Mrs. Anna Pebley Carrol, a daughter of Thomas Pebley, a native of Green county, Tennessee. Mrs. McNeeley was a woman of more than average intelligence and had received a particularly good common school education for her period and locality. Born in 1824, her earthly life closed in 1872, but W. H. McNeeley, her husband, is still living in Claiborne county, Tennessee. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church, bequeathing that religious interest to their children. Of these there were six in number, three of whom are now living. The second in order of birth was William McNeeley, destined to the life educational. He was born in the native community of both parents, Campbell county, on June 1, 1857.

A lively thirst for knowledge was characteristic of the boy William McNeeley. He passed through the preliminary era of study accessible in the public schools of the county where he lived; he supplemented this with the advantages of private schools in the same locality; and then passed to the Powell Valley high school, where he pursued a four years' course. Since that time he has further developed and broadened his mentality by periods of more advanced and specialized study in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio.

Since 1876 Mr. McNeeley has devoted his life to the profession of teaching, with only an occasional interim for advanced study or for engaging temporarily in some other line of work such as is always broadening to one who is instructing young people for every walk of life. Two years Mr. McNeeley spent in Knoxville in the postoffice at that place. His teaching experience has been both wide and successful. In 1893 he accepted the superintendency of the Orlinda schools and has ever since, except for a period of two years, been engaged in the duties of that official position.

Superintendent McNeeley has through thrift and frugality attained to a comfortable financial position and owns an excellent farm. He allows few interests, however, to divert him from his pedagogical interests. Politically he is an independent Democrat; and religiously he and his family are connected with the Baptist church of Orlinda.

The home life of Mr. McNeeley was established in 1882. On June 12th of that year, Miss Emma Watson, a daughter of Lawson Watson of Adams county, became Mrs. McNeeley. The superintendent and his wife are the parents of two sons, both of whom have reached the years of maturity and financial independence. Harry W. McNeeley is engaged

in the mercantile business in Orlinda, and Earl C. McNeeley is employed in a drug store of the same place. Superintendent McNeeley and his household are a valued element in the life of the town and its vicinity.

WILLIAM B. ENGLAND. The time-honored vocation of milling has another worthy and successful representative in William B. England of Springfield. The earlier generations of his family, in both the England and Bernard lines, have been well known in the state. Both of Mr. England's grandparents were residents of Tennessee, his grandfather Bernard having been a native of this commonwealth. Virginia Bernard, daughter of the latter, was born in 1833 during the family's residence in Davidson county. It was in Robertson county that, at the same time, lived Isaac England, a shoemaker, to whom in that same year was born a son who was named James A. England. He too became a shoemaker, and he it was who won the hand of Miss Bernard. Throughout their married lives they resided in Springfield, where they were well known in various phases of the life of the town, both being active members of the Methodist church and the husband being popular in the fraternal circle of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They were successful in material affairs and in the rearing of their four children. These were all sons and the eldest of their number was William B. England, the special subject of this biographical sketch. He was born on December 30, 1854.

The youthful period of school activity was spent by William B. England in his native community. He has the typical southerner's loyalty for his own land and his own locality, therefore planning his life-work in that community. Having inherited a bent for practical occupation, he early became interested in milling and took advantage of the excellent opportunity offered for learning that business. As he approached the years of young manhood, he entered the milling establishment of S. D. Ogburn, Springfield's prominent mill-owner, and with him Mr. England learned the different phases of this important vocation.

For twenty-four years Mr. England remained in the employ of Mr. Ogburn, at the end of which time he acted upon his recognition of the fact that another such enterprise might be an advantage to the town and surrounding communities—which could well support another milling plant, in view of the steady demands for products of the class thus provided. In 1897 William England built the mill which he has since operated so successfully. It has a capacity of sixty barrels and its patronage is so large as to require its entire output.

Mr. England has found some time to serve his city in civic affairs, that field having profited by his activity as an alderman. He is a representative Democrat and is one of the substantial members of the Presbyterian church, with which his wife and children are also connected.

Mrs. England, nee Emma Anderson, is a daughter of R. C. Anderson,

who was an early settler of Springfield, his occupation being that of a wagon-maker. He was a man of prominence in Robertson county, which he served for sixteen years as county register. The Anderson-England marriage took place in 1880 and during the ensuing years three children have been born and reared. The eldest, R. H. England, a graduate at Knoxville, Tennessee, is engaged in the activities of the insurance business. The elder daughter, christened Mamie, is Mrs. Van Payne of Springfield. Miss Josie England is at home with her parents. The England family is one of sterling worth, representing the success that comes from earnestness and industry, rather than from chance or from inherited wealth. It is in this class of Americans that our nation rests its hope of future achievement and permanent character.

HON. JESSE L. ROGERS. In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent for he is one of the forces that move and control society, and his influence, independent of any official position, is greater than that exercised by any other professional man or individual. It was a true and great lawyer, one of the most eminent members of the Tennessee bar, who passed away in the death of Jesse L. Rogers on January 17, 1911. For nearly forty years Mr. Rogers has been a practicing lawyer, and most of that time had been spent in Knoxville, where most of his successes were achieved, and where his memory will longest endure.

Jess L. Rogers was born April 9, 1855, in Powells Valley, Claiborne county, Tennessee, the place of his birth being one of the most picturesque as well as productive agricultural valleys to be found in any land. He was one of the two children born to Jesse and Margaret (Wilson) Rogers, both of whom were of German descent, and the father was a substantial farmer in Claiborne county. The late Mr. Rogers grew up on the home farm with the usual experiences and opportunities of a farmer's son in the country. He began his education in the district school and subsequently entered the Powells Valley Academy, an excellent school, where he pursued the full academic course and was graduated. He then entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he was graduated LL. B. on June 10, 1874.

Admitted to the bar in August following his graduation from law school, Mr. Rogers at once began the practice of his profession in the circuit and chancery courts of Claiborne county, and in a short time had gained distinction and success. During the succeeding nine years he resided at Tazewell, and practiced in the courts not only of his own county, but in those adjoining. In 1882 he moved to Dandridge, the county seat of Jefferson county, where he continued in practice until January 21, 1889, at which date he came to Knoxville. From that time until his death twenty-two years later, he made his home in Knoxville, and as a lawyer his ability gave him the privilege of choosing the best

class of business and his practice therefore extended throughout eastern Tennessee. The late Mr. Rogers was one of the counsel of the Southern Railway, he represented the American Association of Middlesboro, Kentucky, and was counsel in many of the most important cases tried in east Tennessee during his career.

Beginning as a farmer's boy on an average east Tennessee farm, with only the ordinary opportunities, he rose to the front rank in his profession. He was not only successful in professional life but equally successful as a business man, and accumulated a comfortable and independent estate which he left to his family. He repeatedly acted as special chancellor in the second chancellor's division at the request of the regular chancellor, Judge Hugh G. Kyle. He was also special judge of the different courts in Knoxville on many occasions. In his judicial work he was able, conscientious and impartial. He was a director in several companies, had interest in one of the large dry goods establishments of Knoxville, and had extensive investments in the lumber business and farming and timber lands and also in Knoxville city real estate.

Mr. Rogers was interested in public affairs. In politics he was a Republican, and his name was always a potential one in connection with official honors. He once declined the nomination of his party for congress. While residing in Claiborne county he represented that and the adjoining county of Hancock in the lower house of the legislature in 1877. After locating at Knoxville, he represented Knoxville county in the state senate of 1897, and during that session was author of the Anti-Cigarette law. He was delegate from the first congressional district to the national Republican convention of 1880 and represented the second district in the same capacity in 1896. In the literature of law and civil government, Mr. Rogers' name will long be identified with the work entitled "Magistrates' Manual and Legal Adviser," of which he was author. This book was published in 1900 and has proved of great assistance to justices of the peace in this state.

The late Mr. Rogers was a devoted member of the Bar Association of Tennessee, and always enjoyed the meetings of that body and was a regular attendant, contributing his share towards the accomplishment of the high purpose for which this association exists.

As a private citizen he was benevolent and charitable, and a liberal contributor to organizations and institutions for the relief of suffering and care of the needy. Few members of the Tennessee bar during the last half century had such a record of disinterested and valuable service outside the sphere of his own private life.

The late Mr. Rogers was affiliated with Orient Lodge No. 68, Knights of Pythias, of which he was past chancellor; with the lodge No. 160 at Knoxville of the Order of Elks; was a member of the Cumberland Club of Knoxville. On October 25, 1877, he married Miss Anna McPhetridge. The son and daughter born of their marriage are: Mrs. George C. Hodge

of Knoxville and Ralph L. Rogers of Toledo. About two years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Rogers was married on June 9, 1904, to Mrs. Mollie E. Rogers, whose maiden name was Cottrell, a daughter of Mr. Tipton Cottrell. Her first husband was C. H. Rogers, a brother of Jesse L. Rogers. By this second marriage was born Frank Tipton Rogers in 1908. Though he attained position probably second to none in this part of the state in his profession, the late Mr. Rogers always had to contend against the handicap of a frail constitution, and throughout his struggle with the practical affairs of life, was also maintaining a ceaseless battle with the forces of disease. It was the final solution of this contest which brought the termination of his life at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. Mrs. Rogers and her son reside at 1526 Laurel avenue.

HON. HUGH BARTON LINDSAY. The bar of eastern Tennessee during the last quarter century has contained many men of ability and fine talent whose attainments have served to maintain the high position of the bar which resulted from its many eminent members during the early half and middle period of the last century. For more than thirty years a lawyer of Knoxville, Mr. Lindsay has himself been one of the strongest representatives of the law in this city and has had a career of noteworthy service, both in his profession and in public affairs.

Hugh Barton Lindsay was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, November 3, 1856. There were five children in the home of his parents, who were C. S. and Valentine (Bowling) Lindsay. On both sides the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The name of the paternal grandfather was William Lindsay and of the maternal grandfather Larkin Bowling. The Lindsays have been identified with Eastern Tennessee for many years, and C. S. Lindsay, the father, was a successful farmer in Campbell county.

The years of his boyhood Judge Lindsay spent in the old home vicinity in Campbell county, where he attended common school. His advancement in professional life was largely the result of his ambition and his continued application in the acquisition of knowledge. He read law under Judge O. P. Temple, of Knoxville, one of the well known members of the bar, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. During his law studies he was also continuing his education in other branches, having attended the academy at Jacksboro, where he was graduated in 1880 and in the same year was admitted to the Tennessee bar. On locating at Knoxville, his rise in the profession was rapid and he soon acquired distinction for ability and success in his practice. He was for some time head of the firm of Lindsay, Young & Smith, but since 1905 the firm has been Lindsay, Young & Donaldson, one of the strongest combinations of legal talent in the city at the present time.

Judge Lindsay in 1887 was elected a member of the Tennessee legis-

lature. He has also served as attorney general of the sixteenth judicial circuit, was United States district attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee and has been counsellor of the second division of Tennessee. Judge Lindsay is a director in the First National Bank of Knoxville. His offices are in the East Tennessee National Bank building.

He was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Foster, a daughter of William and Martha Foster. Their children number eight, all of whom are living, and the family residence is on Kingston Pike, R. F. D. No. 2. Judge Lindsay is an active member of the Republican party and he and his family are communicants of the Christian church.

RANDOLPH F. LANGFORD. Among the bankers and financiers of Trousdale and surrounding counties, the name of Randolph F. Langford, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Hartsville, stands preeminent. He was born in Clay county, Tennessee, August 8, 1848, and is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Irvin and Permelia (Gates) Langford, both natives of Tennessee. Seven of these children are still living, towit: Belle, who married Captain Smith, who served in the Confederate army and is now deceased; Mattie, wife of W. P. Stone, also a Confederate soldier and now living in Oklahoma; P. A., who is in the real estate business at Gallatin, Tennessee; Randolph F., the subject of this sketch; Jalappa, widow of Joseph McMillin, residing in the city of Nashville; Buenavista, widow of John Doak, residing at Lebanon, Tennessee; and S. B., a resident of Hartsville. Irvin Langford died in 1860. He was a Democrat in his political convictions and a citizen of influence. He was regarded as one of the best financiers in Jackson county, Tennessee, and left a large landed estate as well as other important business interests. Both grandfathers of Randolph F. Langford—Stephen Langford and John Gates—were natives of North Carolina who settled in Tennessee at an early date. Stephen Langford located in Jackson county, where he became a large land and slave owner, and John Gates, after living for several years in Tennessee, went to California, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Randolph F. Langford received his elementary education in the common schools, after which he attended the Philamoth Academy at College Grove, Tennessee. Soon after completing his education, he embarked in the mercantile business at Selma, Tennessee, where he remained for a number of years. It seems that he has inherited in a marked degree the financial traits of character of his father and grandfather, and while in business at Selma he amassed considerable wealth. In 1890 he removed to a farm in Trousdale county, where he resided for several years. When the Citizens' Bank of Hartsville was proposed, he became one of the active organizers of that institution and was elected cashier, a position he has since held, and the duties of which he has discharged at all times with signal ability. The bank was organized with a capital stock

of \$25,000, upon which large dividends have always been realized. The surplus and undivided profits amount to about \$3,000 and the deposits range from \$75,000 to \$100,000. Although Mr. Langford inherited a comfortable start from his father's estate, he has accumulated the greater portion of his property through his own energy and the exercise of his fine executive ability. Throughout his entire career his business methods have been of the most praiseworthy character, and for every dollar he has received he has given back to the community a fair equivalent.

Although Mr. Langford takes a commendable interest in all questions of a public nature, and has in a quiet way been a contributor to the success of the Democratic party in political campaigns, he has never been a seeker for public office, preferring the certain returns of a well conducted business enterprise to the precarious emoluments of a political career. He is progressive and public spirited, and is always a willing helper in any movement for the moral, social or material advancement of the community in which he lives. His fraternal relations are with the time-honored Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and his religious views are expressed by membership in the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs.

In May, 1887, Mr. Langford was united in marriage with Miss Susie Bradley, whose father was for many years a successful farmer and influential citizen of Trousdale county. Four children have come to bless this union: J. Madden lives upon his father's farm in Trousdale county; Minnie V. is the wife of Elmore Hale and lives in Hartsville; P. A. is in Nashville, and Mary T. is at home with her parents.

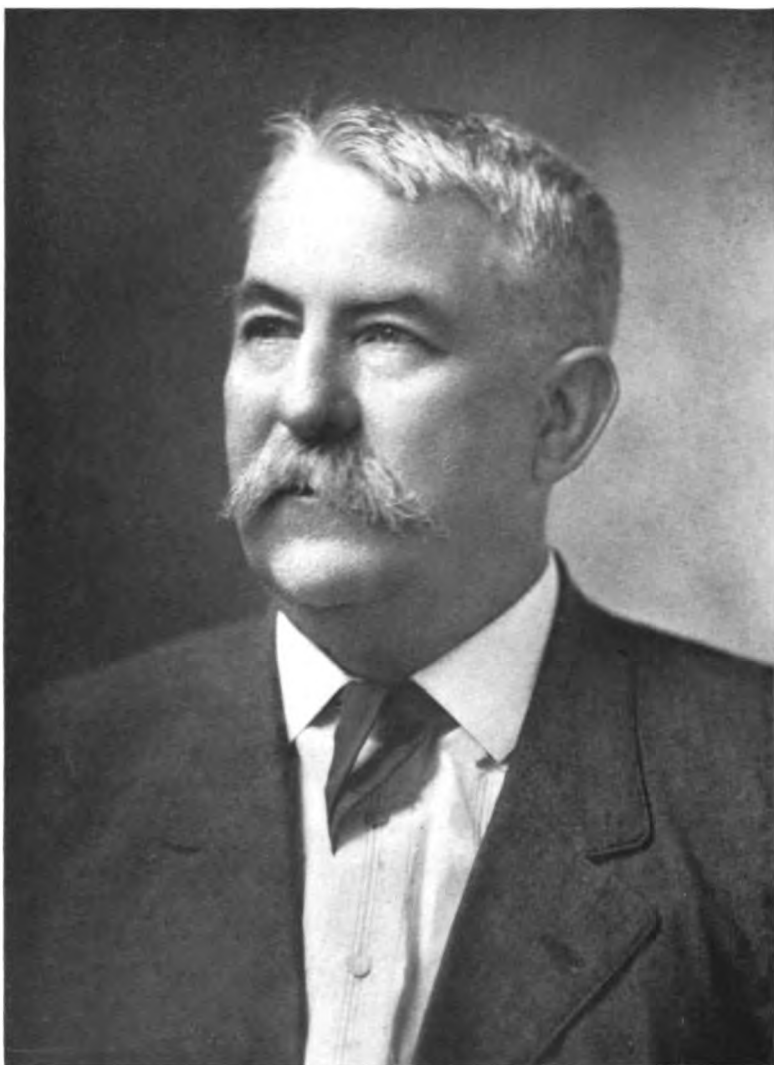
HON. NOBLE SMITHSON. Mr. Smithson, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is a notable member of the Tennessee Bar. He has been engaged in the general practice of the law since 1866, most of the time in this state. He has done important work as a contributor to the literature of the law; and in his writings he has gone into the fields of fiction and philosophy; has done service in the legislature and filled other important offices; has had a long and varied career in doing good and successful work.

He is the eldest of fifteen children born to his parents, John Greene and Ann Vaughn (Ladd) Smithson, at Nolensville, Williamson county, Tennessee, December 7, 1841. His ancestors were English and Irish. He acquired a common school education in his native county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm.

Shortly after his admission to the bar, he served as attorney-general during the years 1866 to 1868 for the eleventh judicial Circuit of Tennessee, composed of Giles, Maury, Williamson, Marshall and Lawrence counties. During the years 1872-1873 he represented Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Lewis counties in the State Senate (38th General Assembly), being the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the six-



Noble Smithson



John H. Sanders.

teen Senators who passed the bill to create the public school system of Tennessee, which is still in force. From 1865 to 1888, he resided in Pulaski, Tennessee; from 1888 to 1893, he resided in Birmingham, Alabama. Since 1896, he has resided in Knoxville. He is a stockholder in various corporations of the city, and was formerly president of the National Bank of Pulaski.

Mr. Smithson has been admitted to the bars of five States: Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, New York and Ohio; and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a member of the Bar Association of Tennessee and of the American Bar Association. His name appears in "Who's Who in America." His Knoxville office is in the Empire building.

He has written "Smithson's Civil Procedure in Tennessee," a large octavo volume of 1700 pages, which is a standard work on pleading and practice in the law Courts of this State. In his story, "Judge Ladd," he dealt with the divorce problem. In his story, "Count Imola," he discusses the insane desire of American women to wed foreign titles. In "Smithson's Theory of Special Creation," published Nov. 1, 1911, his fundamental proposition is this: "Intellect, memory, will power, force and motion are necessary to group two or more atoms into a prescribed chemical combination, or into a specified mechanical arrangement." The body of each animal and plant is composed of such combinations and arrangements. He, therefore, maintains that each animal and plant is a new direct and special creation by an extraneous, supernatural, psychic and constructive force.

Mr. Smithson is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, Knight of Pythias; a member of the National Geographical Society; and a member of the Methodist Church, South. In politics he is an Independent Republican, voting for the man rather than the party.

He wedded Miss Alice Josephine Patterson near Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1865. She was the daughter of Simpson A. and Amanda Patterson of Giles county. Of this marriage six children were born, namely: 1. Annie Laura, who died at Birmingham, Ala., in 1893, and was interred in Maplewood Cemetery at Pulaski, Tenn.; 2. William N., who married Miss Fannie Morrison, and has a daughter named Cornelia; 3. John Patterson, who married Miss Anna Coldwell of Knoxville, and of this marriage four children were born: John Patterson; Samuel, who died at the age of four and was interred in old Gray Cemetery, and Alice, and Rebecca, twins; 4. Tully C.; 5. Guy, who married Miss Ina DeLozier; 6. Alma Amanda, who is still single and residing with her parents in Knoxville.

JOHN C. SANDERS. A wealth of energy and marked abilities well applied is the very brief epitome of the successful career of John C. Sanders, for thirty-five years one of the leading lawyers of the Wilson

county bar and one of the wealthy men of that county, who is now identified with the operation of the Cedar City Mills. His family is one of the oldest in the state of Tennessee, and a brief outline of the more salient facts pertaining to the house of Sanders since its establishment in Tennessee is in every way fitting in a work of this nature.

John C. Sanders was born in Wilson county, this state, on February 15, 1857, and is the son of R. C. and Rhoda A. (Reeves) Sanders, and the grandson of James and Letitia (Carey) Sanders. James Sanders was born in North Carolina in 1779, and was a boy of tender years when he came to Sumner county, Tennessee, and settled. He was a farmer, but his chief business was that of making a device for grain grinding, known in his day all over the country. In 1822 he married Letitia Carey, who died in 1871, leaving two children, R. C. and Nat Sanders. He died in 1861. R. C. Sanders, the son of James and Letitia (Carey) Sanders, was born on July 23, 1826, in Sumner county, and was the first of the two children of those parents. He received a good education, graduating from Enon College, and for one year was a student in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon. In 1847 he began teaching school, continuing with that work for two years, when he was advanced to the principalship of the Smithville (Tenn.) high school, which position he held continuously up to 1853. In the following year he was elected superintendent of the high school at Carthage, and in 1857 was chosen to represent Smith county in the state legislature. When the legislature adjourned and Mr. Sanders had returned to Carthage, he turned his attention to the study of the law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar, continuing in practice from that time until the inception of the Civil war. That event put an end to his professional cares for a time, as in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company F of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment of Confederate Infantry, of which he was immediately appointed adjutant, serving in that capacity until the reorganization of the army at Corinth, when he was elected lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. He virtually had command of the Twenty-fifth for several months in the absence of Col. S. S. Stanton. Owing to trouble with the brigadier general in command, Lieutenant Colonel Sanders and Colonel Stanton resigned from the service, returned to Middle Tennessee and raised another regiment of infantry, known as the Eighty-fourth Tennessee. This was later consolidated with the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry, and Colonel Sanders was appointed quartermaster, as such continuing to serve until the close of the war, when he received his parole. Colonel Sanders, although quartermaster in rank, went to the ranks as a private and took part in the capture of Dalton, Georgia, the battle of Spring Hill and Franklin, and the engagements in the vicinity of Nashville. His military career was one characterized by every quality of gallantry and courage, and was one that will ever reflect credit upon his name and posterity. Upon the close of the war, Colonel Sanders resumed

the practice of law once more, forming a partnership with Judge Robert Cantrell of Lebanon, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1874 he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, but following a two years' residence there returned to Tennessee, spending one year in Gallatin and then came to Lebanon. In 1881 Colonel Sanders represented Wilson county in the state legislature, serving there as chairman of the committee on claims, and in 1883, at the expiration of his term as a legislator, was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court of Wilson county. He was thus appointed by Chancellor Seay, and his incumbency of the office was one marked by a most efficient service, and one that received the hearty approbation of all. Colonel Sanders was associated with his son, who is the immediate subject of this review, in his legal activities up to the time of his death in 1887, and this firm constituted one of the strongest and best known in the county. The colonel was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but had no other fraternal affiliations. The brother of the colonel, Nat Sanders, was a gallant captain in the Confederate service.

John C. Sanders, who was the business partner of his honored father, Col. R. C. Sanders, was graduated from the Cumberland University, in the law department, in 1875, and from the University of Louisville, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1876. In the year following he took up the practice of law in Lebanon with his father, and the father and son conducted one of the most successful legal firms in the district. Mr. Sanders, however, has not confined his attention wholly to matters of a legal import. In 1911 he turned his talents from the law to active business pursuits, buying an interest in the mammoth flouring mills at Lebanon, and assumed there the duties of general manager. The concern is known as the Cedar City Mills, with a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour and two thousand bushels of meal daily, and its products are marketed all over the southeastern territory. The mills also furnish power for the electric light and water systems of Lebanon, as well as power for all the factories of whatever nature that are located in Lebanon. The capital stock of the mill is placed at \$60,000, and the plant is admitted to be a most important factor in the commercial and industrial life of the community. Mr. Sanders has proven himself to be an able business man and financier, as well as a lawyer of no slight capacity, and he has gained distinction in the years of his association with the business and professional interests of the state as a hard-working, prudent and far-seeing man, being numbered today among the most substantial men of Wilson county and spoken of as one who has done much to stimulate its industrial and commercial growth.

On May 4, 1881, Mr. Sanders was married to Miss Kate B. Lea, of Browsersville, Tennessee, the daughter of Benjamin J. Lea, who was at that time attorney general for the state, and who, at his death on March 15, 1894, was chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee.

Concerning Judge Lea there will be found a sketch dedicated to his memory elsewhere in this historical and biographical work, so that further mention of him is not essential at this point.

One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanders.

HON. BENJAMIN J. LEA. Among those brilliant and capable men who have gone to make up the roster of the Tennessee bench and bar—and there have been many of them—none has risen to greater heights in the state than did Hon. Benjamin J. Lea, now deceased, and chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee at the time of his passing. Extended mention of his life and works would be entirely in keeping with the spirit and letter of this historical and biographical work, and it is to be regretted that sufficient data are not available to make such a record, but the brief facts of his life and the more salient features of his long and honorable career are here set forth, plain and unadorned, for a record such as his requires no wealth of verbiage to carry with it conviction.

Hon. Benjamin J. Lea was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, on January 1, 1833, and died on March 15, 1894. The son of Alvis G. and Nancy (Kerr) Lee, he was of English, Scotch and Irish ancestry. An excellent education was his, his early training being followed by his attendance at and graduation from Wake Forest College in North Carolina, in June, 1852, soon after which he removed to Haywood county, Tennessee, and there engaged in school teaching—that haven to which so many of our most brilliant men have fled while making possible their further preparation for careers in the professions. In 1856 the young man was licensed by Judge John Read and Chancellor Isaac B. Williams to practice law in the state, and he at once opened a law office at Brownsville. Three years later he was elected to the office of representative from Haywood county, and served through the years of 1859 and 1860, taking his place there as a member of the committee on judiciary and federal relations. During his incumbency in this office he was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris to the post of commissary, with the rank of major, in the Provisional (Confederate) Army of Tennessee and a few months later was elected colonel of the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, continuing as such to the close of the war, his re-election to the office of colonel at the time of the reorganization of the regiment coming by a unanimous vote. Early in 1865 Colonel Lea was taken prisoner and held on parole until the final surrender.

The war ended, Colonel Lea returned home and resumed the practice of law, splendid success marking his efforts, and gaining him a reputation that boded well for his further success. In 1876 he was appointed by Gov. James D. Porter to the office of special judge of the supreme court, owing to the protracted illness of Judge Thomas J. Freeman, and serving about one year in that office. In 1878 he was appointed by the supreme court to the office of attorney general and reporter for the state,

a position which he held for eight consecutive years, making sixteen reports in all—that being the largest number ever issued by any reporter, and all of them well prepared and edited in the most scholarly manner.

In 1889 Judge Lea was elected to the state senate to represent the counties of Haywood, Crockett and Lauderdale, being the first Democrat elected from that senatorial district since the war. He was elected president of the senate, which position he filled in a highly creditable manner, as befitting one whose previous service had been so commendable. In 1890, upon the death of Judge W. C. Fowlkes, he was nominated and elected to fill out the unexpired term of that dignitary, receiving at that election the largest majority—something more than 60,000—ever received by any Democrat in the state. In April, 1893, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court, in the place of Chief Justice Luston, who had been appointed to the federal bench, and he was so serving when death claimed him in 1894. Judge Lea, as chief justice, was called upon, under the constitution of the state, to preside at the impeachment trial of Judge J. J. Du Bose, and his impartial rulings, patience and ability made for him many warm friends.

In June, 1853, Judge Lea was married to Miss Mary C. Currie, and their happy union was blessed with three children: Mrs. J. P. Eastman, of Lebanon, Tennessee; Katie B., the wife of Hon. John C. Sanders, of Lebanon, to whom is dedicated a sketch elsewhere in this work; and Alvis G. Lea, of Brownsville.

In politics, Judge Lea was a thorough Democrat; in his religion, a devout Methodist, supporting liberally the church and its various institutions. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, filling in his time many positions of honor and trust, and he was further identified fraternally by his membership in the Knights of Honor, the A. O. U. W., and the Golden Rule.

Judge Lea was a man of marked personal characteristics and a fine specimen of intellectual and physical manhood. As a lawyer, he was successful; as a judge, upright, honest and efficient. In all the various positions of honor and trust that he was called upon to fill, no taint or suspicion ever rested upon him. He was what has been termed a "clean judge." In the social circle he was a princely gentleman; in the home circle, kind, affectionate and gentle, ever dispensing elegant hospitality to his friends, and he was true and faithful to his family, to his state and to his God.

Appropriate and heartfelt resolutions were adopted upon his death by the bar of which he was an honored member. Attorney General G. W. Pickle was requested to publish the proceedings, and the same appears in appendix of Volume 9, Tennessee Reports, many sincere personal testimonials appearing from the pens of noted men.

MASON PRUE GUILL, M. D., is a young and native Tennessean who has chosen the medical profession as his line of useful endeavor and is now located at Gordonsburg, Lewis county, this state, as physician for the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Company and for the general practice of medicine. He has made excellent preparation for this most exacting of professions and already has gained gratifying recognition of his abilities in this direction.

Born in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, December 20, 1883, Doctor Guill is a son of B. Prue Guill, now and for a number of years chief accountant for the Morrison Bruce Company, of Nashville. Doctor Guill obtained his literary education at the Winthrop Model School and in Peabody Normal College, Nashville, and his medical studies were pursued in the University of Nashville, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years were spent in additional preparation by serving two years as an interne in St. Thomas Hospital at Nashville, by which means he acquired a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the work he intended to follow. After that and until 1910 he practiced in Nashville, and from there he came to Gordonsburg, Lewis county, as physician for the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Company, being also engaged in the general practice of medicine there. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical college fraternity, and in political belief is a Democrat.

B. Prue Guill, the father of Doctor Guill, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1847, was reared there and educated in the public schools of that county. After the war he located in Nashville, which city has since remained his home. In 1880, at Dyersburg, Tennessee, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Richardson, who was born at Dyersburg, Dyer county, Tennessee, in 1859. Four children came to their union, viz.: Dr. Mason Prue Guill, of this review; William, Katie Gordon Guill and Mary White Guill, all at the parental home in Nashville. The wife and mother passed to rest in 1897. Barnett Guill, the father of B. Prue Guill, also was a native of Wilson county, Tennessee, and spent his entire life there, his business being that of a farmer and merchant. He was thrice married and reared a large family.

On June 17, 1908, Doctor Guill was joined in marriage to Miss Amanda Lipscomb, daughter of John Lipscomb, of Franklin county, Tennessee. Doctor and Mrs. Guill have one son.

JOHN WESLEY PEERY, of Hohenwald, is one of the prosperous farmers and business men of Lewis county, Tennessee, whose citizenship has been of such a character as to make him one of the representative men of his community, both for his business ability and for his personal worth and integrity. As county trustee he is also numbered as one of the efficient and popular officials of that county.

Born in Hickman county of this state on September 14, 1866, he is the youngest in a family of seven children born to John Luther Peery and Elizabeth Wheat Peery. The father was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, in 1836, a son of Robert Peery, who in an early day come to Tennessee from North Carolina with his parents, who became citizens of the Shady Grove settlement near Duck river in Hickman county. The great-grandfather Peery was a farmer and trapper. Both he and his son Robert were soldiers in the War of 1812 and the latter was wounded just prior to the battle of New Orleans. Robert Peery grew to manhood in Tennessee and here was married to Jennie Brown. Five children came to their union, one of whom was John Luther Peery, the father of John Wesley Peery of this review. Robert Peery spent his whole career as a farmer in Hickman county and passed away there. John Luther Peery, who is yet living, grew up in his native county of Hickman and he also became a tiller of the soil and a very successful and prominent man in a business way. He is a Democrat but has taken no active part in political affairs and has always held aloof from participation in public life. His religious faith is expressed by membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In Hickman county he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Wheat, who was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1836, and who passed away in 1905.

John Wesley Peery, the youngest of their seven children, is one of five yet living. He was educated in the public schools of Hickman county and when starting out in life for himself he too chose agriculture as his line of endeavor. On March 1, 1891, he was married to Miss Jennie Harder, daughter of Houston Harder, and at that time took up his residence in Lewis county, where he has since been engaged in farming, though he also has business interests and now resides in Hohenwald. In a business way he is identified with the Hohenwald Bank & Trust Company as a stockholder and he is also interested in the planing mill plant in that town which is conducted under the firm name of Hinson & Peery. In 1900 Mr. Peery was elected magistrate of the sixth civil district of Lewis county and served in that official capacity until 1910, when he was elected trustee of that county, which office he still holds. His political faith is founded on the tenets of the Democratic party. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Peery have been born seven children, namely: Ira, Eva (deceased), Hubert, Zelemma, Robert, Elizabeth Grace and John Glen.

JAMES FRANKLIN FOWLKES. Superior education, as well as superior family, is represented by James Franklin Fowlkes, who is postmaster of Waverly. He has been known in this county since infancy and comes of Tennessee parentage, though his paternal ancestors were of Virginia residence in earlier generations.

Gabriel Fowlkes, the first of his line to settle in this state, was a native of the Old Dominion commonwealth and was an early settler in

Tennessee. He was an extensive planter of wide estates in Hickman county of this state and was the owner of many slaves. One of the most prominent citizens of his community, he served Hickman county in the capacity of state legislator and also acted as sheriff for many years. His son, Mark L. Fowlkes, was born in that locality on March 11, 1828, and when he grew to manhood he chose Humphreys county as his home. Here he owned a great deal of real estate and was at one time the largest taxpayer in the county. He was in politics a Whig-Democrat. Essentially southern in his beliefs as a slave owner, his patriotism yet refused to permit him to endorse secession. To sacrifice his slaves, as he was obliged to do when emancipation was assured, was no slight loss to him and his family and the loss of crops in the war period was a very serious one. But Mark Fowlkes did not take up arms in either army. He had married in 1847 Miss Martha Foster, a native of Humphreys county, who was born January 22, 1830, and they reared a large family. Of their sixteen children, James Franklin Fowlkes, the special subject of this review, was the eighth in order of birth. He was born on his father's estate in Humphreys county on October 11, 1861.

Excellent educational advantages were granted to the youthful James Fowlkes. In the schools of Franklin, Tennessee, in Campbell Brothers' College, in the University of Tennessee and in Cumberland University he pursued successive courses. In the Lebanon law school he gained a professional knowledge of legal subjects and in 1883 received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that same year he was admitted to the bar of the state.

Mr. Fowlkes practiced law at Birmingham, Alabama, for two years. While there he suffered the misfortune of failing health and for a time retired to the healthful country life he had formerly known. Regaining his strength after a time, he settled temporarily in Springfield, Missouri. Here he again laid aside professional activities as a result of domestic arrangements and circumstances. In 1890 he took up his residence in Waverly, where he has ever since resided, where his family has been reared and where he has for many years held the responsible position of postmaster, having been appointed to that office by President Taft.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Fowlkes was united in marriage to Miss Allie Nolan, daughter of James M. Nolan, ex-controller of Tennessee. In the years that have ensued since the Nolan-Fowlkes marriage ten children have been born into the home. The eldest, Theodosia, is now Mrs. A. W. Lucas; Nolan Fowlkes follows agriculture on the family property; Mark L. Fowlkes is now a student at Castle high school; John Wiley, Robert Lee, Annie Mae, James F. Jr., Mary Langford, Richard Russell, and Caldwell Bernard Fowlkes complete the list of children in this promising family.

The religious affiliation of Mrs. Fowlkes is the Roman Catholic. The home training of Mr. Fowlkes was that of the Methodist church, but he

is not identified with any organization among church denominations. Fraternally popular, he is connected with the college society of Beta Theta Pi and belongs to Waverly Lodge, No. 304, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and also with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which he has honorably served as first chancellor. Vocationally Mr. Fowlkes devotes practically his entire attention to his postoffice, although he has various financial interests and for several years was a member of the board of directors of the Waverly National Bank.

In politics, Mr. Fowlkes in earlier life adopted the inherited principles of the Democratic party, but since 1896 has indorsed the theories of the Republican school of economic thought.

WALLACE W. LACY. A life-long resident of Bedford county, and a fine representative of its native born citizens, Wallace W. Lacy, of Shelbyville, is widely known throughout this section of the state as a trustee of the county. A son of John Lacy, he was born May 15, 1847, on a farm lying seven miles south of Shelbyville, coming on the paternal side of French ancestry. His great-grandfather Lacy, a native of France, immigrated to America in colonial days and after coming to this country dropped from his name, which was originally de Lacy, the "de." He located in Virginia, and there lived the remainder of his life.

Elijah Lacy, Mr. Lacy's grandfather, was born and reared in Petersburg, Virginia. In 1810, accompanied by his wife and children, he came across the country with teams to Tennessee, being several weeks on the way. Purchasing a tract of wild land in Bedford county, he settled on it, becoming one of the brave and sturdy pioneers of his day. He erected a log house in the wilderness, when deer, wolves, bears and the other beasts of the forest were plentiful, often terrorizing the few inhabitants of the locality. On his land, which was situated seven miles south of Shelbyville, he made valuable improvements, and the log house which he erected has since been ceiled and weatherboarded, and is now in good condition. He married a Miss Eckolls, who was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and to them six sons and two daughters were born, as follows: Joseph, John, Moses, Samuel, Obadiah, Robert, Elizabeth, and Elsie.

John Lacy was born in 1805, in Petersburg, Virginia, and as a child of five years came with his parents to Bedford county, where he grew to man's estate. Possessing great mechanical ability, he early became familiar with the use of tools of all kinds, and as a young man learned the trade of a boat builder, and for several years was engaged in boat building in Montgomery, Alabama. Returning to Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1844, he married, and on the land, lying near the old homestead, which he purchased, he was subsequently engaged in farming until his death, in 1849, when but forty-four years old. He married Eliza Reagor, who was born in Bedford county, a daughter of Wayne and

Rebecca (Boone) Reagor, pioneers of the county. Her Grandfather Reagor came with his parents to America from Germany, and when he was a small boy the Indians killed his father and mother, and kept him as a prisoner for a long time. After his release he married a widow, a Mrs. Brock, and lived at the headwaters of Flat creek. After the death of John Lacy, his widow married for her second husband R. S. Dwiggins, owner of a large plantation five and one-half miles south of Shelbyville, where she spent her last years. Wallace W. Lacy, the special subject of this sketch, was the only child by her union with John Lacy, but by her second marriage she reared three children, as follows: Louisa, James P., and Benjamin F. Dwiggins.

Wallace W. Lacy was educated in the rural schools of his district, and well remembers the time when there were no railways in the state, his step-father having to team his pork and other surplus farm products to Mobile, the nearest market, and on his return trip bring back cotton and other needed supplies. His mother used to card, spin and weave the homespun in which she clothed her family, in common with her neighbors being well versed in the domestic art. Soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Lacy purchased a farm lying three and one-half miles from Shelbyville, and for a time devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil. Extending his operations, he began dealing in live stock, and this occupation, in connection with auctioneering, which he has followed for a number of years, has brought him in contact with people in all parts of the county, his acquaintance being very large.

Mr. Lacy married, May 30, 1867, Sue E. Bartlett, a daughter of L. B. and Matildie (Meadows) Bartlett, and of their union five children have been born and reared, namely: Wallace W., Jr.; Ida; Nora; Nellie and Louella. Wallace W., Jr., married Betty Bearden, and has two children, Wallace and Wayne. Ida is the wife of W. M. Shearin.

HORACE G. HILL. A position as "the biggest retail grocery dealer in the south" is the distinction of H. G. Hill of Nashville, president and manager of the H. G. Hill Company, with its twenty or thirty stores in Nashville, and half a dozen more in other cities. The consolidated management of a chain of retail stores is one of the big ideas in modern trade, and Mr. Hill has successfully applied it to the grocery business. Like most merchants now performing the progressive role in merchandising, Mr. Hill is young, a man about forty, and began on a small scale, with one store, which was the training ground for his larger enterprise.

Horace G. Hill is a native of White county, Tennessee, born near Sparta, September 21, 1873, a son of G. M. and Hulda (Rogers) Hill. The father was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, and the mother near Sparta, Tennessee, in 1857. The Hill family is of German descent, and originally settled in North Carolina. Great-grandfather Amos Hill was a native of North Carolina and one of the pioneer settlers of Clermont

county, Ohio. Grandfather Amos Hill, Jr., was born and reared near Cincinnati, and a number of years later came to Tennessee, with his son, G. M. Hill, well known in business circles in Nashville; G. M. Hill was married in 1872. There were ten children in his family, nine of whom are living, and Horace is the oldest. The parents are members of the Methodist church. The mother's father was William Rogers, born in White county, Tennessee, and a successful farmer and before the war a slave owner and a man of considerable influence in his community. During the war he bought many horses and mules for the use of the Confederate army, and as a result of the war lost a very large fortune.

Horace G. Hill had his early education in the public schools of Nashville, finishing in the Montgomery Bell Academy. His first occupation was bookkeeper in his father's grocery store, and after his preliminary experience he established himself in business independently in October, 1896. He then had just one store, and continued to operate it for three years. He then began putting into execution the plan which he had conceived and formulated carefully, and has since that time been extending his business first in one quarter of the city and then in the other. In 1905 the H. G. Hill Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the stock has since been increased to \$150,000. At the present time, twenty-eight grocery stores in the city of Nashville are conducted by the H. G. Hill Company, besides one store in Columbia, and six stores in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Hill was married in 1897 to Miss Mamie Wilson, a daughter of Robert H. Wilson, who is a prosperous druggist in east Nashville. The three children of their marriage are: Elizabeth, Horace G., Jr., and Francis, all of whom are attending school. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hill has attained thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is prominent in the consistory work of the order. Besides the large business of which he is president, Mr. Hill owns considerable city and farm property, and is one of Nashville's most successful men.

EVANDER SHAPARD. Well versed in legal matters and possessing sound judgment and great intellectual powers, Evander Shapard has won distinction at the bar and a position of prominence among the successful attorneys of Shelbyville. He was born November 2, 1843, in Fayetteville, Tennessee, a son of Robert Paine Shapard, coming from pioneer stock.

His grandfather, James Shapard, was a native, it is supposed, of North Carolina. About 1810 he migrated with his family to Tennessee, becoming one of the earlier settlers of Wilson county, where he purchased land, and for a few years was employed in improving it. Removing from

there to Rutherford county, he purchased a tract of wild land lying four miles north of Murfreesboro, and there, with slave help, was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death at a good old age. He married a Miss Paine, and they reared six sons, James, William B., Booker, Thomas, Lewis, and Robert Paine, and one daughter, Eleanor, who married a Mr. Harrison.

Robert Paine Shapard, a native of Person county, North Carolina, was but a child when taken by his parents to Wilson county, Tennessee, where he was reared amid pioneer scenes. In his early manhood, at a time when only wrought iron nails were in use, he served an apprenticeship at the nailmaker's trade, which he never followed, however, to any extent. Preferring some other line of work, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, first in Murfreesboro and later in Fayetteville. There were at that early date no railways in Tennessee, and all of his merchandise, which was purchased in Philadelphia, was transported from that city across the country with wagons. Locating with his family in Shelbyville in 1855, he here carried on a substantial business as a merchant until his death in September, 1871. A man of energy and enterprise, he was an important factor in the development of the resources of his adopted state, which he saw grow from a wilderness to a well-settled and wealthy state, with railroads extending through it in every direction.

Robert Paine Shapard married Parthenia Mitchell, who was born in Tazewell county, North Carolina, a daughter of William Mitchell, a pioneer settler of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Mr. Mitchell, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and took part in the battle of King's Mountain, spent his last days on his farm near Murfreesboro. His daughter, Parthenia, learned to card, spin and weave when a girl, and after her marriage dressed her family in clothes woven and spun by her own hands. To Robert Paine and Parthenia (Mitchell) Shapard seven children were born, as follows: William, Avarilla, Edwin R., Robert A., Evander, David G., and Sarah. Three of the sons, William, Edwin R. and Evander, served during the Civil war in the Confederate army.

Obtaining his rudimentary education in the schools of Fayetteville and Shelbyville, Evander Shapard began when a youth to assist his father in the store. In 1861, soon after the breaking out of the war between the states, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-first Volunteer Infantry of Tennessee, and did brave service until the close of the conflict. During his first engagement with the enemy, at the battle of Fort Donelson, he was captured and for seven months was held as a prisoner at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. Being then exchanged, he joined his command at Vicksburg and took part in the battles at Raymond and Jackson, in Mississippi, and at Chickamauga, Georgia, subsequently fighting Sherman's forces all the way from Dalton to Atlanta, and taking part

in the defense of that city and in the engagement at Jonesboro. From there Mr. Shapard proceeded with his regiment, which was attached to General Hood's army, to Tennessee, where he participated in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. After the latter engagement, he went with his command to North Carolina, fought in the battle at Bentonville, and at the close of the war was in Greensboro, that state, where he was paroled and started homeward on foot.

Upon returning to Shelbyville Mr. Shapard began the study of law under Judge Henry Cooper, and since his admission to the bar has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Shelbyville, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative clientage. Actively interested in municipal affairs, Mr. Shapard has held various offices of trust and responsibility, having served as alderman and city treasurer and as special judge, a position to which he has several times been appointed. He is a member of William Frierson Bivouac, Confederate Veterans, and both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

In October, 1912, at the annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans of Tennessee, Mr. Shapard was, without solicitation on his part and when he was absent from the hall, unanimously chosen brigadier general for the Second Division and at the meeting of the Tennessee Division of Confederate Veterans he was elected vice-president of the state association. Recently, a vacancy occurring in the board of trustees of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, he was by the board unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. These evidences of the confidence of his comrades is a source of great gratification to Mr. Shapard, especially since whatever character he has as a Confederate soldier was obtained by his service in the ranks.

Mr. Shapard married, June 17, 1869, Emma F. Lipscomb, who was born in Shelbyville, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Stevenson) Lipscomb. Mr. and Mrs. Shapard have reared nine children, namely: Robert P., Thomas L., Rebecca S., Emma, Evanda, Juliet, Mary D., Evander and Marjorie. Robert P., the first-born, married Catherine Morris and they have one son, Robert P. Shapard, Jr. Thomas married Lula Holtzelaw and they have five children, Mary, Evander, Rebecca, Lula and Thomas. Rebecca married Sydney Garrison and has one child, Sydney. Evanda married Hugh L. Dayton and has one son, Hugh L. Dayton, Jr. Juliet, wife of Carl Douthitt, has one child, Emma Douthitt. Mary D., wife of Dr. James L. Morton, has one child, James L. Morton, Jr. Emma, the fourth child and second daughter, married A. M. Trawick and is deceased, leaving one child, Emma Trawick.

ALBERT SIDNEY CORBIN, M. D. The Eclectic school of medicine and surgery is eminently represented in Tennessee City by Dr. Albert Sid-

ney Corbin, who has for several years practiced his important profession in Tennessee City and its vicinity. He was born at Kenna, Jackson county, West Virginia, August 9, 1861. He was the third child of Oliver P. and Mary Corbin. His father was born December 24, 1821, in Marion county, West Virginia. His mother was born May 5, 1835. They were married January 25, 1857, and raised eleven children. His father was one of the most scientific farmers in the county and Albert took great delight in the old farm, especially the orchard. He attended the free schools and prepared himself to teach, teaching and farming until he was twenty-seven years old. In 1887 he attended the commercial college of the University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in one month. He attended medical lectures at the American Eclectic College in Cincinnati in 1889 and 1890, graduating the last year with honors and receiving one of the gold medals. But not being satisfied with his medical education he concluded to attend the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery the following year, from which he graduated in March, 1891. He returned home and located in his native community, where he built up a large practice.

In the year that he completed his medical studies he was married to Miss Dora Moore, August 16, 1891. She departed this life October 27, 1892. He married Lilia Ray, of Mason county, West Virginia, November 15, 1893, and from this union they have eight children, Osa Bella, Etidorpha, Nelly Bly, Albert Ray, Katy, Charlie Kay, Earl Trine and Joseph Oliver.

In 1903 Doctor Corbin decided to change location and located at Kayford on Cobin creek, West Virginia. But he did not like living at coal mines and remained only nine months and then moved to St. Albins, West Virginia. After living at this place nine months he decided to go south. He made a visit to Tennessee and Florida but decided to locate at Tennessee City, Tennessee, and engage in horticulture, to which place he moved in January, 1904. He treats all cases of general diseases, specializing in those that are chronic.

Doctor Corbin is a member of the Tennessee Eclectic Society. Of fraternal organizations his interests are those of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grange. The church of his choice is that denomination of broad beliefs and practicable, charitable principles known as the Unitarian church. He is a great lover of the occult theosophy New Thought. Politically his affiliation is with the great southern party of Democracy.

The doctor and his family take great pride and pleasure in their farm of ninety-three acres, of which the orchards are a special feature, yielding a superior quality of apples.

PROF. C. W. VAUGHN. As principal of the Coffee county high school at Manchester, Mr. Vaughn is at the head of one of the important schools

for intermediate education in the state and by his work here and elsewhere has demonstrated unusual ability and capacity as an educator. He is well known throughout the state in the educational field. The Coffee county high school at the present writing has an enrollment of one hundred and eighty scholars, the largest ever known since the establishment of the school. The fine brick building was erected in 1908 and the high school is coordinated with the system of public education in the state. Professor Vaughn has instituted many improvements in the teaching service and the general facilities about the school since he became principal, and has effected the introduction of a better lighting system, the laying of walks and a number of other improvements which increase the attractiveness and the comfort of the scholars.

C. W. Vaughn was born in Wilcox county, Alabama. His father, W. M. Vaughn, who was born in Kentucky in 1816, and who died in 1881, lost his father at an early age, was taken by his mother to Alabama, where he grew up in Wilcox county, had a very limited education, but despite the handicaps of his early youth became a very successful man in his section of the state. He was a farmer and a merchant at the country town known as Patville. During the Mexican war he was a soldier from Alabama and in the latter part of the Civil war, when the Home Guards were called into service he went out with the Confederate army. After the war he continued in business, although he had lost the greater part of his fortune owing to the fact that much of his property consisted of slaves. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belonged. W. M. Vaughn was married in Alabama in 1847 to Mary L. Wright, who was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1828, a daughter of Samuel P. Wright, who was a Baptist minister, and her death occurred in 1894. They were the parents of thirteen children, six now living, and C. W. Vaughn was the seventh in order of birth.

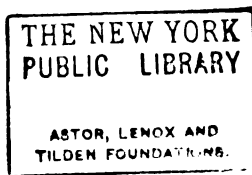
Professor Vaughn had his early education in the high school at Grove Hill, Alabama, and at Jackson, Alabama, studied at home and completed his education in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, where he was graduated A. B. in 1900. He has kept abreast with educational progress and has been ambitious to keep up with the times and in line with this determination has taken post graduate studies in the University of Chicago. All his career has been devoted to teaching and it is due to the fact of his concentration, as well as his native ability as a teacher, that he has been so successful. For several years he was a teacher in the public schools of Alabama and came to Tennessee in 1904, first locating at Covington, where he was superintendent of the public schools until 1906. Then returning to Alabama he taught for two years in Mobile, then was stationed for one year at Huntsville, Tennessee, then

taught two years at Sweetwater, where he was superintendent of the city schools and in 1911 was elected principal of the Coffee county high school at Manchester. Professor Vaughn is a member of the Methodist church South, and belongs to the college fraternity of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

HENRY CLAY DYER. A Shelbyville banker and owner of large landed and other property interests in Bedford county, the late Mr. Dyer was a life-long resident of this county and with his family did much to continue the honorable history and accomplishments of the Dyer family in this section of Tennessee since pioneer days.

Henry Clay Dyer was born on a farm eight miles southwest of Shelbyville in Bedford county, October 25, 1845, and died at Shelbyville, March 20, 1913. His father was William Harvey Dyer, born on the same farm in 1818 and grandfather was William Dyer, who was born in North Carolina and came over the mountains to Tennessee, first locating in White county and in 1817 coming to Bedford county. He bought land near what is now the Richmond & Petersburg Pike, and his first home was a log cabin built in the midst of the woods. With his household he had started the clearing of his farm and in the midst of this pioneer labor his life came to an end, only a few months after his settlement there. His widow was left with eight children to care for and she with remarkable thrift and energy kept the family together until they were grown and she continued to occupy the old home until her death at the age of eighty-four years. Her children were Joseph, Gibson, Elizabeth, Samuel, Esther, James, John and William H.

William Harvey Dyer, the father, was reared in the pioneer scenes which prevailed in Bedford county during the decades of the twenties and thirties, and as soon as old enough began assisting his older brothers on the farm. When he was grown to manhood he formed a partnership with his brother, Samuel, and bought the interests of the other heirs in the home farm. This partnership between the brothers was exceptional, both in its duration and in the strength of mutual attachment. They engaged in farming together for forty years, at the end of which time they divided their possessions. The father remained on the farm and was a very successful man, having added to his original estate at different times, until finally he was the owner of twelve hundred acres of land. His death occurred in 1880 and his brother, Samuel, had passed away the previous year when aged about seventy. Samuel had never married and at his death he willed his estate to his brother, William H., and children. William H. Dyer married Harriet Brown, who was born in Bedford county, a daughter of James and Sarah (Crump) Brown, both pioneer settlers of Bedford county. Mrs. Dyer died in 1855 and left six children, namely: Harrison, Josephine, Henry Clay, Eugenia, Daniel and Emily. One daughter named Rowena died at the age of two years.





Erasmus Lewis

At the age of twenty-six he was born in Bedford county, White) Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer who was educated in the Methodist ministry. He married Dr. J. H. Dyer and these children are named: Mr. Dyer was affiliated with the Methodist church and he and his wife worshiped together.

Dr. Ellis was born at Dorchester, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, the son of Joseph and Anne MacEwan. He was the first colonial from Dorchester to become a doctor, and is the only one of which Dr. Ellis is known. His parents were Joseph and Anne MacEwan.



Henry Clay Dyer spent his early life on the farm, was educated in the rural schools and had an excellent training in the habits of industry and sound character. At his father's death he inherited about four hundred acres near the old homestead and began his career there as a farmer. He did a large business in general farming and stock raising and from his early manhood to the time of his death was regarded as one of the most substantial men of Bedford county. In 1889 he assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Shelbyville, was elected vice-president of the organization and two years later was chosen president, an office in which he continued until called from this life, and his well known standing in business circles and his excellent judgment in financial affairs proved more than passive factors in the strength and stability of the Farmers' Bank.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Dyer married Miss Eliza Evans, who was born in Bedford county, a daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (White) Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have one daughter, Mary Belle, who was educated in the Mary Sharp College at Winchester, Tennessee. She married Dr. J. H. Peebles and they reside in Shelbyville. Their three children are named Clay Dyer, J. Edward and Mary Peebles.

Dyer was affiliated with Shelbyville Lodge No. 122, A. F. & A. M. and his wife worshiped in the Baptist church.

1. MANNING ELLIS, M.D. A distinguished member of the medical profession in Tennessee is Dr. Ellis, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Chattanooga, where he is also one of the two physicians associated in the ownership and conduct of the West-Ellis Hospital, an admirably equipped and well ordered institution of beneficent functions. He has been successful and influential in connection with the educational work of his profession, has served as surgeon of the Third Regiment of the Tennessee National Guard, with which he was on active duty during the Spanish-American war, and he is one of the popular citizens of Chattanooga, where he is known for his civic loyalty, progressiveness and public spirit. The doctor has a practice of most patrician and interesting order, and the same touches the annals of the fair southland, within whose gracious borders the original progenitors of the Ellis family in America first established their home.

Dr. Ellis was born at Berwick, King's County, province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on the 2d of January, 1865, and is a son of Joseph and Anne Marie (Cowdell) Ellis, who are both deceased. Among the first colonial families that found representation in Virginia was that of which Dr. Ellis is a scion. The founders of the American branch were Joseph and Stephen Ellis, sons in a distinguished Welsh



Wm. H. H. H. H.

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G. MANNING ELLIS, M.D. A distinguished member of the medical profession in Tennessee is Dr. Ellis, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Chattanooga, where he is also one of the two physicians associated in the ownership and conduct of the West-Ellis Hospital, an admirably equipped and well ordered institution of beneficent functions. He has been successful and influential in connection with the educational work of his profession, has served as surgeon of the Third Regiment of the Tennessee National Guard, with which he was on active duty during the Spanish-American war, and he is one of the popular citizens of Chattanooga, where he is known for his civic loyalty, progressiveness and public spirit. The doctor has a lineage of most patrician and interesting order, and the same touches the annals of the fair southland, within whose gracious borders the original progenitors of the Ellis family in America first established their home.

Dr. Ellis was born at Berwick, King's County, province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on the 2d of January, 1865, and is a son of Joseph and Anne Marie (Cowdell) Ellis, who are both deceased. Among the first colonial families that found representation in Virginia was that of which Dr. Ellis is a scion. The founders of the American branch were Joseph and Stephen Ellis, sons in a distinguished Welsh

family, and upon coming to America they numbered themselves among the early settlers in Virginia, the historic Old Dominion. Joseph Ellis finally left Virginia and established his home in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, where he purchased land in the beautiful Acadian valley made famous by Longfellow's poem "Evangeline." He became seized of an appreciable portion of the "vast meadows stretched to the eastward,"—lands where "dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant, shut out the turbulent tides." There he passed the residue of his life and there was born his descendant, Joseph Ellis, the father of Dr. George Manning Ellis, of this review. In England was born Sir Thomas Daniel Cowdell, who wedded Margaret, the only daughter of the Earl of Celbridge. After their marriage they came to America and established their home at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Sir Thomas accumulated a large estate and became a citizen of much prominence and influence. He was the author of the celebrated "Nova Scotia Minstrel," and when in England he was always the guest of the royal family. Samuel Cowdell, son of this union, well upheld the honors of the family name, both in character and achievement, and during his active business career he controlled the most extensive shipping interests from the port of Halifax. He was lost at sea while on a voyage from his home place, and was survived by his wife and two children, Thomas Daniel and Anne Marie, the latter of whom became the wife of Joseph Ellis and the mother of him whose name initiates this review.

Soon after his marriage Joseph Ellis built in Nova Scotia a large establishment for the manufacturing of vehicles and in connection with the same he maintained a paint factory. The machinery for these plants was shipped from the city of Boston in five schooners, and Mr. Ellis built up one of the largest and most important industrial enterprises of the day in Nova Scotia. He was a man of great initiative and administrative ability and ordered his life upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that he ever maintained secure vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, as he measured fully to the demands of popular approbation.

Dr. Ellis is indebted to the schools and collegiate institutions of his native province for his earlier education, and in preparation for his chosen profession he studied first in Boston, later in Baltimore, and finally in Europe, but it was left to the medical department of the University of Tennessee to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered this institution in 1886 and in the same year was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. His work in this university combined with his earlier study and research under most auspicious conditions, caused him to be especially well fortified when he engaged in the practical work of his chosen vocation.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Ellis established his home

in Chattanooga, where he has continued in the active and successful practice of his profession during the intervening period of a quarter of a century. Soon after locating in Chattanooga he became demonstrator and instructor in general anatomy in the medical department of Grant University, and a few years later he was elected to the chair of anatomy and surgery in this institution. When the Chattanooga Medical College, the medical department of Grant University, was merged into the University of Chattanooga Dr. Ellis was elected to the chair of special and clinical surgery and was also appointed to the staff of Erlanger Hospital. These incumbencies he retained until 1911, and he was one of the most valued and popular members of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Chattanooga at the time of his retirement. He keeps in the closest touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science and in his private practice has given special attention to surgery, in which he has attained to high reputation.

In 1903 Dr. Ellis became associated with Dr. George R. West in the organizing and establishing of the West-Ellis Hospital, which has become one of the most important institutions of the kind in this section of the state, with facilities and appointments of the best order in all departments. The hospital and sanitarium occupies the historic old Carlisle mansion, a short distance from the heart of the city, and one of the most quiet, beautiful and restful places in proximity to Chattanooga. For a number of years Dr. Ellis served as secretary and treasurer of the Chattanooga Medical Society, of which he later became president, and he has ever held the confidence and high regard of his professional confreres in his home city. He is a member of the Tennessee Medical Society and also of the American Medical Association.

In 1888, within a year after establishing his home in Chattanooga, Dr. Ellis here became identified with the Third Infantry Regiment of the Tennessee National Guard, and with this command he served as surgeon in the labor troubles at Coal Creek and Tracy City, in the mining district, in Anderson and Grundy counties. He accompanied his regiment, after it enlisted in the United States service, for the Spanish-American war, as the Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. At the reserve camp at Chickamauga he was transferred to and made chief surgical operator in the field hospital of the First Division of the Third Army Corps. He continued as major surgeon in the Third Regiment of the Tennessee National Guard until 1906, when he resigned his office, owing to the exactions of other professional interests. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In politics the doctor gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and while he has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics he is essentially liberal and public-spirited and takes a deep interest in all that tends to further the general welfare of his home city and state.

In Chattanooga, on the 4th of December, 1900, was solemnized the

marriage of Dr. Ellis to Miss Mary Loop, eldest daughter of Charles L. Loop, of this city, who is vice-president of the Southern Express Company. Mrs. Ellis was born in the city of Memphis, this state, and accompanied her parents to Chattanooga at the time when her father here established headquarters for the Southern Express Company. Her mother is a daughter of Judge Yerger, one of the distinguished legists and jurists of Tennessee at the time of his death. Mrs. Ellis was afforded the advantages of Ward Seminary, at Nashville, and also those of St. Mary's College, at Memphis, and is a woman of culture, gracious personality and engaging social qualities, the home life of the family being ideal in all its relations and associations. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis have one daughter, Maude Thomas, who is now a student in the Sacred Heart Academy at Forestdale, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia.

Dr. Ellis is a man of most buoyant and optimistic disposition, genial and whole-souled and of patrician bearing. He radiates cheerfulness, is tolerant and kindly in his judgment, has naught of intellectual bigotry, and his intrinsic sympathy transcends mere emotion to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. From these statements it may readily be understood that in his home city his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

ROBERT T. SCOTT. The late Robert T. Scott has been widely known not only as a successful manufacturer and business man, but also as a generous and sympathetic benefactor of the needy. His estimable widow and their children share many of his fine characteristics, aside from their own personally distinctive traits. Mrs. Scott, now the head of the Scott household, is, as was her husband, a native of Alabama, where he was born in 1847 and she in 1860. In the "Cotton Plantation State" they both obtained their education and there both lived to their earlier maturity.

Robert T. Scott's first marriage was to Miss Nancy Jane Kennamer, who was also a native of Alabama. The children of this marriage were four in number, two of whom are still living, Martha J., wife of D. C. Selby, formerly of Alabama but now of Shelbyville, and her sister, Mary, who since 1900 has been the wife of J. H. Williams of Shelbyville.

The present Mrs. Scott, nee Laura C. Moon, was united to Mr. Scott in 1884. To them was born one child, a daughter whom they named Margaret. In 1907 she became Mrs. Mars H. Bush. Mr. Bush is a native of Georgia, who for a time was a merchant of Shelbyville, Tennessee, but who as a result of loss by fire, gave up that business and has since occupied himself with the more safe and sure activities of agricultural life.

As stated above, the now deceased head of the Scott family was during the major part of his lifetime a timber dealer and manufacturer, his business location being at Shelbyville. During the years of his active life

he purchased a farm in Bedford county. To this he retired to spend his final days of earthly rest and freedom from the cares of the commercial world. Here his useful life ended on January 15, 1910. His demise has been deeply mourned by friends and acquaintances in every walk of life. Through an extensive range of the country about his home his name was most closely associated with charitable acts. No worthy cause, no honest man or woman among the needy was ever refused such aid as was in Robert T. Scott's ability to give. That he was a noble friend to the poor, as well as a man whose individual life was well and wisely lived, is the verdict on which those agree who knew him both within and without the Church of the Disciples of Christ, of which religious body he was a consistent member. Such is the grateful memory of a man who believed that "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and who has passed to that country in which it must be given him to know that he lent not in vain.

Mr. Scott was a member of Colonel Smith's Alabama regiment, serving in the Confederate army about a year in the latter part of the Civil war.

MRS. LUCINDA CUMMINGS SIMS has lived her entire life in the Volunteer State, which was also the native commonwealth of her late husband, Matthew Benton Sims, an honored Confederate veteran.

Mrs. Sims was in her girlhood days Miss Lucinda Green. Her father was Townsend Green, born in Virginia in 1813, and her mother, Mary Landess Green, born in the same year in Tennessee. Her mother's four brothers, David, Harmon, John and Joseph Landess, and the two brothers of her father, Stanton and Thompson Green, have been well known in their respective localities in Virginia and Tennessee.

Her marriage to Matthew Benton Sims took place August 20, 1871. Mr. Sims was born in Putnam county, Tennessee, and early in life he learned the trade of a saddlemaker. When war was declared between the South and the North he was one of the first to respond to the call for soldiers to support by arms the claims of the Confederacy. He entered the Southern army on July 30, 1861.

The war record of Mr. Sims is a full and interesting one. From July 30, 1861, he was a member of the Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, in Company I, commanded by Captain Reed. From 1862 to 1865 he was in the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment in Company K, under Col. George Dibrell and Captain Swearingen. Until 1863 he was in General Forrest's old brigade and thereafter until the close of the war under Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In his war service Mr. Sims bore himself with unusual courage and fortitude. His heroic endurance and his gallant military habit form the subject of exceptionally complimentary comment in the *Nashville Banner* of December 5, 1912, in a long and interesting article. It is a noteworthy fact that at one time during his serv-

ice he went for a period of thirteen days, under pressure of duty, without once taking the saddle from his horse. One of the tributes to his faithfulness is a medal of honor which was presented to him by the Frierson Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

At the close of the war Matthew B. Sims entered the distilling business, in which he remained for fifteen years. At the end of that time he became a wholesale liquor dealer and in that line of activity he continued until he retired from active life. In the course of his business career he had purchased a farm in Bedford county; to this he came on his retirement and here he ended his days in 1907.

The eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Sims were named Lela L., Mary J., Sallie M., Absalom G., James C., Ruth L., Ruble T., and Matthew B. One of this group, Ruble T., was taken away by the hand of death in 1892 at a very early age. Six have married and left the home. Lela L. is the wife of Dr. M. B. Garner; Sallie M. is Mrs. Robert Kimmins; Absalom G. married Miss Mary S. Eaton; Ruth L. is Mrs. William A. McNeil, and Matthew B. married Miss Pauline Temple. All of these are natives of Tennessee, in which state they still reside, except Matthew B., who resides in California.

Matthew B. Sims was a Democrat in politics. His fraternal affiliation was with the two secret societies—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and the other members of his family were and are connected with the Christian church.

WILLIAM A. GAMMILL. A well-to-do and progressive agriculturist and stockman of Bedford county is William A. Gammill, of the Shelbyville vicinity. He is a native of Bedford county, the date of his nativity being March 4, 1871. His father was James J. Gammill of this county, and his mother Martha Anderson Gammill, of Lincoln county, Tennessee. In the childhood home of William A. Gammill were two other brothers, James M. and Cardie M. Their mother died when William A. was four years of age, and two years later their father was married to Jennie Morris of Bedford county. Two more children subsequently came to the home, and were named Sallie E. and Samuel B.

William A. Gammill spent his juvenile periods of study in the public schools of Bedford county and later entered Fayetteville Collegiate Institute, where his tutelage was continued under the direction of Professor James A. Tate. There Mr. Gammill was graduated from the commercial course.

Thus prepared for the proper management of his financial affairs, he proceeded to make a place for himself in those healthful and worthy out-door pursuits which are concerned with the production of grain and stock. He has succeeded so well that he is now the owner not only of much finer stock, but also of two beautiful farms. The larger one, con-

sisting of two hundred and sixty acres, is located about seven and one-half miles south of Shelbyville in district 22; the other, an attractive residence place, comprises forty acres on the Lynchburg Pike, a half mile from Shelbyville. On this property stands his elegant, well-appointed home and there he resides, adjacent to all social and educational interests of the town, where his children daily attend school.

Mrs. Gammill, nee Lizzie M. Parker, is a daughter of Isaiah and Mary M. Parker, both natives of this state. The Parker-Gammill marriage took place in 1897 and during the succeeding years they have become the parents of four children, named as follows: Christina, James P., Mary M., deceased, and Wilma Elizabeth. The third of these was destined to spend only her early babyhood on earth, her infant life reaching its premature close at the age of fourteen months.

Mr. Gammill is known as one of the decidedly modern farmers of this community. In his general and stock farming he uses up-to-date methods and secures exceptionally good results. He makes a point of feeding the good, fresh product of his own land to the stock he raises. One of his specialties is the raising of Shorthorn cattle, in which he has always been very successful, and he also breeds in large quantity different varieties of sheep, hogs and mules.

Always keenly alive to the interests of Bedford county, Mr. Gammill has proved himself a public-spirited citizen, being always one of the first to declare himself in favor of any proposition that will benefit his neighbors as well as himself. He is interested generally, as a Democrat of rational ideas and stanch principles, in political affairs, but has never been an officeseeker.

UNCUS E. PEACOCK. The life of Uncus E. Peacock, in its eighty busy years, has covered a remarkable era of national incident and human achievement, in which, although he has been mainly a spectator, he has also had some share of activity. It is no meager privilege to have lived from the earlier decades of the nineteenth century to the second decade of the twentieth. Uncus E. Peacock was born on September 7, 1833, in Belle Buckle, Tennessee. For no less than a hundred years have his family been associated with Bedford county life, for both his father and his mother were natives of this community. Uncus E. had two sisters, named Virginia and Mary. His mother died when he was a child of seven years. About a year later a stepmother came to the home and as she was none other than the sister of her who had died, her place in the family was one of close relations. The half-brothers and half-sisters of Uncus Peacock have ever seemed, with their added tie of cousinship, like his own brothers or sisters. They were eight in number, named Burrell F., John W., Henrietta S., Sophia W., Thomas J., Catherine, Sallie and Ameliaora. All are residents of Bedford, except Burrell Peacock, who has long been a resident of Kansas City, Kansas.

Uncus Peacock began his business life in the capacity of a salesman and clerk in a store of his community. This and merchandising he continued for some time both before and after the war period. In 1858 occurred his marriage. Mrs. Peacock was formerly Miss Sarah J. Lipscomb, who also was of Bedford county birth. Her parents were Dr. Thomas Lipscomb and Rebecca Stevenson Lipscomb. Dr. Lipscomb had come here from Virginia with his parents when he was a very young man. At an early date he began reading medicine in Shelbyville and when he was ready for a college course in that subject, he did not allow his isolated location to deter him from further pursuing his studies. As the institution which he was to attend was located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he made the journeys to and from that city on horseback, each trip requiring five or six weeks of time. He was thereafter notably active and efficient in his chosen profession, particularly when in 1833 this state was afflicted with a terrible epidemic of cholera and again in 1866 when the dread plague again made its appearance. Besides Sarah Lipscomb (Peacock) there were nine children in her father's family. Three of these are now living—Agnes, Mrs. Whiteside; James S., of Nashville; and Emma, Mrs. Shapard, of Shelbyville. One of her brothers, Willam E. Lipscomb, was killed near Columbia, Tennessee, by the Union soldiers during the war, but his remains were carefully sought and recovered, after which they were interred in Willow Mound cemetery.

Uncus Peacock has always been a Whig and a Republican in politics. During the warfare between the North and South he was an employe of the United States government in the postal service, being stationed at Nashville under Postmaster A. V. S. Lindsley. Two of his brothers, John and Burrell, were both members of the Confederate army, serving with honor during the four years of that sectional struggle. Burrell Peacock had been made lieutenant of his regiment, but was taken prisoner and so held during the greater part of the war period.

Mr. and Mrs. Peacock came in 1874, when several of their nine children were grown, to the Bedford county farm which they had purchased. Here Uncus Peacock has devoted all his time to general farming and stock raising. In the course of the past years the children of the family have reached the years of maturity and have gone forth to homes of their own. Four of them have passed from mortal life: Mary D., on March 31, 1873; Annie, on July 21, 1864; Sarah L., on April 10, 1893; and Thomas L., on February 2, 1911. The following marriages have taken place among Mr. Peacock's sons and daughters: Elizabeth, on August 6, 1896, to A. F. Andre, of Mississippi; Richard, on November 14, 1900, to Eula Sexton, of Copiah county, Mississippi, and they live now near Vaiden, Mississippi; Thomas L., in October of 1904, to Miss Mabel Hall, of St. Louis, Missouri, and he died at San Antonio, Texas, in February, 1912; and Virginia, on November 15, 1888, to James Elliott, who died on August 4, 1896, since when Virginia Peacock Elliott has

been a second time married. She is now Mrs. Eugene Blakemore, whose husband was, in 1912, elected state senator for his district, and was recently appointed postmaster at Shelbyville, Tennessee. Agnes and William J. are still at home.

Mr. Uncus Peacock is said to be "a very young octogenarian." He is still vitally interested in the affairs of his farm, his family, his community and nation, and his church. He and all the members of his family were brought up in the Presbyterian organization of professed Christianity, and have made its moral ideas the standard of their lives.

BROMFIELD RIDLEY WHITTHORNE. Public-spirited and progressive, Bromfield Ridley Whitthorne occupies a noteworthy position among the foremost citizens of Shelbyville, which is the place of his nativity, his birth having occurred in this city December 17, 1852.

His father, Major William J. Whitthorne, was born February 22, 1797, in Ireland. His grandfather was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry, and spent his entire life in the Emerald Isle. Major Whitthorne was an infant when his father died, and four years later he was made an orphan by the death of his mother, who died on board the vessel in which she had taken passage for America. He was subsequently taken in charge by his mother's brother, who settled near Raleigh, North Carolina. When he was sixteen years of age his uncle sent him back to Ireland to continue his studies at the University of Dublin. After his graduation from that institution, he returned to North Carolina, and a little later came to the eastern part of Tennessee, from there coming to Bedford county, and locating as a merchant in Farmington, for a number of years conducting a general store. He carried on business under what today would be considered almost insurmountable difficulties, all of his goods, which he bought in Philadelphia, coming via the Ohio and Cumberland rivers to Nashville, and then being hauled by teams to Farmington. In 1842 he was appointed United States deputy marshal for middle Tennessee, and while serving in that capacity was appointed by Judge B. L. Ridley clerk and master of the chancery court at Shelbyville, a position that he filled for twenty-seven years, when he resigned, and thereafter lived retired until his death, February 19, 1872, and was buried on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth. Soon after coming to Tennessee he was admitted to the bar, and later was commissioned by Gov. Sam Houston major of the Twenty-second Regiment, Tennessee militia.

Major Whitthorne married Eliza J. Wisener, a native of Bedford county, where her parents, Martin and Margaret Wisener, settled on coming from North Carolina to Tennessee, becoming a prosperous farmer in his adopted home. She survived him five years, passing away October 16, 1877. She reared a family of eleven children, as follows: Washington C., George M., Samuel H., DeWitt C., James K. P., Martha J.,

Felicia J., Andrew J., William J., Jr., Frank C. and Bromfield Ridley. Of these children, George M., Samuel H., DeWitt C. and James K. P. served in the Mexican war, while Washington C., George M., Samuel H., Andrew J., William J. and Frank C. were soldiers in the Confederate army, and William J. Whitthorne, Jr., took part in the Spanish-American war, serving as major of the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. There were also four grandsons in the Spanish-American war. Washington C. Whitthorne, the eldest son of the family, was an attorney by profession, and in addition to serving for eighteen years as a representative in congress was for two years United States senator. William J. Whitthorne, Jr., the ninth child of his parents, was a prominent attorney of Columbia, and served in both branches of the state legislature.

Acquiring his preliminary education in the Shelbyville schools, Bromfield R. Whitthorne completed the course of study at Franklin College, and began his active career in Shelbyville, being first bookkeeper in a mercantile house, and later cashier in the National Bank. Reading law during his leisure minutes, he was admitted to the bar in 1899, and in addition to successfully practicing his profession has since filled various offices of trust and responsibility. For nine years Mr. Whitthorne filled the mayor's chair most acceptably to all concerned, and when Shelbyville was under a commission form of government he was one of three commissioners who administered the affairs of the city. He has rendered excellent service as president and city judge, and in 1911 was elected justice of the peace for the seventh civil district.

Mr. Whitthorne married, July 19, 1877, Juliet Shelby Ryall, a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Elizabeth (Scudder) Ryall. Into the pleasant household thus established, four children have made their advent, namely: Elizabeth McClelland, Juliet, Bromfield R., Jr., and Rebecca Ryall. Elizabeth M., wife of Searcy W. Judd, has one child, Elizabeth Whitthorne Judd; Juliet married David A. Grayson.

Religiously Mr. Whitthorne belongs to the Christian church, while his wife and children are members of the Episcopal church. Fraternally Mr. Whitthorne is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of Shelbyville Lodge, No. 122, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Tannehill Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons; of Murfreesboro Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and of Alhambra Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

TUSCULUM COLLEGE. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the position and influence of such a school as Tusculum College in the limits of a short sketch. Though in recent years the material equipment of Tusculum has been built up only a little short of adequate for the purposes of the school, the real significance of Tusculum is not to be found in its material aspects. Its instruction, its influence and morality and character, have been impressed upon more than three generations of

men and women. In many of the large cities of the country and in various positions of responsibility will be found men who speak with pride and with kindly affection of old Tusculum, where they spent a part of their youth.

The main facts concerning Tusculum College, briefly stated are as follows: Its continuous history enables it to claim title as the oldest institution of higher education west of the Allegheny mountains. Greeneville College was founded in 1794; Tusculum College was founded in 1844; they united under the title of Greeneville and Tusculum College in 1868; in 1908 its title was changed to Washington and Tusculum College, and in the present year of 1913 has returned to its old and dignified title of Tusculum College. Its situation is in east Tennessee, in the midst of the beautiful and rugged country of which the great Smoky mountains are the chief feature of the landscape. The situation of the institution indicates the class of students whom it chiefly influences. These students are drawn from the best families of the unmixed American stock of east Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Tusculum College, although it has always held its standards high, at the same time has endeavored to place its facilities within the reach of young men and young women of limited means, and at this present day of high cost of living a boy or girl may spend a year at Tusculum at a cost of from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The material equipment of Tusculum includes six college buildings, three residence buildings, seventy-five acres of land, and an endowment of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The estimated value of the college property is placed at two hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars. That the institution is modern is indicated by the plant for electric light and steam heating, the domestic science and art departments, and well equipped chemical and physical laboratories, and a good library. Tusculum places its requirements for the freshmen class at the standard demanded by the Carnegie foundation, including the regular fifteen units, and its college graduates can claim as thorough a training as can be given by any collegiate institution of the country. The faculty comprises fifteen teachers, each one a specialist in his department. At the present writing, the enrollment of scholars at Tusculum is one hundred and ninety-three.

An educational institution is best known by the character of its students, and on this basis Tusculum has special reason for pride. Hundreds of those who have attended Tusculum and who have derived their chief inspiration in preparation for life from this source did not graduate, but a list has been compiled of the regular alumni of the college, and it will serve to indicate the work of Tusculum to quote the classifications shown by this list. Among the alumni were eighty-six ministers of the gospel, eighteen other religious workers; thirteen college presidents and sixteen college professors, and ninety-one teachers in other

classes; there were fifty-two lawyers and thirty physicians, thirteen editors, forty-seven who classified as business men; among those in public life were eight congressmen, three United States senators, one speaker of congress, a registrar of the United States treasury, ten judges, nine authors, one railroad president, and last but not least fifty-six educated farmers. .

From an article published in the *Continent* in March, 1913, are extracted a number of sentences which will give the gist of Tusculum in history, and it is unfortunate that the entire article cannot be quoted.

One of the earliest of the pioneer preachers in the region of east Tennessee and western North Carolina was Dr. Hezekiah Balch, a graduate of Princeton University. He labored in the ministry in North Carolina for a number of years, and after the Revolution went to Greeneville, in Tennessee. That was in the region comprised within the "State of Franklin," concerning which an explanation is hardly proper at this point. From the legislature of that provisional government Dr. Balch obtained in 1794 a charter for a college, and that charter is said to have been an authorization for the first institution of higher education west of the Alleghenies. Dr. Balch opened his school in the wilderness and continued it with much success for some years.

In the meantime another graduate of Princeton College, Dr. Samuel Doak, had been laboring in the cause of the Presbyterian church and humanity, in western Virginia, and in 1780 brought together and organized the old Salem church, in eastern Tennessee, an organization which remains to the present time. At Salem, Dr. Doak erected three log buildings, one for a residence, one for a church and one for a school. In 1782 he obtained a charter from North Carolina for an academy, which was first named Martin Academy, and later Washington College. Dr. Doak continued that school at Salem until 1818, when he came to Tusculum near Greeneville and established a classical school. Dr. Balch's school, three miles south of Greeneville, had prospered, and since 1800 Dr. Charles Coffin, a Harvard graduate, had been associated with Dr. Balch in the work. In 1839, Tusculum College occupied a new building at Greeneville. From 1847 to 1854 the college had no president and there was a great decline in its activities. Rev. W. B. Rankin, during his presidency, from 1854 to 1858, revived the institution and put it upon a solid footing, but three years later the beginning of the Civil war and its subsequent progress completely suspended all activities and after the war little was left but the name.

In the meantime Dr. Doak had conducted a private school from 1818 until 1829, and his successor, Dr. S. W. Doak, in 1842 secured a charter for an academy, which two years later was constituted a college. The two institutions existed side by side, and with equally varying fortunes, until 1868, at which time Greeneville and Tusculum were consolidated. The subsequent changes in title have already been noted.

Concerning the great field from which Tusculum draws its students, and the remarkable opportunities for its service, the writer of the article already mentioned draws the following conclusion: "The long history of this old school has been justified, if in no otherwise, by a certain endless chain which it has created. In the very beginnings the impulse of the finished student was to go back among his people to share his learning with others, and invariably he was ready to urge the promising pupil in his own school to pass on to the teacher's alma mater. Many of the students of today have come to Tusculum because of the help or the urgency of their teacher 'back in the hills' and they in turn will go forth to use their influence in the same way. Then, too, many teachers, after the short five months of country schools, come here for the remainder of the term. Thus Tusculum is exerting a constantly improving influence in the most elementary of elementary instruction in this poorly schooled region."

The college community is practically all there is of Tusculum indicated on the map. A general view of its buildings and equipment will mention Craig Hall, which houses the young men; McCormick Hall, which provides chapel, recitation rooms and office. The Virginia McCormick Hall is partly a dormitory for the women students, and is also the home of the domestic science work. On another side of the campus is Carnegie Hall, including a gymnasium, library, laboratory and other organizations. In sanitary equipment, the school has been in the last few years brought up to modern standards and satisfactory sewerage has been installed, electric lighting has been introduced, and the water system has been secured.

Quoting again from the article mentioned: "From the purely educational point of view the gains have been equally notable. Though the school is, and long will be, under the necessity of assuming preparatory work, in many cases from the lowest grammar school grades up, the college requirements are for the full standard of units demanded by the Carnegie foundation; and there is reason to believe that the work done is as thorough as that provided anywhere. The faculty is a surprisingly strong one, from the veteran Professors Haynes and Rankin to the latest recruits. They are associated with a body of students most zealous for knowledge, willing to work hard and long to conquer, centered absolutely upon their college duties and possessed of a native acuteness which makes them apt students."

Concerning the religious element in Tusculum education, the writer says: "The school sends an exceptionally large proportion of its men into the paths that lead through the theological seminaries to the ministry, and it is scarcely less significant that it sends out as teachers and lawyers and physicians, farmers and merchants, Christians whose loyalty to religion is likely to make them leaders wherever they may go."

REV. CHARLES OLIVER GRAY. Since 1908, Tusculum College has been under the presidency of Rev. Charles Oliver Gray, and it is noteworthy that during this period the college has made its greatest advance in the perfection of its material resources, and the gradual broadening and raising of its standards in every department.

Dr. Gray was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, June 3, 1867, a son of Walter R. and Mary Jane (Chambers) Gray, of Scotch and English descent, and one of the ancestors of the Gray family was Lady Jane Gray of English history. The father of Dr. Gray was a substantial farmer by occupation, and a son of Andrew M. and Sarah Hannah Gray. Dr. Gray was reared in his native locality and attended Ogdensburg Academy, where he was graduated in 1886. He was then a student of Hamilton College, where he graduated A. B. in the class of 1890, and that institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1895. In 1894, Dr. Gray received his B. D. from the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and was made Doctor of Divinity by that institution in 1908. He has had a varied service in the ministry and in educational fields. He served as a missionary in the northwest during 1894. From 1895 to 1903 he was pastor of the church at Smithtown, on Long Island. From 1903 to 1907 he was pastor and superintendent of a group of schools at Marshall, North Carolina, and was pastor of the church at Asheville, North Carolina, during 1907-08. From Asheville he came to the presidency of Tusculum College.

Dr. Gray married Miss Florence Irene Rollins, a daughter of Gustavus Adolphus Rollins. Their marriage was celebrated June 5, 1893, and their children are: Charles Oliver Gray, Jr., Edward Rutherford Gray and Walter Rollins Gray. Dr. Gray and family are communicants of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he supports Democratic principles.

ROBERT THOMAS QUARLES. (Written by Col. George C. Porter.) Robert T. Quarles is a native Tennessean. He was born on the old Peter Anderson homestead in Montgomery county near the Kentucky line, on February 22, 1850. His lineage, both on his father's and mother's side, was of the oldest Virginia stock. His ancestry bore a prominent and honorable part in the Colonial and revolutionary days of our republic, and were distinguished in the civil, military and political history of Virginia. The father of Robert T. Quarles was the late Judge James M. Quarles, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was the son of James Minor Quarles, whose ancestors were from England. The mother of Robert T. was Mary Walker Thomas, the daughter of Robert Warner Thomas. The Thomas family were descendants in a direct line from Fielding Lewis, who married a sister of George Washington. The maternal line of Thomas descended from the Warners of Warner Hall, Virginia. The maternal grandmother of Robert T. was Ariminta Harding Thomas of noted family lineage.

Both of his grandparents were cousins of the celebrated Meriwether Lewis, who in connection with William Clark explored the Northwestern Territory to the Pacific Ocean during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and whose mysterious death occurred on the old Natchez Trace near Hohenwald, in what is now Lewis county, Tennessee. The state has had a suitable monument erected there to Lewis's memory.

The grandfather of Robert T., James Minor Quarles, moved with his family from Virginia early in the last century and settled in the southern part of Christian county, Kentucky, becoming the proprietor of a large landed estate in that splendid section of country, where he raised a large family of children.

James M. Quarles, the father of Robert T., married Mary Walker Thomas, daughter of Robert Warner Thomas, in the town of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the year 1849. Shortly thereafter he moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, and entered actively into the practice of his profession, counsellor and barrister at law. In this he attained the highest grade in the jurisprudence of Tennessee, both civil and criminal. In the latter he ranked with Grundy, Craighead, Coe, Brown, Yerger, Schurlock, Henry and the many other famous lawyers and orators of the time. For many years he presided over the criminal court in Nashville, and as a judge and dispenser of criminal justice has never had an equal. His work on the Criminal Law in Tennessee is a text book of the highest authority both among the bench and bar. In politics he was a follower and supporter of the great Whig leader Henry Clay, and always supported with marked ability the principles and tenets of his party. Before the war he served several terms in the Federal Congress and stood among the foremost in the strong delegation from his state, which numbered such men as Gentry, Stanton, Zollicoffer, Harris and Etheridge. There were giants in those days and he was far from being the least. He died at his home in the city of Nashville on March 3, 1901.

Robert T. Quarles, the subject of this biography, was the oldest of thirteen children of Judge James M. and Mary Thomas Quarles. His early scholastic training was in the city of Clarksville. At the age of six years he was sent to the private school of Miss Sally Howard, located in the basement of the Presbyterian church on Main street. In 1861 on the breaking out of the Civil war this school was discontinued. On the fall of Fort Donelson, Judge Quarles went South with the army of General Sidney Johnston, while the mother with the children went to the home of her mother-in-law, near Garrettsburg, Kentucky.

Young Quarles soon became an expert woodsman and knew perfectly all the country between Hopkinsville and the Cumberland river, which knowledge subsequently served well both himself and the Confederate cause. This section of the country soon became subject to the inroads and incursions of troops from both armies, and the devastation wrought was sorely felt; especially by the mothers who were now the main sup-

port of the family. The recruits for the Southern army from this section were piloted across the Cumberland river by young Quarles, at Martin Shoals, and there placed in charge of the noted Jack Hinson, who put them across the Tennessee river.

But this was not militant enough for his ambitious and adventurous spirit, so in 1864 he crossed the lines and joined the army of General Hood just before the bloody battle of Franklin in that year. Though but a boy of twelve years, he connected himself with the staff of his uncle, William Andrew Quarles, who commanded a brigade in the former division of General Cheatham, then under the command of Major General John C. Brown. He was close to his uncle when he fell desperately wounded in that noted assault of this division on the strongly intrenched lines of the Federal works. After the battle of Nashville and the retreat of Hood, young Quarles remained with his uncle, General Quarles, until his recovery.

At the close of the war Judge Quarles moved with his family to the city of New York, and Robert was sent to school in Brooklyn. The father did not long remain there, but moved back to his home in Clarks-ville, where young Quarles finished his education in Stewart College. Upon the completion of his collegiate course, he entered upon the study of law in the office of his father and Uncle William, and with this splendid tutelage and close application was soon equipped for the active duties of his profession. At this time his health gave way and his life was despaired of for a long period of time. He came to Nashville, and under skillful treatment, his health was finally restored, and a situation to do light work was offered him by the clerk of the Federal court, the sitting of which was then in the state capitol. This was the beginning of his public service at the capitol, which has continued without break from that time to the present, covering a period of nearly forty-five years. From the Federal court he was appointed marshal of the state supreme court by Judge Nicholson, which position he held for sixteen years.

Under the first administration of Governor Robert L. Taylor, he held for four years the office of superintendent of the capitol. On the election of W. H. Washington to the office of attorney general of Davidson county, he was appointed his assistant, and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that responsible and laborious position, and bid fair in due time to become one of the able criminal lawyers of the Nashville bar and to sustain well the prestige of his father in the branch of criminal jurisprudence; but as before, on account of failing health, he had to abandon the law entirely and retire from the practice of his profession, which he was so well suited and qualified to fill and to adorn.

In 1871 he became a member of the Tennessee Historical Society and was its librarian until its removal from the capitol to the Watkins building, where it is now established. This removal of the properties and effects of the society was under the immediate care and supervision of

Mr. Quarles and was performed in so skillful and satisfactory manner that on motion of General G. P. Thruston, he was made a life member of that institution, an honor never before nor since bestowed on any other person.

In 1880 he had charge of the Centennial exhibit of the Historical Society, and was awarded a medal for the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties connected with his work.

In the celebration of the State Centennial in 1896-1897, he was placed by the management in charge of the History Building, in which were placed the valuable effects and properties of the Tennessee Historical Society. This is said to have been one of the most valuable and interesting exhibits ever shown in any exposition. In connection with General G. P. Thruston he installed and superintended that matchless archeological Tennessee exhibit at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

He is now corresponding secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society and is also a prominent member of the American Historical Society. He is a member of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1913 to have prepared and to place in Statuary Hall in the national capitol the effigies of Andrew Jackson and John Sevier.

When ex-President Roosevelt was getting up material for his great work styled "The Winning of the West," he received valuable aid from Mr. Quarles in searching and delving among the records and manuscripts of the Tennessee Historical Society. This success, as Mr. Roosevelt admitted, was greatly owing to the gratuitous assistance rendered him by Mr. Quarles.

Mr. Quarles is justly styled the father of the present "Archive System of the State." It was through his devotion, persistence and untiring energy that the valuable collection of the state papers, manuscripts and records of every kind and description were saved from loss and destruction, and are now well and methodically cared for and preserved in the Archive Room or Hall of Records in the dome of the capitol. The value of this work is beyond computation, and entitles him to be classed among those who have done lasting good for their country and state.

There is no department in the physical history of Tennessee in which Mr. Quarles may not be considered an expert. Originally of a strong investigative mind and temperament, and with a taste that accorded well with the work at hand and his great desire for archeological and antiquarian research and analysis, splendid opportunities have opened up before him, and he has made use of them to the fullest extent. There is no better posted man in the state in its early history and settlement from the time that Bean first built his cabin on the Watauga to the present time; its boundaries, mountains, streams, minerals, its mounds and mound builders, the relics and remains of races of the red man long since passed away; besides, the military and civil history of the state he has at

his fingers' end, and is known and styled by his friends and associates as "Encyclopedia Quarles."

He now holds the office of state archivist at the capitol and has for his assistant his son, Robert T. Quarles, Jr., who is a "chip of the old block," and has inherited his father's love and capacity for historic research and preservation of historical landmarks and data.

In the year 1887, Mr. Quarles married Miss Flora Louise Hoodenpyl, of McMinnville, Tennessee, by whom he has five children—Louise, Bessie, Robert T., Jr., Mary Walker and John M. Lea Quarles, all of whom are now living with their parents in Nashville. Mr. Quarles is a member of the Christian church, is an Odd Fellow, K. of P. and Red Man.

JOHN CAMPBELL ANDERSON. One of the ablest and most useful citizens of Bristol and of the state, was the late John Campbell Anderson, who died at his home in Bristol on May 11, 1913. His father has properly been called the father of Bristol, the founder of its permanent prosperity, so the son took up the many tasks begun by the elder Anderson and carried them forward with an energy which will long leave its results in the city and community. Though he was perhaps best known as president of the First National Bank of Bristol, he also did much toward building up the railroad systems of the state, was a factor in civic and religious affairs, and a man of splendid personal character.

John Campbell Anderson was born March 27, 1850, at Blountville in Sullivan county, one of six children, two of whom died in infancy, born to Joseph Rhea and Malinda (King) Anderson. Joseph Rhea Anderson, the father, was from 1852 to the time of his death in 1888 the foremost citizen of Bristol. The mother, who is also deceased, was the daughter of the late Rev. James King, who was the founder of King College at Bristol, a very noted minister and philanthropist of his time, and a man whom the present generation of Bristol and community delight to honor. Joseph R. Anderson was a prominent churchman and a staunch advocate of temperance at a time when the temperance cause was not so popular as at present, and was active in furthering temperance organizations. Death came to him while nominee of the Prohibition party for governor of Tennessee.

When he was three years old John Campbell Anderson was brought to Bristol, and was reared and spent his entire life in this city. During his youth he attended the local schools, and was then sent to Princeton University. On completing his studies he came home and soon became an active factor in business affairs, joining the well known firm of J. R. Anderson & Company, which his father had founded in Blountville in 1834, but had moved to Bristol in 1853 and made it a pioneer business enterprise of that new community. Mr. Anderson continued with this firm until 1872, when his father retired. He then formed a co-partnership known as Anderson & Carr, the other member being the late Aaron

B. Carr. This business was continued until 1886, when he entered the banking business and became identified with the institution of which his father was then president. On the death of his father in 1888 he succeeded as president, and for a period of twenty-five years directed that well known financial establishment. The late Mr. Anderson was interested in many of the leading corporations in Bristol and that section of Tennessee, and was a man who had the ability to undertake and successfully carry forward many large enterprises. He was one of the chief factors in bringing about the development of the Black Mountain coal fields. He took an important part in the construction and completion of the Bristol, Elizabethton & North Carolina Railroad, now the Tennessee division of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad. From 1888 until his death he served King College as trustee and treasurer, and his son, King Anderson, was elected to succeed his father as trustee of the institution to which the late Mr. Anderson had been a very liberal contributor for many years. Among the various enterprises with which Mr. Anderson was connected was the Bristol Door & Lumber Company, of which he was vice president. In business he was more than ordinarily successful, and left a large estate, after having been liberal in disposing of much of his means to private charities and public enterprises.

Mr. Anderson served the city of Bristol in the capacity of mayor or alderman continuously from 1881 to 1901. He was a member of the city council from the first-mentioned year until 1893, after which he was mayor or alderman until his death. To the extent of his means and ability, the late Mr. Anderson was always ready for action in behalf of the community in which he spent his entire life.

John C. Anderson was married in 1876 to Miss Annie Graham Anderson, a daughter of Audley S. Anderson. Three of their five children now survive, namely: King Anderson, who represents the fifth generation of the family in business affairs in Bristol, and has already taken a distinctive place in the life and activities of his home city; Allie Lin, who is the wife of Herman Blackley, of Bristol; and Miss Florence, of Bristol. For his second wife Mr. Anderson was married, on December 22, 1898, to Miss Fanny Williamson, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Mrs. Anderson survives her husband, and her children by this marriage are: Miss Margaret W., John C., Jr., Thomas F. and Robert B.

The late Mr. Anderson was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church of Bristol, for many years served as superintendent of the Sunday School, and in 1888 succeeded his father as an elder in that church. For many years there was no more regular attendant of the First Presbyterian church than Mr. Anderson. His position in the varied interests of his home city was of a distinctive character, and will not be readily filled. He was always regarded as one of the strong men in business, one of the upholders of financial and business interests, and his career was constructive so that he not only maintained much that

had been built up by the enterprise of others, but also gave his efforts to the creation of new undertakings and a broadening of the general scope of local business and civic life.

Concerning his personal character it was recently said: "Mr. Anderson had a very wide acquaintance. He was a man of the broadest charity, not only in the matter of giving for the relief of suffering and distress and to worthy causes, but charitable of the deeds and motives of his fellowmen. He always had a word of defense for those who were criticised in his presence, and he made it a rule to speak ill of no man. He was successful in business and he gave heavily of his means to the church, to various charitable and benevolent causes, and to the relief of the poor. Many of his charitable deeds were known only to himself and the recipients of his benefaction."

HON. NEWTON HACKER was born near Rheatown, Greene county, Tennessee, March 3, 1836, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Lloyd) Hacker. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Martha (Register) Hacker, and his maternal grandfather was James Lloyd. Jacob Hacker, the father, was an English scholar of good attainments. He sometimes taught English grammar only, but he generally taught in the better grades of the common schools of his day. He thus taught a good part of his time for at least forty years.

When a boy, Judge Hacker acquired much of his early education from his father. At the age of about twenty years, he entered Tusculum College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in June, 1860. During the years of his early manhood he taught school at intervals, and read law with the well known lawyer, Major James Britton, of Greeneville, Tennessee.

About this time the great Civil war broke out. Judge Hacker at once espoused the cause of the Union, and became locally quite active as a Union man. He attended the famous Greeneville convention, and in obedience to a resolution of that convention, he went back to his home, organized a Union military company, and proceeded to drill it under the stars and stripes, with the undersanding that such companies would be furnished with arms by the Federal government. In this he was disappointed, and the Confederate forces soon compelled such companies to disband, their leaders being forced to conceal themselves in the hills and mountains until they could escape through the lines into Kentucky.

In 1862, Judge Hacker crossed the Cumberland mountains in what was called the "big stampede," composed of about four hundred footmen and about three hundred horsemen, led by the famous Captain James Lane. In September, 1862, Judge Hacker was captured near Rogers Gap by General Kirby Smith's forces and was held as a prisoner for several weeks. On being released, at Lexington, Kentucky, he returned to Greene county, Tennessee, and was regularly recruited for the

Federal army by Captain James Lytle Carter, with whom he recrossed the mountains in Kentucky; and in January, 1863, he attached himself to Company A, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Having obtained recruiting papers, he again returned to Greene county, Tennessee, where, with Captain R. C. Carter, he recruited a force of about two hundred men and swore them into the United States service. Most of these recruits were mustered into the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry at Louisville, Kentucky. In getting this force of volunteers into Kentucky it was necessary for them to travel by night through the pathless mountains and valleys, and then to conceal themselves by day in the recesses of the mountains. No language can adequately portray the hardships and sufferings of these refugees in thus making their way into the Union lines.

Soon after reaching Louisville, Kentucky, Judge Hacker was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and about one year later he was promoted to the rank of captain of the same company.

In August, 1865, he was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, after having been in the active service for nearly three years. Soon after he was mustered out, he returned to Jonesboro, Tennessee, to begin life anew. He resumed his law studies under the tutelage of the late Chancellor Seth J. W. Lucky, of Jonesboro, and was admitted to the bar, at Jonesboro, at the June term of the circuit court, in 1866. Since that time he has been actively identified with either the bar or the bench.

It has been the honorable distinction of Judge Hacker to have contributed dignity and ability of a high order to the Tennessee bar during a period of nearly half a century's duration. He is one of the best known men of eastern Tennessee, and from the time his services won him a captain's rank in the war, he has been an influential factor in civil life.

Judge Newton Hacker was elected to represent Washington county in the legislature in August, 1867. In 1870 he was elected attorney-general of the first judicial circuit of Tennessee, discharging the duties of that position with marked distinction and ability for a term of eight years. In August, 1878, he was elected to the circuit judgeship for the same judicial circuit, and served for a term of eight years. His judicial career was marked with the best qualities of the learned and impartial judge.

On retiring from the bench he took up the private practice of the law and was also for some years engaged in the banking business at Greeneville. As an able attorney, and as a master of the intricacies of the law, he had few superiors in east Tennessee. After he left the bench he took quite an active interest in politics as a Republican, and served as a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago, in 1888; and likewise to the Minneapolis convention, in 1892. He has been prominent in Grand Army circles, serving several years as a member of the National Council of Administration.

On October 3, 1867, he married Miss Antoinette Bradley, of Delaware, Ohio. They are the parents of six children. Judge Hacker and family reside in an attractive residence in Jonesboro; belong to the Presbyterian church, and take an active interest in Christian work.

MISS CORA I. WISEMAN. Undoubtedly the spread of education arouses more interest in the world at the present moment than ever before, and the problem presented to bring it about is a very weighty one to those who, through choice or circumstances, have assumed responsibilities in this direction; to these who have themselves unlocked the doors of knowledge and anxiously offer the keys to others, the closing of the paths of opportunity to the ambitious seekers of higher education, seems both unwise and needlessly cruel. The leaders in the open-door policy are very largely women. It has not needed the impetus given by the wider women movement of the past few years to emphasize the value of woman's place as an educator, but to some degree it has strengthened her uplifting hands and has made more effectual her efforts. Nature has endowed the sex with many of the most essential qualities of a teacher, has given tender sympathies and understanding comprehension, a basis of all influence. Add to these intellectual vigor and scholarly attainment, with the power of imparting knowledge and arousing the love of learning in others—and the real educator is born. It is a somewhat unusual position, one of large responsibility, that is occupied by Miss Cora Ida Wiseman, who is county superintendent of the public schools of Moore county, Tennessee, a lady eminently qualified for this office, which she has continuously held since 1909.

Cora I. Wiseman was born at County Line, Moore county, Tennessee, June 19, 1878, and is a daughter of J. R. and Polly Ann (Ervin) Wiseman, and a granddaughter of Sterling and Mary Eliza (Cunningham) Wiseman. Sterling Wiseman migrated from North Carolina to Tennessee and settled in what was then Lincoln but now is Moore county, shortly afterward marrying a member of the Cunningham family who had been born in North Carolina. He was an agriculturist and owned a large estate, two hundred and twenty acres, on which he comfortably reared his family of twelve, eleven to be grown children, and four of his sons served all through the war between the States, from 1861 until 1865, these being: John, Robert, Elisha and Elijah, the last named being twins, all of whom survive except Robert. Elijah is a Baptist minister and was in surrender in Virginia. J. R. Wiseman, father of Miss Cora Wiseman, was born in Moore county, in 1857, was reared and educated here and has followed farming all his life, at present owning a substantial property. He married Miss Polly Ann Ervin, on November 16, 1876. She also was born in Moore county, August 1, 1861, and is a daughter of Rev. J. S. Ervin. To this marriage thirteen children were born, nine of whom are living, Cora I. being the second in order of birth. Her sister younger than herself

was a very successful teacher until she married—Mrs. Emmett Wooten. Her oldest brother was a successful merchant, but is now a drummer for a groceries company in Chattanooga. Her third sister is also a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman are faithful members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Wiseman is one of the board of deacons. In his political views he has always been a Democrat and a strong advocate of temperance.

Cora Ida Wiseman secured her primary educational training in the local school, Science Hill Academy, a leading secondary school and prepared for teaching at the summer institutes and Peabody College. She was very ambitious and was but eighteen years of age when she commenced to teach school, entering upon her career as an educator with an ardor that could not fail of success, and taught continuously until she was appointed county superintendent of schools by the state superintendent, R. L. Jones, March 3, 1909, and since then, at intervals, has taught for short seasons. Serving in her third term as superintendent of instruction for Moore county, without opposition, she has become well and favorably known throughout its extent and she, also, has learned what the county needs in the way of higher education. Big-brained, earnest, energetic, she has vigorously entered into the fight for the county board of education redistricting of the county, for compulsory education and for the securing and proper maintenance of a high school. Her hopes are based on the real worth of the people, for she believes that when these crying needs are recognized, the proper remedies will be applied. Miss Wiseman's life work has been of wider scope than that of many of her sisters but it has in no way limited her interest in home duties or her social surroundings and she continues a useful and willing worker in the Baptist church, in which she was carefully reared.

JOHN RUFUS HARWELL, M. D. Few men in Tennessee have had a broader range of useful activity than Dr. J. R. Harwell, the subject of this sketch. Reared on a farm, with limited educational facilities for the most part, he has by dint of perseverance and industry forged his way to the front and stands in line with the prominent and distinguished men of the state.

He was born in Giles county, Tennessee, March 10, 1836. There is a tradition in the family that about two centuries ago five of the Harwells came from Lancashire, England, and located in Virginia, and from these ancestors all the Harwells in America have descended. At any rate it is believed that all in this country bearing that name are related, and they are to be found only in the southern states.

Both his father and grandfather were active in the service of the Methodist church. His grandfather, Rev. Coleman Harwell, was probably born in Virginia, but when a young man lived in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and was a member of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He emigrated to Tennessee about the year 1813 and located in Giles county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He preached for many years and assisted in building the first Methodist church in Giles county, located five miles south of Pulaski on the Elkton Pike, known as Rehoboth. It is still kept up as a church and recently celebrated the centennial anniversary of its founding. Rev. Aaron Brown, another Methodist minister and father of ex-Gov. Aaron V. Brown, also assisted in the building of this church.

Dr. Harwell's parents were William McKendree Harwell, generally known as "Mack," and Mary Ann Elizabeth Harwell, both of whom were born in Giles county.

His father was born October 24, 1816, and his mother December 19, 1819. The father died October 4, 1893, and the mother May 10, 1836, just two months after Dr. Harwell was born.

Dr. Harwell's maternal grandfather was Samuel Harwell, a cousin of his paternal grandfather, Coleman Harwell. Hence the doctor came of Harwell stock on both sides. Samuel Harwell also came from North Carolina about the year 1813 and located in Giles county, where he was a well-to-do farmer. His wife was Catherine McNairy, daughter of Robert McNairy, a prominent citizen of Giles county and a brother of Judge John McNairy, the first judge of the Davidson county circuit court at Nashville, and a brother of Dr. Boyd McNairy, for many years a prominent physician of Nashville, and at whose house General La Fayette was entertained during his memorable visit to Nashville in 1825. The McNairys were wealthy and cultured people, owning much property in and about Nashville. It is through his relationship to the McNairy family that Dr. Harwell derives a strong strain of Scotch-Irish blood.

No man in Tennessee is better known and has a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than Dr. Harwell. Nor has anyone in the state, perhaps, a larger number of relatives, which are numbered by the hundreds, and especially so in Giles county, the place of his nativity, for besides the large family of Harwells in that county he is related to the McNairys, Abernathys, Butlers, Browns, Olivers, Stevensons, Westmorelands and others.

William M. Harwell, his father, was a prosperous farmer before the Civil war and owned quite a number of slaves. He lived in Limestone county, Alabama, several years, but returned to Giles county, Tennessee, just after the close of the war. He was a local preacher in the Methodist church and exercised a large influence in his community. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity the greater part of his life.

Dr. Harwell obtained a good English education from the schools of his native county, and afterwards pursued other studies, mostly under private tutelage, in Nashville, where he went in 1855. He too became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church South at the age of sixteen,

and notwithstanding his extreme youthfulness was admitted to membership in the Tennessee Conference of that church and it is said was the youngest member ever admitted to that body. He took high rank and was stationed in one of the Nashville churches when he was only nineteen years of age.

He remained in the active ministry nine years, the last two of which were spent in Florida, having been transferred to that conference. At twenty-five he was pastor of the Methodist church in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, which was considered at that time to be the leading church of that denomination in the state.

The war coming on in 1861, he left Tallahassee in the fall of that year and returned to Nashville, where he was an invalid for six months. He then turned his attention to medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville in the spring of 1864, and again from the medical department of Vanderbilt University in 1880. His first practice was in the Central Tennessee Hospital for the Insane where he was assistant physician for a time. He was afterward employed by the United States government as acting assistant surgeon and as such was assigned to service at hospital No. 3, which was located on the corner of the public square and Front street in Nashville. He was several years in the drug business but gave this up and returned to the active practice of medicine, locating in the southern part of Nashville. He gave up the practice entirely however about the year 1900.

In 1872 Dr. Harwell became grand secretary of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tennessee and has held that position continuously since, now more than forty years, and in point of service is the oldest grand secretary of this great order in the world.

He has seen the institution grow in Tennessee during his incumbency as grand secretary from 3,000 to 40,000 members and the lodges increase from 120 to 620. Much of his time has been given to traveling over the state in the interest of the order. This, with professional duties, has made him a very busy man.

On March 19, 1857, he was married to Miss Ann Louise Huff, who was born and reared in Nashville, and the marriage has been a very happy one. They have had three children—all girls. Idella McFerrin, the eldest, died many years ago just as she was blooming into young womanhood. Florence Pierce, the second daughter, married Franz E. Harwell, of Pensacola, Florida, where they lived about twenty years. He died in 1909, leaving her a widow, and she has since been with her father. The youngest daughter, Thomasella Briggs, is the wife of Wharton J. Allen, bookkeeper and assistant in the office of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows at Nashville. Dr. Harwell has four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Besides his relations with the Odd Fellows, Dr. Harwell has been a Mason ever since he was twenty-one years old, and is also a Knight of Pythias, both of which he holds in high esteem.

He belongs still to the Methodist church South, the church of his fathers, and in politics is a Democrat. At one time he served as a member of the Nashville city council, is the owner of some real estate in the city, and is one of the best known of the older generation of Nashville citizens. He stands high among all classes as a man of honor and uprightness.

JOHN J. ASHE, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is president of the Knoxville Savings Bank and proprietor of the "Ashe" restaurant. He was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1863 and has been a resident of Knoxville since he was twelve years of age. He is one of the successful business men of the city. He married Miss Beulah Crowden in 1887 and they are the parents of three children, of the following names: Ragon, Margaret and Neil. The family are members of the Catholic church of Knoxville. Mr. Ashe is a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 160, Knoxville.

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